NEW SILKS.

New Spring Shades, choice quality, \$1.00 a yard.

A better line of Dress Silks. Heavy Gros Grain, \$1.25 a

Our Gros Grain Silk at

pers please copy. 879, of typhoid-pneumon-ie, Banfishire, Scotland, as

TRADE SALE

OUT AT AUCTION

ay, March 12.

Shoes,

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PERS.

ITURE

NCY DRY GOODS,

nishing Goods, etc., 13, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our Endeloh:st. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneer.

POMEROY & CO.,

ORTGAGE SALE.

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March 10, at 10 o'clock

nge, Brofler, Steam Tables, Gas lassware, Black Walnut Lunch L. Bake Oven, one large Saloon

ORTGAGE SALE.

Room House at Auction,
I. at 10 o'clock a. m., at House
up stairs. The furniture conrible-top Chamber Suits, Bayis and Wool Carpets, Pictures,
tovas, &c.
T. E. STACY, Auctioneer.

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CELEBRATED THROUGH-other the Union-expressed to all paris. I lb and upward at 25, 40, 60e per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

The Choicest Flower PER-FUMES—all odors. Trial bottles 10c; oz. 35c: 4 oz. \$1. A.C. Yanderbargh & Co. Druggists and Perfumers. State and Adams—57s.

ONS.

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whear and State-st., UCTION,

ACY.

GOODS.

CEMENTS.

\$1.50 a Yard will compare favorably with our 12 quality of last season.

500 PIECES Handsome Trimming Silks, all shades, 65c, 75c a yard.

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Black Dress Silks. Our prices are 15 per cent lower than those of any other

We are receiving daily NOV-ELTIES in

BLACK BROCADES. COLORED BROCADES. WATERED SILKS. SATIN STRIPES.

EVENING SILKS

In all the latest shades of colors.

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ill have our immediate and careplayoods can be purchased equally a well as by coming to the city. Upon examination, if goods are not satisfactory, they can be returned and money cheerfully refunded.

CHICAGO.

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FOR WHOLESALE BUSINESS. INQUIRE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

FOR RENT. From May 1, 1879, the very desirable BANKING-FFICE, No. 128 Washington-st., corner of Exchange-ace, east and adjoining CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. It available Banking or Freight Office in the city. theo, some choice COMMISSION OFFICES in sam liding. Apply to

JOHN Q. WELLS. Room 29, No. 126 Washington-st. TO LET.

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WILL OUTWEAR ANY OTHER. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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New York. London. ParisSteamers sail every Saturday from New York for
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London and Paris at lowest rates.
ATES OF PANSAGE From New York to South
Imptos, London, Havre; and Bremen, first cabin, \$100
secrad cabin, \$600; steerace, \$500. Return tickets at
reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green,
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WHITE STAR LINE, Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-many aonice, 43 South Clark 43. ALFRIED LAGE EGREN, Gen'l Western Agent. Es Dratto on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Cailing three times a week to and from British
Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner
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Spring Overcoat CIRCUS.

COST YOU NOTHING TO COME IN.

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GIVEN BY THE Unsurpassable Tailor Clothiers

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OPEN TILL NINE AT NIGHT. CLOSING-OUT SALE.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS!

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. H. M. S. PINAFORE THE GREAT SENSATION!

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Numbers 17, 18 and 19 contain the vocal arrangemen of the entire opera as presented in the principal thea 10 CENTS PER NUMBER. 30 cents for the three numbers, and the complete opera For sale by all newsdealers, or sent postage free. Address N. L. MUNRO, Publisher, N. L. MUNRO, Publisher,

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At the celebrated FARAWAY MOSES Turkish Bazar. 160 Wahash-av. Turkish. Persian, and Daghistan Rugus and Carpeta, Piano. Table, Chair, and Cusico Covers in modern and ancient embroidery. Turkish Fancy Goods. This is the only store in Chicago modern by the control of Turkish Rugs and Carpetal Rugs and

IOWA LANDS-MOTTGAGE LOADS.

If you wish to buy or sell land in Northwester lows or make choice loans on improved farms, address ORMSBY BROS. CO., References: First National Bank, Hibbard, Spence & Co., Judge E. A. Otis, Chicago.

WANTED. WANTED TO RENT. From May I, a store suitable for Hardware business, north of Monroe-st., and east of Clark. Address B 50,

REMOVAL. GPENS TRELEAVEN'S
OPENS GOLD PEN Mnfy, removed from
Brigger House to 81 Clark-st.
Skriger House to 81 Clark-st.
Skriger House to self clark-st.
Skriger House to self clark-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Speakership Fight Growing Warmer with Every Hour.

Morrison Assumes Prominence as Blackburn's Principal Henchman.

Noisy Threats of a Bolt in Certain Possible Contingencies.

Table Showing Blackburn's Strength as Figured by Blackburn.

Democrats Preparing to Alight from Their Leigislative-Political High Horse.

Their Own Party Precedents Tell Sadly Against the Obstructionists.

Beside Their Pockets Must Suffer if the Appropriation Bill Fails.

Senators Driven from the Capitol by Orowd of Hungry Office-Hunters.

> THE SPEAKERSHIP. A SHARP CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Speaker ship pot is boiling. Blackburn has opened his headquarters. Randall will do the same tonorrow. Everything is chaotic. The feeling against Randall is strong enough to defeat him if it could be united. It is not yet certain that caey of Blackburn by Morrison aids the former, but Morrison's zeal is known to be stimulated in the organization of the committees, and that his opposition to Randall is perhaps as much candidate. Randall opens his canvass with the claim of 95 votes in the caucus. Blackburn concedes him only 54. Randall does not admit more than 40 votes for Blackburn. The line between the North and South is likely to be

VERY CLOSELY DRAWN before the contest is ended. The struggle is are not to be deterred by any cry of a Solid South. That shibboleth is rather their rallying word; but there are some Northern Democrats for Blackburn. There are noisy threats on both sides that if this or or that man is nominated by the Democratic Caucus there will be a bolt. But little dependence is to be placed upon back this trip." Yet Sam Cox may yet vote for Randall, and be giad to get even the position of purveyor of bouquets in ordinary as Chair-

man of the Library Committee Mr. Blackburn to-night says that he considers

Votes. S/ates.

1 New Jersey...

3 New York...

2 North Carolina...

1 Ohio..... 2 Oregon
3 Pennsylvania.
5 South Carolina
4 Tennessee.
0 Texas
4 Virginia
3 West Virginia
1 Wisconsin

Mr. Randall's friends have so far put forward no list such as the above, but they say confidently that they are certain of 90 votes in caucus. As there are but 148 Democratic Representatives, it is evident that there are not

THE GREENBACKERS still insist that there will be no caucus nomination for Speaker, for the reason that neither of the Democratic factions has a sufficient of the Democratic factions has a sufficient number of votes to make a quorum of the whole House without the aid of the Nationals. The leaders of the latter now insist that they have fifteen votes, a letting down of two. They claim to have received to-day a letter from Representative Low, of Alabama, giving ad-besion to their cause, and stating that he will act in caucus and vote with them. It is also claimed that a telegram to the same effect has been received from Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, but this is doubted. If the Greenbackers have fiteen votes, the Democrats will have five votes less than the number necessary to elect.

MORRISON. Blackburn to-night received a telegram from William R. Morrison, stating that the latter would arrive here to-morrow night. Morrison is relied upon as Blackburn's most efficient campaign manager, and is expected to secure the necessary number of Northern votes to make Blackburn's election certain.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION. A DEMOCRATIC CHARGE SILENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Democrats are making and reiterating the charge that the Supervisor law was originally passed as a rider to an appropriation bill, and that consequently no proper complaint can be made if the Democrats repeal it on an appropriation bill. Some of the Republican Senators have conceded this point, and have attempted to answer it. An examination of the law, however, shows that the Democratic charge is a false one, and that the law for Election Supervisors was an inde-pendent statute, thoroughly debated and opened to amendment.

A DOG STORY.

When the programme of forcing the President to sign obnoxious measures by refusing to appropriate money for his salary was announced enator Blaine is reported to have told Senator Wnyte that the threat reminded him of the man whose dog annoyed him on a bitterly cold night. Going out in his dressing-gown and slippers, stood holding him by his chain, declaring that he would freeze the dog to death. The President can stand the failure to appropriate for his salary as long as Congress can without the money. It is a significant fact that the Democrats are already beginning to talk of a modification of their demands for political action relating to the election laws at the coming session.

There are a number of them who do not believe

HOLD THEIR FULL STRENGTH

the last upon the repeal of the law authorizing the employment of Deputy-Marshals, or of that authorizing the use of troops at the polls, and of the jurors' test-oath sections. They concede the strength of the argument for the retention of the Supervisors on the ground that each party is represented, an argument they claim which does not apply to employment of Marshals, since they are of one party only.

THIS TALK OF YIELDING, as far as indicated, is by no means general among Democrats, while declarations that no portion of the Beck plan will be abandoned are very common. Still, even the most extreme men among them admit that it will be impossible to force this programme it even a small number of Democrats support such compromise

HISTORY. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times has collated for the information of the Democrats the strong position taken in the past by the distinguished lights of the party against legislation on appropriation bills: When the House, in 1855, attached the tariff section to the Sundry-Civil bill, the leading Democratic Senators denounced the action in unmeasured terms, and defeated the section in the Senate. The House itself then abandoned the attempt. This was at a time when the question of tariff

was a sharp issue. Mr. Bsyard, father of the present Senator, said:

I am not willing by my vote to sanction the adoption of a general system of legislation on appropriation bills for any and every purpose that the majority may see fit to place on them. The effect must necessarily be to stop the discussion of matters of general legislation, and then what becomes of our country as a free country, and what becomes of our legislative bodies as bodies in which there is to be a full, fair, and free discussion and investigation of measures, the effect of which is afterward to be judged of by the people of the country! If you can coerce the minority by placing them in this position,—that either they must abandon the discussion or principles or measures and adopt it, or they must stop the wheels of the Government by voting down an appropriation bill which is necessary for its support,—to what fearful consequences may it not lead: and yet that is the effect of the system.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisians, favored adjournment, and in explaining his reasons for desiring an adjournment said: was a sharp issue. Mr. Bsyard, father of the

ment, and in explaining his reasons for desiring an adjournment said:

I cennot but believe that when the hour of calm reflection shall come, after an adjournment when they (the advocates of the tariff section) go home and reflect upon the consequences of the determination which they seem now to evince, they will hesitate long before they will bring this Government to a stand. They will being this Government to a stand. They will being this Government to a stand. They will bestate before they adopt any such revolutionary expedient for so questionable an end. They will long hesitate if, with a decided Democratic majority in both branches of Congress, a Republican President shall find himself without means to carry on the Government, except by resorting to that most piteous of all expedients, an extra session of Congress. If, however, under the circumstances, and after such reflection, they shall think proper to persist in that course, those who, with the honorable Sension from Delaware, who last spoke (Mr. Bayard) believe that self-Government by deliberative assembles cannot exist under the pressure of coercive principles like these now sought to be applied to the minority; those who believe that the bitter chalice which is new recommended to some lives may at some future day, with tenfold offect, be turned to the lips of these who now offer that chalice to others: those of us who believe that, under no circumstance and, in no event is it proper to allow ordinary appropriations for carrying on the Government to be embarrassed by measures involving great interests of the country to the extent to which this measure does involve, without examination, without consideration, without cannination, without consideration, with each of the sense this expedient to the bitter end, and let the country determine upon which side shall rest the responsibility.

SENATOR BROWN, of Mississtppi, said: A bad example is more honored in the breach than in the observance anyhow, but when, by following it, it may lead to serious consequences in the future, and present a state of things in which you must stand at a disadvantage, it seems to me the sooner you beat a retreat the better.

SENATOR DOUGLAS, SENATOR DOUGLAS,
of Illinois, said:

Even if the hill were rights itself, if its provisions were correct, I could not consent by my vote to put tith this appropriation bill, for the reason that such a course is revolutionary in its character. You have to override all the rules, all the sages, all the safeguards which time and experience have thrown around your legislative proceedings, in order to insert this provision in your Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Clayton, of Illinois, said:

But, sit, if the proposition were even instate.

But, sir, if the proposition were even just, it has been rightly described by my colleague (Mr. Bayard) and others in its present form and place as a measure of coercion,—a revolutionary measure that will be attended in the future with the most disastrous consequences to the country.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

CLOSING UP THE WORK—AN ODOR OF FRAUD.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—This being the last day upon which testimony can be taken by the Southern Claims Commission, there has been submitted to the Commission evidence in support of more than 100 of the old claims pending before it. The life of the Commission was extended by the late Congress to the 10th of March, 1880, but the intervening time is to be given to the adjudication of pending claims upon testimony already submitted. The Commissioners have reason to believe that some extensive trauds have been recently attempted by means of false evidence in regard to the ownership of certain property captured by our troops during the War and sold for the benefit of the Government. If the reports made by the Southern agents of the Commission are borne out whe their more detailed statements are received, they will show that in the single class of transactions in which not more than four or five persons were engaged, claims amounting to more than \$1,500,000, which were fully established by documentary and oral testimony in Washington, prove to be utterly fraudulent when examined prove to be utterly fraudulent when examined upon the spot. Certain claimants of undisputed loyalty have appeared, and exhibited what purported to be proofs that they were the owners of certain large lots of confiscated property. In support of their claims they have produced the former owners of the same property, who swore they had sold it to claimants. Subsequent developments have shown that such transactions never took place until after the War, and then only with a view to recovering the value of the property from the Government.

SENATE OFFICES.

THE HUNGRY CROWD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The inroad f candidates is like the plague in Egypt. Senaors who sat through the almost continuous ser sion from Friday till Tuesday say they felt fresh at the end of it compared with the fatigue caused since by their experience with newly-arrived office-seekers. So burdensome had matters became by Saturday that a regular exodus of Democratic members and Senators began, and to-day they appear to be scattered in all cities within easy reach, and some have even started for points well south for the sole purpose, as they informed their friends, of putting themselves beyond the reach of the crowd of persistent applicante. The most usual Senatorial comparison of the situation is to plague-locusts. A few of the more impatient have ventured to mention the frogs, while one or two, whose patience appeared to be exhausted, resorted to mentioning the still more disagreeable plague of lize as one that seemed to express his views of the situation more clearly than the others.

THE SUPERVISOR LAW. REAL SECRET OF DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION-IT WOULD PREVENT THE DEMOCRATS FROM CAP-TURING THE PRESIDENCY BY FRAUDS IN NEW

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .- The question of the repeal of the law authorizing the ap-pointment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at Federal elections will be the most important subject of discussion at the coming extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress. It will be well for Northern people to understand what this agitation is about. The impression evidently prevails that the Democtats think the "Solid South" is to be captured by the Republicans, and that the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals have been used mainly in the South. That is not the fact. here or carry the better part of their party in the country with them in forcing through all that they insisted upon in the last appropriation bills. For this reason there is talk of yielding their position on that part of the election law which provides for Supervisors, but to insist to the captured by the Republicans, and that the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals have been used mainly in the South. That is not the fact.

The Attorney-General has caused tables to be

compiled from the official record of the payment of these Marshals and Supervisors, which show that something quite the contrary is the case. Astounding as the statement may appear to those whose only information is the argument of the Southern

is a fact that a comparatively small number of Supervisors and Marshals have been employed in the Southern States. An examination of the tables which follow will show this. In South Carolina, for instance, in 1876, at the Federal elections, there were employed 338 Deputy Marshals, who were paid \$395. In Massachusetts the same year there were employed 117 Deputy Marshals. Yet, in the City of New York, and the Southern District of that State, there were employed 2,500 Deputy Marshals, at an expense of \$39,785. The trouble with the Supervisor law, according to Democratic theory, is, not so much that it tends to counteract the efforts of the bulldozers and the Eed-Shirts, but that, in the Presidential election of 1880, it is a formidable check to the prevention of frauds in the City of New York, by means of which the Democrats hope to secure the Electoral vote of that State, and, consequently, the Presidency.

An examination of the tables which follow will prove a very interesting study, keeping this central fact in view:

A list of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals employed the Selection in 1876, and the leaders and consequently the Presidency.

	Am't paid Chief Su-	Super-	Super-
States and Districts.		11	visors
Alabama, Northern			*** *
Alabama, Middle		******	****
Alabama, Eastern		19	\$45
Arkansas, Eastern		*****	*****
Arkansas, Western		105	4 40
California		105	4, 40
Delaware		*** **	
Florida, Northern.		*****	*****
Georgia		188	5, 640
Louisiana		270	4, 115
Maryland		574	2,870
Massachusetts	953	66	660
Mississippi, Northern.	. 200		1000
Mississippi, Southern			1111
Missouri, Eastern		152	1, 330
Nevada		4371479753	1,000
New Jersey	3 371	85	3, 420
New Jersey New York, Northern	7.723	339	9,975
New York, Eastern	12, 150	370	11, 674
New York, Southern	. 19, 383	1.070	32, 115
North Carolina	527		
Oregon		10000	5.23
Pennsylvania, Eastern		1.368	27, 360
Pennsylvania, Wester		224	2,240
South Carolina			
Tennessee, Western			
Texas, Eastern	249	33	165
Virginia, Eastern	. 551		
Texas, Eastern Virginia, Eastern Virginia, Western	. 206		******
West Virginia			
Idaho			
New Mexico			
Utah			
TOTAL SECTION SERVICE			
Total	\$53, 961	4, 863 \$	106, 419

North Carolina
Oregon
Pennsylvania, Eastern.
Pennsylvania, Western
South Carolina
Tennessee, Western.
Virginia, Eastern.
Virginia, Western.
West Virginia

. .11,610 \$111,612 \$275,296 The following is a list of the same officers, etc., for the year 1878, except for Chief Supervisors in Northern and Southern New York, which have not been sent to the Department; those of Eastern New York, New Jersey, and

Pennsylvania not fully	adjusted	1:	2-19354755
	Am't p'd Ch'f Su-	No.	Am't p'd Super-
States and Districts.	pervis's.		
		pereis a	
Alabama, Southern		******	\$1,000
Illinois, Northern		224	4,480
Kentucky		****	870
Louisiana		206	3,600
Maryland		230	2,950
Michigan, Eastern		52	1.300
New Jersey	7,324	148	3,050
New York, Southern		1,125	30,000
New York, Eastern	15,972	354	10,620
New York, Northern		374	11,000
Ohio, Southern	740		890
Pennsylvania, Eastern	5, 830	1,370	27, 440
Pennsylvania, Western		312	3, 121
South Carolina		34	680
Virginia, Eastern		70	620
Total	\$33 , 199	4.599	\$101,621
	-	am't p'd	
		Deputy	amount
States and Districts. 1	Laugh'le	Marsh'l	
Alabama, Southern		81,000	\$3,551
		2, 240	6,720
Illinois, Northern	201		
Kentucky	7.00	870	1,856
Louisiana	120	4,000	8,913
Maryland	700	4,445	7,746
New Jersey	192	2,880	13, 254
New York, Southern	1,350 2	7,000	59, 267
New York, Eastern		6,500	33,092
New York, Northern		7,000	18,000
Ohio, Southern	71	447	2,078
Pennsylvania, Eastern .	750	7,550	40,820
Pennsylvania, Western			3, 121
South Carolina		700	1,380
Virginia, Eastern	102	570	1,190
	A CONTRACTOR	10000	

Total......4,467 \$65,202 \$202,291 THE POSTAL SYSTEM. OW IT WAS ALTERED BY THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—There were three conferences upon the Post-Office Appro-priation bill before it finally passed; and, when it did pass, there was a general misunderstand ing as to its provisions. The essential features of this law may be gathered from the extracts given below from the report of the Committe of Conference, which show that the postal sys-tem has been materially altered. The information contained in this report will not be officially made public until the law can be printed, which will not be for some time. Meanwhile, this report will be of interest to every person having

to do with the Post-Office. The provision of special interest to outgoing

The provision of special interest to outgoing Congressmen was inserted by the Conference, and was not contained in the bill as it passed either House. This provision is:

Provided further. That from and after the passage of this act, Senators. Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, may send and receive through the mail free all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of each Senator. Representative. Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, shall be written thereon with the proper designation of the office he holds, and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the first Monday in December following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

The following sections contain those general The following sections contain those genera

festures of the bill which are new legislation:

Szc. 3. The Postmaster-General shall, in all cases, decide upon what trains and in what maner the mails shall be conveyed.

Szc. 4. That all cars or parts of cars used for the railway mail service shall be of such style, length, and character, and furnished in such, manner, as shall be required by the Postmaster-General, and shall be constructed, fitted up, maintained, heated, and lighted by and at the expense of the railroad companies.

Szc. 5. That the Postmaster-General shall deduct from the pay of the railroad companies, for every failure to deliver a mail within its schedule time, not less than one-half of the price of the trip, and where the trip is not performed, not less than the price of one trip, and not exceeding, in either case, the price of three trips: Provided, however, That if the failure is caused by a connecting road, then only the connecting road shall be fined. And where such failure is caused by unavoidable casualty the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, may remit the line. And he may make deductions and impose flees for other delinquencies.

Szc. 6. That the Postmaster-General shall refeatures of the bill which are new legislation:

quencies.
SEC. 6. That the Postmaster-General snall request all railroad companies transporting the mails to furnish, under seal, such data relating to the operating, receipte, and expenditures of suchroads as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary to

provided.

SEC. 9. That on mailable matter of the first class, except postal-cards and drop-letters, postage shall be paid at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; postal-cards shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of manufacture; and drop-letters shall be mailed at the rate of two cents per half-ounce or fraction there-

free circulation, or for circulation at nominsi rates.

SEC 15. That foreign newspapers and other periodicals of the same general character as those admitted to the second class in the United States may, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, on application of the publishers thereof or their agents, oe transmitted through the mails at the same rates as if published in the United States. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow the transmission through the mails of any publication which violates any copyright granted by the United States.

SEC 16. That publishers of matter of the second class may, without subjecting it to extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement; but in all cases the added matter must be germane to the publication which it supplements, that is to say, matter supplied to complete that to which it is added or supplemented, but omitted from the regular issue for want of space, time, or greater convenience, which supplement must in every case be issued with the publication.

SEC 17. That mail-matter of the third class shall embrace books, transient-nawspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print (not included in Sec. 12), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and postage shall be paid at the rate of

the United States under such regulations for the collection of duties as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

Szc. 18. That the term "circular" is defined to be a printed letter which, according to internal evidence, is being sent in identical terms to several persons. A circular shall not lose its character as such when the date and the name of the addressed and of the sender shall be therein written, nor by the correction of mere typographical errors in writing.

Szc. 19. That "printed matter," within the intendment of this act, is defined to be the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of handwriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

correspondence.
SEC. 20. That mailable matter of the fourth classiall embrace all matter not embraced in the first second, or third class, which is not in its form on sture liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise dam

second, or third class, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the poetal service, and is not above the weight provided by law, which is hereby declared to be not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, except in case of single books weigning in excess of that amount, and except for books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, or official matter emanating from any of the Departments of the Government, or from the Smitsonian Institution, or which is not declared non-mailable under the provisions of Sec. 3,883 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 12, 1876, or matter appertaining to lotteries, gift concerts, or fraudulent schemes or devices.

SEC. 21. That all matter of the fourth class shall be subject to examination and to a postage charge at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps affixed. If any matter excluded from the mails by the preceding section of this act, except that declared non-mailable by Sec. 3,893 of the Revised Statutes as amended, shall, by inadvertence, reach the office of destination, the same shall be delivered in accordance with its address? Provided, That the party addressed shall furnish the name and address of the sender to the Postmaster at the office of delivery, who shall immediately report the facts to the Postmaster-General. If the person addressed refuse to give the required information, the Postmaster-General. All matter deciared onn-mailable by Sec. 3,893 of the Revised Statutes as amended, which shall reach the office of delivery, whall be held by the Postmaster at the said office subject to the order of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 22. That mailable matter of the second

delivery, shall be held by the Postmaster at the said office subject to the order of the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 22. That mailable matter of the second class shall contain no writing, print, mark, or sign thereon or therein in addition to the original print, except as herein provided, to-wit, the name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, and index figures of subscription-book, either written or printed, the printed title of the publication, the printed name and address of the publisher or sender of the same, and written or printed words or figures, or total, indicating the date on which the subscription to such matter will end. Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper inclosing the same, the sender may write his own name or address thereon, with the word 'from' above and preceding the same, and in eigher case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book or of any printed matter of the third class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription that does not partake of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon any package of matter of the fourth class the sender may write or print his own name and address, praceded by the word 'from,' and there may also be written or printeed the number and names of the articles inclosed; and the sender thereof may write or print unon or attach to any such article by tag or label a mark, number, name, or letter for purpose of identification.

or label a mark, number, name, or letter for purpose of identification.

SEC. 23. That matter of the second, third, or fourth class containing any writing or printing other than indicated in the preceding section, or made in the manner other than therein indicated, shall not be delivered except upon the payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducing therefrom any amount which may have been prepald by stamps affixed to such matter; and any person who shall conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited, for conveyance by mail, at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penally of \$10: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent publishers of the second class and news-agents from inclosing, in their publications, bills, receipts, and orders shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, location, and subscription-price of the publication or publications to waich they refer.

SEC. 24. That the Postmaster-General may prescribe, by regulation, the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all packages of matter not charged with first-class postage, so that the contents of such packages may be easily examined; and no package the contents of which cannot be

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONKLING'S "GREAT EF-FORT."

FORT."

A CLEVER SHOT AT THURMAN AND HIS PRESIDESTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Cincumati Commercial, March 8.

Much has been said in a spirit of levity about
the great efforts of Senstor Coukling. He has
repeatedly been reported by his admiring friends
to be about to make the great effort of his life,
and usually when so advertised be does bothing.
At last, however, he has made that effort. He
did it in reply to a bantering ansach by Senstor

did it in reply to a bantering speech by Senator Thurman, and it is recorded that Thurman and to him when he had finished, "That is the best speech you have ever made in your life." It will be remembered that this speech was in the night, amidst the closing scenes of the session, and that reference was had to Thurman's candidacy for the Presidency.

"It will not be necessary in my case, as it is said anxious and nervous political aspirants sometimes find it necessary before voting apon a question to go out and not only consult the signs in the zodiac, but see how all the tin roosters on all the barus stand, so as to know exactly which way the wind blows. [Laughter.] I will not ask time to do that, because I have no Presidential prospects to be imperied by any mistake I may make in voting here. I shall, however, want an opportunity to look at the balance sheet. I shall want to see whether at that particular time there is or is likely to be any money in the Treasury with which to do such a magnificent thing as in exact, appropriate, and imoosing language the honorable Senator from Ohlo will be sure to propose. The President, if all these varied and, as a lawyer from the Senator set that the honorable Senator from Ohlo to make his popularity absolutely universal by adding to the endless, idolizing train which follows him in the serried ranks of the soldlers of the Moxican war, the honorable Senator may be sure that I will vote to add all that resplendent length of tall to his political kite. [Laughter.] I submit to the honorable Senator has, during Sunday and Sunday night, delivered so many eloquent and fervid speeches, he has so taxed his brain and his imagnization, particularly his imagination and many of his highest facilities, that I do not believe it within the limits of mortal possibility that he can still have reserve force enough to expand himself—laughter—as undoubtedly he would be glad to do when he takes up the question and arranges it so that all the chances, and arranges it so that all the chances and

THE JETTY JOB. THAT THE EADS LOBBY SUCCEEDED IN GET-

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The fact that
the River and Harbor bill contained an appropriation of \$750,000 for Capt. Eads is said to e been one reason why the President desired to veto the bill. Capt. Eads has been here all er, and has had a small but influential lobbs rking in his interest. As the result, he suc eeded in incorporating the following provisions an additional section in the River and Harbor

That the fourth and succeeding sections of an entitled "An act making appropriations for sepair, preservation, and completion of certain blic works on rivers and harbors, and for other poses," approved March 3, A. D. 1875, authoring James B. Eads and his associates to create

his legal representatives shall be made as follows, namely:

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in favor of the said dames B. Eads, or his legal representatives, for the sum of \$750,000, which said sum is nereby appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby suthorized and directed to pay to said Esids, or his legal representatives, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum for which said warrant is drawn.

When a channel shall have been obtained by the action of the jetties and auxiliary works authorized by said act twenty-five feet in depth, and not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, through the said jetties, there shall be paid \$500,000.

When a channel shall have been obtained through the jetties twenty-six feet in depth, and not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, there shall be paid \$500,000.

then 200 feet in width at the bottom, there shall be baid \$500,000.

When a channel thirty feet in depth, without regard to width, shall have been obtained through the jetties. There shall be paid \$500,000; and the \$1,000,000 provided by the hereinoefore-recited act to be paid by the United States in ten and twenty years shall be earned by said sates and his associates, and the same, with interest, shall be paid to said Eads, or his legal representatives, at the times and in the manner provided by said act.

The \$100,000 per annum provided by said recited act to be paid to said Eads and his associates during a period of twenty years shall be paid at the times and in the manner therein provided, upon the maintenance by said Eads and his associates of a channel through the jetties twenty-six feet in depth, not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, and having through it a central depth of thirty feet without regard to width.

Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal or in siny wise affect the provisions of the amendatory act approved June 19, A. D. 1878, by which said Eads is entitled to receive certain moneys to pay for materials furnished, labor done, and expenditures incurred in the construction of the work at the mouth of the Mississippi River; and the whole of the hereinbefore-recited act, approved March 3, A. D. 1875, except as the same is hereby expressly modified or amended, or has by act heretofore passed been modified or amended, or has by shall be and remain in full force, and have the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Yet this appropriation is made in the face of

Yet this appropriation is made in the face of he following statement made by Senator Davis, West Virginia, as to the condition of the ork, and the fact that the Government has al-

ready paid \$1,000,000 more than was originally intended to be paid:

It was in evidence before the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard that about \$1,600,000 and all has been expended apon this work. There have been about \$1,600,000 expended on the work About \$2,000,000 has been paid or is at the control of the contractor. Now what is the condition of the work? The report of the Engineer is that the original estimate, made before the work was commenced on a very solid basis, was \$5,255,000. That was the contract-price, upon the principle 'No cure, no pay. The Senate and Congress were urged to make the arrangements and make the contract. It was urged upon Congress not by one man, not by two men, but by dozens of people, and this was the assurance of the contractor himself.

st year there was a modification of this plan Engineers in their report for 1877 estimate the work as done is probably 50 per cent les set than it was intended by the Government

d cost.

what has been the result? The law was to
ofar as the contract went, that when twentyfeet of water was obtained then there would,
0,000,000 due. "Consequently, reacting aroun
ty-two feet of water or a little rising, accordo the latest report, there would be \$1,000,000
but \$2,000,000 of it has been paid or is at
lisposal of Capt. Eads. Therefore, the conthe disposal of Capt. Eads. Therefore, the contractor has had in his control \$1,000,000 more than the Government agreed to pay at any time, except upon the modification of the contract last year. For the past two years probably there has been no progress in the depth of the channel. Two years ago the channel was about the same as it is to-day in depth, and it is not as deep now as it was two months ago. I understand the fact to be that on the 13th of the month just passed. February, the depth was about twenty-two feet, and that in Janury last it was nearly twenty-four feet. Consequently, there has been, instead of an increase in depth, just the reverse, and there is not as much water now as there was formerly.

The present measure asks us to do what? To pay 3750,000 at once. Although one \$1,000,000 have now been paid more than was originally intended to be paid, \$750,000 more must be paid as soon as this measure passes, without any more work being done whatever. What else? When twenty-five feet of water is obtained, \$500,000 more must be paid. All this is in advance of what the contract or agreement makes, even with the modification made a year 200. Then when twenty-six feet of water are obtained, \$500,000 more are to be paid; and when a depth of thirty feet is obtained, \$500,000-000 more; these sums making the entire payment that the Government agrees to make when a depth of thirty feet shall be obtained, with a breadth of 150 feet, Ithink. By this modification in the contract, beyond question the Government is merely to say: "We must pay over all this more and take what work you nave done up to this time." as had in his c

THE WHISKY CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—There has been a loud call for a suspension of proceedings in the Pekin whisky cases for various reasons.

The Attorney-General, however, has instructed
District-Attorney Connolly to push these cases
to the uttermost, and hold on to the witnesses

STATE RIGHTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—An interes WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—An interesting case involving the powers and jurisdiction of Federal courts in the Southern States came before the Supreme Court of the United States to-lay upon application from the Governor of Virginia for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Rives, of the United States Circuit for the Western District of that State, to recelliver to the State authorities two criminals (Burwell and Lee Reyndlds), whom he had taken out of their custody for trial in his own court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since Saturday's report aggregate \$1.341,850.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following is the portion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as finally enacted, which provides for the creation of a Commission on various important subjects relative to the public lands:

For the expense of a Commission on the codification of existing laws relating to the survey and disposition of the public domain, and for other purposes, \$20,000; provided that the Commission shall consist of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, and three civilians to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a per diem compensation of \$10 for each day white actually engaged, and their traveling expenses, and neither the Commissioner of the General Land Office nor the Director of the United States Geological Survey shall receive other compensation for their services upon said Commission than their salaries respectively, except their traveling expenses while engaged on said dottes; and it shall be the duty of this Commission to report to Congress within one year from the time of its organization—

First—A codification of the present laws relat-

em wise in recommendations as they may of the public lands of the Western portion of United States to actual settlers.

the act appropriates \$100,000 for the consolised geological surveys, and \$50,000 for prenny and publishing the reports of the nest

erations of the Wheeler, Hayden, and Powell rveys, which have now been discontinued as THE NEEDY PEOPLE.

Washington, March 7.—The Forty-fifth Congress received 10,167 petitions, which were referred to appropriate Committees, and many of them made the basis of bills. These petitions

CASUALTIES.

A FALLING FLOOR. NORTH BERWICK, Me., March 10.—The floor in Mechanics' Hall gave away this forenoon, dur ing the town meeting, precipitating nearly fifty persons to the floor below. No one was killed, out many were fearfully, and probably fatally injured. Among those seriously injured are John and George Neal, interpally; Thomas Ricker, shoulder and leg broken; Reuben Chadourne, both legs broken; Henry S. Kidder, in ternally; Thomas E. Goodwin, ankle broken; David Hanson, George Dutch, George Varney, ribs broken. The slightly injured were: J. 1 Hanson, Samuel Grover, S. Emery, Charles Cook, Frank Nutter, William Ricker, Edgar Weymouth, Herbert Johnson, Nicholas Willey Chadbourne, Nicholas Pinkham, Lindley Estes, Asa Chaney, Nathaniel Hurd, and William Neal. Medical aid was immediately summoned from

djoining towns.

NORTH BERWICK, Me., March 10.—Later par NORTH BERWICK, Me., March 10.—Later particulars of the digaster at Mechanics' Hall to-day show the number injured to be more than at first reported. At the time of the accident there were about 500 in the hall. One hundred and fifty persons were precioitated to the floor below. The recovery of John Nealy, Henry skidder, Charles Ricker, and Reuben Chadbourne is doubtful. Public sentiment is better against the builders of the hall, which, it is claimed, was built in a criminally careless manner.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS HORROR. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 10.-The Coroner's in quest over the bodies found in the rulns at he East St. Louis fire yesterday pro gressed to-day, but was not concluand will be continued to-morrow. It seems to be the pretty general opinion that seems to be the pretty general opinion that there was a conspiracy to burn Mrs. Bausch's property for a double purpose,—revenge and to obtain the insurance,—but no very definite testimony to that effect has yet been brought out. George Winkler, another man somewhat implicated in the affair, was arrested to-day.

EASTERN FLOODS. BUFFALO, March 10.—The recent rains and sudden warm weather inundated the southern suburbs of the city, in the vicinity of Tifft's farm, and near Lancaster. The iron bridge over Casenovia Creek, and several other smaller structures, have been carried away. The bridge over the crossing of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, has been held in place by heavily laden cars. The fee in the river is breaking up, and fears are entertained of damage to the shipping. A family of four, living on the Flats, in South Buffalo, had their house washed away and were forced to take refuge in trees until relieved by boats.

BURNED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lencoln, Neb., March 10.—Last night some colored folks were assembled at the residence of on a table a lamp was knocked off and exploded The burning oil was thrown over the person of Susan Mason and a man named Henry Henton.
The former was burned so seriously about the face, head, and neck that she cannot recover.
Henton was burned on the face, and will lose both eyes. The house narrowly escaped destruc-

THE OTTAWA EXPLOSION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
OTTAWA, Ill., March 10.—John Renze, one he sufferers of the Saturday's boiler explo tied at noon to-day. He leaves a wife and sev hildren in moderate circumstances. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Work-men and Odd-Fellows. Coroner Petiti is hold-ing an inquest to locate the bisme of the acci-dent. The inquest will conclude to morrow.

STEAMER SUNK. LITTLE ROCK, March 10.-The mail steamer lartin Speed left for Memphis vesterday, w a fine trip of freight and passengers. At 12 m. about three miles below, she was struck by gale which swung her stern against a snag and sunk her in five feet of water. The Maumee went to the rescue, and brought all her freight back. Freight and boat little damaged. The larter will soon be raised.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10.—Saturday night prairie fire burned a bridge on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, near Louisville, by which a freight train going East was thrown from the track. Eight cars of corn and one of flour were burned. About thirty hogs and several cattle perished, and twelve cars were burned up. No human lives were lost.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Covingron, Ind., March 10.—John M. Sowers, while intoxicated this afternoon, tried to cross the embankment (which was overflowed) leading from the canal to the river bridge, on horseback, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and circulation had not ceased, but at this time no hopes are entertained as to his re-

SWEPT INTO THE LAKE.

Toledo, O., March 10.—The steam-tug Ar drews, the barge Bay City, and several smaller craft, were tora from their moorings by the break-up of the ice in the Maumee yesterday, and carried to the lake. The Andrews had three men on board, who got up steam and put for Presque Isle, where the tug is now tied.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., March 10:-Licenses to or ganize the following named proposed corpora tions were issued to-day by the Secretary o

State:
The Robert Aitchison Perforated Metal Company, of Chicago; capital, \$25,000; corporators, Robert Aitchison, Andrew D. Aitchison, and Andrew Drysdale.

\$1The Owl Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Princeton; capital, \$600,000; object, mining in Arizona; corporators, H. M. Trimble, J. H. Fawcett, and C. G. Cushing.

The Sectional Covering Company, of Chicago; capital, \$30,000; object, the manufacture of steam and water pipe and boiler covering; corporators, George Kelly, Christopher D. Austin, and Leon C. Welch.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, March 10.—Grain—Wheat comparatively iame; even in speculative interest very little spirit perceptible; from other sources a limited inquiry for most grades; winter wheat values receded 1/20 per bu, and closed weak on freer offerings; springs also favored buyers, though not changed materially. Corn in moderately active demand for early delivery, partiy for shipment at rather firmer prices for choice old No. 2, but a shade lower figures for other qualities, closing heavily, ungraded stock showing the most depression; in the option line business was very light at slightly reduced Western ungraded at 45446c. Rye more active, and quoted about steady; No. 2 Western in store quoted at 61c and afloat at 611/46621/c. Oats about steady on very moderate movement in most grades; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 341/4635c, and do in store—8,000 bu—at 31c.

Provisions—Hog products much lower early in the day, and very dull, but left off more firmly; Western mess dull and 156/20c lower, closing firm, and quoted at the close for March at \$10.000/10.10 for new: for April, \$10.000/10.10 for new; and May at \$10.05/20c lower, closing firm.

and quoted at the close for March at \$10.00@10.10 for new; for April, \$10.00@10.10 for new; and May at \$10.05@10.20. Cut meats quoted about steady on a fair inquiry. Bacon slow of sale; long clears at 4%c asked, and short clear at 5c asked. Western steam lard moderately sought for early delivery at reduced prices, closing stronger.

Tallow—Rather more freely dealt in; prime at close at 69-10c.

SUGARS—Raw inactive; Cuba muscovado at 03-06%c for fair to good refining; refined in more request.

WHISKY—Dull: quoted at \$1.06%.

FREGURIS—A generally slow movement reported to-day; moderate call for accommodation for grain and flour, and limited inquiry for tonnage for petroleum at about previous quotations.

Some Revolutionary Correspondence of the Rochebouet Cabinet.

FOREIGN.

Several Army Commanders in Sympathy with the Conspirators.

MacMahon's Firmness a Bar to the Execution of Their Plans.

Bismarck Given a Taste of Freedom of Speech in the Reichstag.

Leaves the Chamber to Escape Sharp Personal Thrusts at Himself.

An Early Dissolution of Parliament Generally Predicted.

Terribly Destructive Floods Now Prevailing in Hungary.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 10.-There is no knowledge yet that ex-President MacMahon has written to President Grevy asking to be prosecuted with the Ministers. There is a strong belief that the impeachment resolutions will be re-

VERSAILLES, March 10 .- In the Chambe of Deputies to-day the election of Fourton of the Ministry of the 16th of May, to a seat in the Chamber, was confirmed.

WILL BE DEFEATED. It now appears certain that the Government will have a majority on Thursday on the question of impeachment, even if the entire Right abstain from voting. STRANDED.

HONFLEUR, March 10 .- The bark Hattie, from Philadelphia for Rouen, was stranded and capsized in the Seine. Three men were drowned. The vessel and cargo are a total

AGAINST IMPEACHMENT. Paris, March 10 .- The Republique Francaise (Gambetta's organ) pronounces decidedy against the impeachment of the De Broglie-Fourton Ministry.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. The telegraphic correspondence of the Rochebouet Cabinet was most remarkable. Thus Gen. DeGrimaudet de Rochebouet recommended the commandant at Lyons to " deprive all private persons of arms." He telegraphed the commandant at Toulouse: "I am told the Ninth Regiment cannot be counted on." Gen. Ducrot, on being informed that the first attempt to form a Liberal Cabinet had failed, telegraphed to Gen. De Grimandet de Rochebouet his thanks. adding: "May God and MacMahon be glorified." On Dec. 12 Gen. Grimandet de Rochebouet telegraphs to the Commandant at Rennes: "Endeavor to be ready on Thursday. Troops should take all their camp equipage. On the 13th of December, the day when the Dufaure Cabinet was formed. Gen. de Grimandet de Rocheboust telegraphs to Bordeaux: "Pray warn confidentially at The report says: "President MacMahon, impelled by honesty and enlightened by events, did not follow to the end the detestable counsels of his Ministers."

DISTRUSTFUL Bealin, March 10.—At the Parliame soiree Saturday, the Chancellor said that partial disarmament was impossible. Ger many, at least, could not begin. Unfortunately, she had to show a front in four dif-ferent directions, and could trust none of her neighbors.

LIBERTY OF DEBATE. LONDON, March 10.-In the course of the debate in the German Reichstag on cattle-plague, Bismarck, in referring to the smug-gling of cattle, took occasion to accuse the Liberals of having made the penal code so mild that it protected criminals instead of citizens. Herr Lasker said that Bismarck's aggression showed where was the true ele-ment of discord in debates. He intimated that the first aim of the gagging law should be to control the language of the Govern-

Bismarck replied, and an angry con troversy ensued. During the same debate Bismarck estenta-tiously quitted the House twice, to avoid the disagreeable necessity of listening to speech-

es of Herr Richter (Progressist). The House was greatly amused at this demonstration, but some of the older members viewed the matter more seriously.

The sitting left the impression that Bismarck was deliberately trying to provoke the Diet, and that dissolution is imminent. It is certain the situation cannot much longer

EMIGRATION.

Bismarck, during the sitting, promised to furnish statistics relative to emigration. He said the movement is greater from the less populous districts, such as Mecklenburg, Pommerania, West Prussia, and Posen. When, however, the tenure of land was rendered more favorable, and agriculture and manufactures rendered mutually supporting, he anticipated a decrease in emigration.

COUNT VON MOLTKE on Saturday celebrated in Holstein the 60th anniversary of his entry into the military service. He received congratulations from all quarters.

Beelin, March 10.-The National Zeitung say the reports concerning the dissolution of the Reichstag are not altogether without foundation.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. LONDON, March 10.—A Berlin dispatch says that everything that has occurred during the past few days seems to add to the possi-bility of a dissolution of the Reichstag. Herr Delbrueck has refused to mediate between Bismarck and the Free-Traders. Bismarck

Chairman Wrangemann, of the Berlin Missions Society, publicly calls upon Germany to demand satisfaction from England for expelling the German missionary, Brune, from Natal on the charge of sedition.

A Berlin dispatch maintains that financial

Laster and other National Liberals are about to join the Advanced Liberals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AQUATIC. London, March 10.-A match has bee made between the champion, Elliott, and an unknown, over the Tyne course, to take place a month after the Hanlan-Hawdon match. The name of the unknown will be declared the day of the Hanlan-Hawdon

Ross beat Emmett easily in the boat-race

THE MARMORA SQUADRON. LONDON, March 10.-In the House of Commons to-night, during a discussion of the navy estimates, W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, said he hoped that within a day or two the British squadron would leave the Sea of Marmora.

London, March 11—5 a. m.—The British

fleet will leave the Sea of Marmora and Dardanelles immediately, but will anchor in Besika Bay until further orders.

WAR VESSEL ON FIRE. PLYMOUTH, England, March 11-1 a. m .-A fire has been raging for some hours on board the corvette Thetis, which was preparing to proceed to the Cape. The vessel's scuppers are now almost level with the water, but the fire is not yet extinguished. The Thetis lies in the same basin as the Northumberland (iron-clad) and several Northumos. other men-of-war. CHALLENGE.

LONDON, March 10.—The Sportsman and nounces that the backers of the champion rower (Elliott) have written to ex-Mayor Liddell, of Philadelphia, authorizing that a match with Courtney be made for two, three, or five miles on the Allegheny River, the stake and date to be agreed upon. Elliott emands a minimum of \$375 for expenses.

HUNGARY.

PESTE, March 10 .- Two of the three lams protecting the town of Szegedin from the overflow of the Theiss River have burst. Five thousand men are working on the remaining one. If this bursts, 70,000 people will be made homeless. Many villages are already swept away. Szegedin is in a marsh on both banks of the Theiss River.

PESTH, March 10.-The City of Szegedin s now considered to be safe; the water in only rising very slowly. The neighboring Village of Dorozema, containing 400 houses has been totally destroyed. Its inhabitant

took refuge on a hill. LONDON, March 10.-A dispatch dated Lzegedin, 8 o'clock Monday night, says: Eighty thousand people are here, including refugees from the country. A state of siege has been declared. Everybody who is summoned is obliged to work on pain of death The wind is rising; the water is rushing under the embankment and wants but a few nches to master us. We await the worst,"

ASIA.

THE BURMESE HORROR. CALCUTTA, March 10. - Affairs in Mandola cause grave anxiety. The garrisons in Brit-ish Burmah have been doubled. The Burmese have interrupted the telegraph line between Rangoon and Mandolay. The situation in Upper Burmah is regarded as very serious for the European residents. It is stated that the recent massacres at the instance of the King only amounted to forty, but the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and shamefully abused. The Royal Princes were reserved to the last and made to witness the torture and death of their families.

will be the guest of the Viceroy, at Government House. CALCUTTA, March 10.-Gen. Grant and

party arrived to-day.

TURKEY.

THE GREEK FRONTIER. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—The Sultan leclares that he cannot concede more regarding the Greek frontier. There is reason to fear, therefore, that negotiations between Turkey and Greece for the rectification of the frontier will be broken off.

THE TURES ENTER ADRIANOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—Rifast Pacha, with six battalions of Turkish troops, has entered Adrianople.

AFGHANISTAN.

PREDATORY BANDS. CANDAHAB, March 10.-Two thousand members of various predatory bands are col-lected thirty miles from here, and seize loot in the villages in the name of the Ameer and Mohammedanism. The respectable inhabit ants are inclined to assist the British against them, but the scarcity of transportation pre-

vents the sending of troops. NEGOTIATING WITH YAKOOB. LONDON, March 10.—Sir Stafford North-cote, replying to an inquiry, stated that the Government is now on the eve of communi-

cations with Yakoob Khan, perhaps negotiations have already commenced.

PROPOSALS TO TERAT.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Jalalabad announces that Maj. Cavagnari has sent a messenger to Cabul with proposals to treat with Yakoob Khan.

SWITZERLAND.

AN EMBEZZLING JUDGE. GENEVA, March 10.-Judge Schae ucerne, has just been condemned by the

Court of which he was formerly a membe to four years' imprisonment for the bezzlement of public money. GFNEVA, March 10.-The Russian Field

Marshal, Prince Baristinsky, died here to-

THE CORTES DISSOLVED.

MADRID, March 10.—It is stated that the King has signed a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, and that a decree summoni the new Cortes to meet May 10 will be gazetted on the 20th inst.

THE NEW MINISTRY. MADRID, March 10.—Cardenas has declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and it is said the Marquis De Molins has finally ac-

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, March 10.—Charles A. Smith, a son of the late Hon. J. B. Smith, suicided this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a platol. Deceased was a leading spirit in the proceedings to contest the will of his father. He had been embarrassed financially for years, and, to make matters worse, his wife refused to live with him three months are. This afterand, to make matters worse, his wife refused to live with him three months ago. This afternoon the German missionary, Brune, from all on the charge of sedition.

BUMORS.

Berlin dispatch maintains that financial sures, at least, will be laid before the tent Raichstag. It is rumored that Dr.

deceased suicided in a similar manner tweety years ago, on account of an affair which involved him in a suspicion of having caused the death of one Charles Silkman.

Shoux City, ia., March 10.—C. M. Doan, at Storm Lake, ia., attempted suicide Suuday noon by shooting himself in the breast, near the heart. He is not expected to live. Cause, family troubles.

CANADA.

Much Talk About Two Cashiers-Govern-mental-Viceregal Theatricals in Lent-Duty on Salt-American-Built Vessels-Thanks from the Queen-High Court of Special Dispatch to The Telbune

MONTREAL, March 10 .- The utmost excite

ment prevailed in financial circles all day, ow ing to rumors of defaications by the Cashiers of two of the leading banks here. The name of F. W. Thomas, Cashier of Molson's Bank, was freely mentioned, and it was stated that he had overdrawn his account to the extent of \$80,000. The Directors have lately made a minute inves-tigation into the affairs of the bank, and they nphatically deny that the Cashier has overdrawn his account. Up to the close of bank-hours, Mr. Thomas remained in the bank transacting business, although it was freely mentioned that he had resigned. It is understood that, about four years ago, he speculated, in company with several other prominent men, in real estate, purchasing heavily and at high figures during the inflation. This has weighed heavily upon him, and it is said he has been compelled to make some arrangement to liquidate the debt, but it is de-nied that he has received more than \$6,000 or \$7,000 from Molson's bank, which was dis-counted in the regular way by the Directors. The reports had a depressing effect on the stock of the bank, and it was sold at a reduction of 5 per cent from Saturday's price. The other case vas the Cashier of the This gentleman, although it was rumored he bad committed suicide, was in his office all day; and it is generally believed that there are no grounds whatever for the adverse reports re garding bim. A very uneasy feeling prevailed, and people are looking for startling develop

It is rumored here to-day that Sir A. T. Gali will soon be appointed Finance Minister, in place of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, who, it is said, does not take kindly to that panacea for all trade-depression ills, the great N. P.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—The Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a deputation of London gentlemen, who asked, on behalf of unemployed mechanics and laborers of that city, that the Government loan them a sufficient sum of money to enable them to proceed to Mahitoba and settle on lands, said the condition of the country's finances would not permit of any noney being granted for that purpose. There would, however, be no difficulty in getting the

Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, has been chosen to command the Wimbledon team this year. Maj. Woolsey, of Kingston, will be the second officer. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, March 10.—A severe thunder-store

curred to-night, making the third in so many days. The thermometer to-day ranged from 32 to 49 above. The snow is nearly all gone. ORRILLIA, Ont., March 10.-Atherby's grist and saw mills are burned. Loss, \$25,000. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Some people of the ultra

High-Church stripe are exceedingly wroth be-cause some private the arricals are to be given at the Government House on the 15th, during the An influential deputation waited on the Min-An infinential depuration waited on the Minister of Finance, and requested the imposition of a duty of 25 cents per barrel on all kinds of salt imported imported into Canada. The Minister promised to give the matter his most serious consideration. The deputation appeared to be especially desirous of excluding English salt; and, in this connection, it is said that fishermen claim that the Goderich salt is not so good as English for curing purposes. Dairymen also say that English sait is superior to Canadian for dairying purposes.

Following is the text of a numerously-signed petition from Quebec, presented to the Senate, praying that American-built vessels be no longer entered on the free list of Canada for sale:

That the British Navigation laws, which sdmit

That the British Navigation laws, which admit American-built vessels in British registry in Can-ada, have long been an intolerable injustice to That the British Navigation I aws, which sdmit American-built vessels in British registry in Canada, have long been an intolerable injustice to your petitioners, and all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Dominion. There are now a great number of steamers and other vessels of United States build, which have been admitted to registry in Canada, which have not contributed one cent to the revenue of the country; while Canadan-built vessels, more particularly steamers, have been obliged to pay duties on nearly everything entering into their construction,—as iron, brass, copper, boller-plate, rivets, tools, cutlery, crockery, lamps, and a hundred other things required in their construction and employment. Your petitioners would further represent to your Honorable House that the admission of such vessels free of duty is agreat discouragement to our merchants, mechanics, and population generally; and is, in fact, giving the foreigner a large premium to enable him to shut up our shipyards and machine-shous, depriving our working population of their legitimate employment, begigning their families, or sending them out of the country to find a living denied them at home. That several hundred of those Americanbuilt vessels now owned in Canada, and by the laws of the United States forever excluded from returning thence or being employed in any of their waters, have now to a great extent, by recent improvements in machinery, become a dead loss to their owners and the country. Wherefore your petitioners would pray that your Honorable House will adopt such measures as will effectually prevent all American vessels from being admitted to registry in Canada, or of being navigated in any of its waters, until such time as Canadian vessels are accorded the same privileges as have been hitherto extended to vessels built in the United States.

The following displach from the Colonall Office is published in the Canada Gazette:

Downing Strager, Jan. 9, 1879.—My Lond: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of y

quis of Lonne, K. T., G. C. M. G., Etc., Etc., Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Toronto, March 10.—Negotiations are proceeding to get up an excursion to England, to see the Hanlan-Hawdon boat-race, at \$50 for the round trip.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

LONDON, March 9.—The High Court of Ontario Independent Forestry, now in session here, after considering the advisability of severing the connection between the Courts of Canada and those of the United States with regard to payment of certain funds, carried the following resolution:

Resolved, That the High Court of Ontario separate itself from the United States with regard to the Endowment fund. All endowments due up to the Endowment fund. All endowments due up to the present to be paid, but after that to be retained until the High Court of Ontario decide as to the action to be taken, at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to inform the Most Worthy High Court.

OBITUARY.

Boston, March 10.—The Rev. John Weiss died yesterday, after a prolonged filness with pulmonary disease, which had not until very recently been regarded as immediately dangerous.

Special Dispatch to 1.4 Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., March 10.—Two sudden INDEPENDENCE, Ia., March 10.—Two sudden deaths within three days have startled the citizens of this city. Dausel Dauber, a shoemaker, dropped dead on Thursday evening last while talking with his employer; and last night toharles Hopperfill, a young man engaged in the jewelry trade, died of congestion of the brain, after an illness of only three hours.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gildersleeve, one of the old settlers of McLean County, died at New Orleans yesterday, aged 70. She had resided since her girlhood in Hudson.

Egyptian Locks.

Good Words.

Up to the latter half of last century we had not reached to the excellence of the locks that were in use in Egypt and China thousands of years ago, and have not for a very long period run in the line of rediscovery or reapplication of what had been tested so long ago in them. The essential principle of the Egyptian lock was movable pins or nails dropping, each independently, by its own weight, into the bolt, and securing it on being touched at the right by corresponding pins at the end of the true key, all of them requiring to be raised together to the proper night. The very latest idea in lockmaking may be regarded as suggestions or applications of this principle.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Well-Founded Terror Inspired by the Commune in Columbus, O.

Strenuous Exertions of the Citizens to Protect Their Homes.

Anonymous Declaration that Workingmen" Burn to Build Up.

Charming Tokens of Confidence in Public Officials at Louisville.

Exciting Seenes Engoted in a Court-Room at Yankton, D. T.

THE COLUMBUS COMMUNE. Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—New and fresh

evidences of a thoroughly-organized gaug of incendiaries are still being brought to the sur-face by the discovery of prepared fuses, ready for the application of the march, to insure the destruction of houses, barns, and manufacturing establishments, the largest number being discovered in the eastern section of the city, and at remote points. Nearly every ward i the city has now a thoroughly organized patrol in addition to the regular police force and militia companies, which will continue on duty until the City Government devises means which will render property secure. A feeling of uneasiness prevails over the anonymous cards and notes received by the newspapers and heavy property-holders, and the fact that the strenuous efforts being made to discover the guilty ones thus far have failed to afford a clew sufficient to warrant the detention of the suspicious characters under arrest who now fill the police stations. It is believed now that the leaders in the crime are in part composed of those well acquainted with all the by-ways of the city. The selection of buildings and the system adopted in lighting up the fires show evidence of much calculation as well as daring recklessness. The air is full of rumors of the most exciting nature, one sound of the fire-alarm being sufficient to fill the streets with panic-stricken women and children. One anonymous letter in a threatening tone states that the workingmen demand work or bread; that the money now held by the banks and, if necessary, they will burn property and

To the Western Associated Press.
COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—No fires occurred ast night, but evidences of preparation for incendiary work were abundant. Rags and paper saturated with coal oil were found in numerou suitings. The military and extra police are still on duty, with orders to arrest persons who cannot give a satisfactory account of them-selves, and to shoot those found lurking about alleys and refusing to halt when challenged.

force the rebuilding of houses and barns. Thus

far there has been no fire during the day.

KENTUCKY JUSTICE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—Rather a strange roceeding in a court of justice occurred in the United States Court room to-day before Judge Bailard, District Judge. Col. Samuel McKee, torney for twenty counterfeiters, tried at the present term of the United States Circuit Court. used for manufacturing spurious coin, which he held to use as evidence in these cases which ave not yet been tried. He expressed his perfect willingness to return the dies when the cases were decided. Gabriel Caldwell Wharton, United States District-Attorney for Kentucky, displaythe Court for a rule compelling Col. McKee to return the dies to the United States authorities. Col. McKee says that he would have surrendered the dies to the District-Attorney or any other offithe dies to the District-Attorney or any other officer around the United States Court had he been
told that such a proceeding would be instituted.
Col. McKee filed his response to the rule at once.
It was a red-hot one. He said that he could prove
that the Government detectives who had arrested
these parties had themselves both manufactured
and sold the spurious coin; that the dies in
question had been brought into the country by
the detectives; and that his client. Absalom
Crabtree, had never had them, nor did they belong to him. Judge Ballard, however, excluded
all testimony damaging to the detectives. Judge
Ballard, after perusing Col. McKee's response,
remarked that, as he had seen him in conversation with a reporter, he thought that, unless he
exerted his influence to have the matter suppressed in the newspapers, he
would fine him for contempt of court.
Col. McKee replied that he had no influence
over the newspaper, and did not intend to make
any efforts one way or the other. He desired
to have his side of the story heard. Many of
the prominent lawyers here express themselves
indignant at the conduct of Judge Ballard and
District-Attorney Wharion. After the inauguration of President Hayes, Col. McKee and
Wharton were both applicants for the position of
District-Attorney for Kentucky. Wharton, who
is a member of what is called the CustomHouse Ring, held the upper hand, and secured
the nomination. McKee is prominently mentioned as the next Republican nominee for Governor of Kentucky.

EXCITEMENT AT XANKTON. und the United States Court had he l

EXCITEMENT AT YANKTON. YANKTON, D. T., March 10.-A negro named Lank Cain was yesterday afternoon caught in the act of committing a rape upon the 10-yearold daughter of S. C. F. Norman, on the open prairie, about a mile west of town. He ran away, but was subsequently arrested. Considerable excitement followed, and threats of lynching were heard on all sides. This afterlynching were heard on all sides. This afternoon the prisoner was brought into the Police
Court for examination. Just before proceedings began Mr. Norman appeared in the courtroom, leading his little daughter. Confronting
the negro he asked the girl if that was
the man. She said it was. Norman
drew a revolver and fired. The weapon was
struck down by a bystander, and the ball went
through the negro's thigh. In the confusion
which ensued the negro escaped and was seized
by a mob waiting outside and would have been
hanged but for the prompt action of Sheriff
Baker, who jumped into the crowd with a revolver in each hand and rescued his prisoner,
who is now safe in jail, and will have his trial as
soon as he recovers.

AN EXPRESS-ROBBER.

Special Distract to the Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—The potice have made an important arrest here, the prisoner's name being A. C. Holland, who is charged with being an express-robber. In the fall of 1875 hewas an engineer on the North Missouri Railroad, and, in company with a confederate, entered an express-car as the train was approaching St. Louis, and, overpowering the messerger and locking him in his trunk, they rifed the safes and obtained about \$3,000, with which they got away. Holland, after considerable wandering, came to Omaha a few months ago, and secured a position as engineer at the White Lead Works. Suspecting that officers were hunting him and had got on his track, he recently left the city, stating that he was going to San Francisco, but, instead of doing so, he went to Fort Omaha, north of this city, and enlisted as a private soidier. The officers tracked him there, and took him in.

THE PITTSBURG BOY-MURDER.

THE PITTSBURG BOY-MURDER.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.--The Coroner today concluded his investigation into the cause
of the death of Sammy Hunter, whose mutilated
corpse was found in the river near Braddock's
last week. The verdict was that Hunter met
his death at the bands of Samuel McLain and
Samuel Gisal, and that Theodore Gross (colored)
was an accessory after the fact. The prisoners
were remanded to jail for trial.

GALVESTON, March 10.—A New special from Bryan says Alex Cavitt and W. Armstrong quarreled about corn. The former shot the latter three times, killing him, and then escaped. The New Clarksville special says an old feud of the Dillards versus the Jones and Murphy factions culminated to-night. Two Dillards

and two friends met Henry Jones and friend near Jones' bridge. Both parties were faily armed. The firing began at short range was shotguns and pistols. Jones was instantia killed, and Dillard was fatally wounded. On

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 284 at 4:30 last even-ing was caused by a fire on the roof of Camping was caused by a fire on the roof of Campbell, Cullen & Co.'s office and smelting works near the corner of Lumber and Twelfth streets. It was extinguished with a few buckets of water before the arrival of the Department.

A still-alarm to Engine No. 12 at 7:10 last evening was caused by some clothing in a closet in A. M. Billings' residence, No. 504 West Lake street, catching fire from a gas-jet. Damaged to clothing, \$30.

AT QUINCY, FLA.

QUINCY, Fla., March 10.—The block east of
the Court-House and the Magnolia House burned this morning.

TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Presbytery's Charges.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Brooklyn Presbytery to-day decided to try Dr. Talmage on the following charges, presented by the Comm appointed at the previous session:

Deceit and falsehood in statements regarding
his withdrawal from the editorship of the Chris-

tion At Work.

In stating that the sittings in the Tabernacie

were free.

Of accusing J. W. Hathaway of dishonest practices and then denying it.

Of falsehood in collecting subscriptions for the payment of the church debt.

Of deceit in the difficulty concerning the organist of the Tabernacle, and of stating that he was to be arraigned for heterodoxy, when he knew that such was not the case.

THE CHINESE.

Senster Jones Ready with a New BILL

Dispatch to New York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The agitation of the Chinese question will begin with the as-sembling of the Forty-sixth Congress, when senator Jones, of Nevada, will appear as the champion of anti-Chinese legislation, in place of ex-Senator Sargent, as there will be no delega-tion from California in the House during the called session. Senator Jones will introdu bill in the Senate as soon as it convenes. bill in the Senate as soon as it convenes. The bill will be a more careful elaboration of the original measure reported by Mr. Will's, of Keatucky, from the House Committee on Education and Labor, during the last session, which simply restricts the number of Chinese emigrants in any one vessel coming to our shores to fitteen The humane features of the vetoed bill will be preserved in the new measure, and the restrictive clause will be so framed as to meet the objections made as to interference with treasure. ive clause will be so framed as to meet the objections made as to interference with trestyrights. It is claimed by the advocates of anti-Chinese legislation that the President's voto of the Chinese bill was directed against the proposed notice of abrogation of Arts. 5 and 6 of the Burlinggame treaty, and not at the nower of Congress to legislate for the exclusion of an objectionable class of emigrants. Indeed, they claim that ne virtually acknowledged both the right and duty of Congress to do this. Therefore, the new proposition is to be made to confirm the confirmation of the co fore, the new proposition is to be made to conform to the President's views as expressed at the veto message, under the belief that he will sign it.

form to the President's views as expressed in the veto message, under the belief that he will sign it.

The friends of this measure claim that the Chinese Embassy in this country, speaking for its Government, fully concedes that there is no necessity of involving our treaty relations in this controversy, but that this Government, through its legislation, has a right to take such action as will suppress the immigration of contract laborers held under 'debt hens. The Embassy claims for its Government, it is said, that it long ago took effective steps toward suppressing open Coolle traffic, and that this has been done so fully that the British port of Hong Kong is the only place of departure for Chinese emgrant laborers, the shippers of whom, it is claimed, under a faction of law, are permitted to violate both the Chinese edicis and the British colonis regulations. Basing action upon this semi-official declaration, Senator Jones, in addition to presenting the restrictive bill, will offer a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations at once with the Bratish Government for a more restrictive regulation of the Hong Kong traffic, with a view of getting amimmediate relief. He will also ask the Stais Department to rause a special inquiry-to be made through our Consular officers, or other agencies in China, into the truth of the statement so positively made by Californians, that the lien over the Mongolian laborer brought to this country is made effective in China by a system of the statements of the statements and the mean has this country is made effective in China by a stem of family enslavement, which the peout to work out, to the Six Companies, after his rival here. The object of establishing official this fact, if it be true, is to give this Gove this fact, if it be true, is to give this Govern-ment ground upon which to make a diplomatic appeal to the Fakin Government, calling atten-tion to the unjust nature of such a system, and urging it to assist in its suppression. Another object in making these efforts is to keep the re-lations between this and the Chinese Govern-ment upon a friendly basis, and to show that it is the desire of the United States to prevent the immigration only of objectionable persons.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11-1 a. m.-Indications: For Lower Lake region, light rain

tions: For Lower Lake region, light rains, followed by colder clearing weather, north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississipi, and Lower Missouri Vaileys, clear or fair weather, lower temperature, and rising barometer during the day, with northerly to westerly winds, followed in the Northwest during the hight by east to south winds and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Vailey, cold northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and possibly cool rains.

Boectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—A server thunder-storm passed over the city this evening. The Spencer House was struck by lightning and the guests more or less affected, but no one was seriously injured.

Local observations.

Chicago. March 10.

Time. **Bor. Thr Bu. Wind. Vel. Bu. Wester.**

6:55 a. m. 29.955 49 63 8. W. 4 Clear. 11:18 a. m. 29.877 65 63 8. 14 Fair. 2:00 p. m. 29.810 68 64 8. W. 10 Pair. 2:55 p. m. 29.791 68 65 8. W. 9 Pair. 9:00 p. m. 29.926 55 66 N. W. 6 Clear. 10:18 p. m. 29.971 31 53 N. W. 4 Clear.

TEMPERANCE.

Council Blurrs, Ia, March 10.—John W. Drew collected the largest temperance meeting in this city this evening ever held in lows. Dohany's Opera-House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the greatest enthusiam prevalled. Nearly 600 persons signed the pledge, making a total for his labors during the past forty-eight bours of 1,150.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Arrived, the steam-ships City of Berlin, from Liverpool, and the State of Virginia, from Glasgow. Queensrown, March 10.—Arrived, City of Brussels, New York.

THE COUNC

Charges Made Agains

ding.

The Pawnbroker Ordina -Widening State

So Action Taken in Re-Sunday Saloon Qu The Council held a regular last evening, Ald. Tuley in the Pearsons, Seaton, and Wettere Ald. Turner, by consent, pre tion requesting the Board of place the amount appropriate in the vicinity of Wallace and transferred so

streets, and transferred so building of a school on the lot sne and Eda street. It was Committee on Schools.

The same Alderman submirecting the Commissioner of confer with the proper author the construction of the Ulim and that he furnish the Coun

mation as soon as possible. SELF-PROPELL Ald. Rawleigh introduced a the Fire Marshal to disconti self-propelling engines. The day but an accident resulted to Aid. Cullerton said the Maxtured one into a horse-power tended to do the same with the The order was sent to the Cand Water.

Ald. Lawler, by consent, sugar consent, sugar consents the street-rail

The document went to Judiciary. WIDENING STATE

Ald. Gilbert, by consent, port of the Committee on South Division, recommendian ordinance authorizing the feet of State street from I minib. He also handed in Action was deferred.

On motion of Ald. Gilber made a special order for the table of the street of the street of the street or the street SUNDAY SALO Ald. Ryan asked that

the saloons on Sunday.
Ald. Smyth objected.
Ald. Rvan moved to suspes.
The motion was not agreed.
12,—as follows: Yeas—Ballard, Sanders, Phelerton, Riordan, McNally, Elszner, Cook, Ryan, Stanischweisthal, Janssens, McCaff

Schweishal, Janssens, McCan

20.

Agys—Tuley, Cary, Gilbert
Oliver. Beidler, Smyth,
Thompson, and Knopf—12.

The majority of the Comm
present law on the subject bis
sufficient," and recomm
tion be placed on file. Th
ton) recommends the instru
Department to prepare an
for the closing of the saloons
Ald. Ryan subsequently m
matter a special order for Me
Ald. Lawlet was opposed t
believe in bringing in the
should have come in a mont the petitioners were sincere.

Ald. Ryan wanted a vote the proposition.

The motion was lost.

An invitation was received Socialist celebration at the ing March 22, and, on motion to the control of the control o

t was accepted.
Ald. Gilbert moved that bill be taken up.
Objection was made, an pend the rules was not agr Ald. Ryan wanted actio port of the Committee orenaving without recommend the Chicago Jocke mission to erect 300 horrounds. The ordinance authorizing of Public Works to refuse contractors who are indebte until they pay them or to pay of the amount due was pas An invitation to review

rick's Day was accepted.
On motion of Aid. Culler on Fire and Water were instine next meeting on all marelative to the erection of war pawmenox The ordinance amending Pawnbrokers was taken was as follows:
SECTION 1. That Sec. 8 mance entitled Pawnbrokers read as follows:
SEC. 8. It shall be the ducensed under the provisions

SEC. S. It shall be the du
censed under the provisions
make out and deliver to the S
lice, every day before the h
nle and correct copy from the
6 hereof, of the mirate de
said section, of all personal to
or other securities received
during the preceding day. It
meaning thereby the hour.
with the description of the
whom left in pledge, or from
purchased.
It is hereby further prov
quired by the ordinance to
brokers shall be kept in the
No bonds, notes, securitie
erty of any kind whatever
purchased, or pledged by
shall be sold or permitted to
moved from the place of twen
to be sold or permitted to
moved from the place of twe
copy and statement require
Superintendent shall have
quired by this section.

PAY OF STREET

PAY OF STREET
The resolution of Ald.
the Department of Public
bay of the street laborers
was taken up.
After some talk the res
by the addition of "aft
passed, the navs being Ca
Throop, and Daly.
CALARGES AGAINST

Ald. Stanber arose to a and presented a resolution pointment of a committee of corruption against Ald The charges were "abo The charges were "abo
Mr. John Pfeister. of No
states that he had engaged
matter of a suit brought a
and paid him \$30, as follow
October, \$5 in the month o
\$5 in the month of January
\$15 on the 7th of February
is said to have been aske
Counsel, Mr. Bonneld, for
aside the charges or suit;
Mr. Pfeister. Mr. Pfeiffer.

This was a hand-green little commotion and tai suggested that, if there against Lodding, the part Grand Jury. The matte upon as a political trick to ward. Stauber's conductly, and denounced as u called for. Lodding his bothing in the charges. re-election, but a Commin his ward, and an hurt him (Lodding), but that Communist to coa would run; and he could The Chair said that S vestigated the charges be vestigated the charges be they were in the shape mosurported by an af that he withdraw them,

Clott
Scientific se poisoning were traced to and blue stockings. Ne markable case in which to a highly colored be English and German palave called attention to the London Times a writ ous effect of a pair of the green "sik gloves when

UINCY, FLA. arch 10.—The block east of and the Magnolia House

ALMAGE.

n Presbytery's Charges. ch 10.—The Brooklyn Presby-d to try Dr. Talmage on the presented by the Committee hood in statements reg m tire editorship of the Chris

W. Hathawey of dishones denying it.
collecting subscriptions for
e church debt.

difficulty concerning the or-ernacle, and of stating that he aed for heterodoxy, when he is not the case.

CHINESE.

Ready with a New Bill.

b. to New York Times.

D. C., March 8.—The agitation lestion will begin with the as-Forty-sixth Congress, when Chinese legislation, in place of it, as there will be no delegaenator Jones will introduce a te as soon as it convenes. The ce as soon as it convenes. The recareful elaboration of the reported by Mr. Willis, of Kentouse Committee on Education of the last session, which simply abort of Chinese emigrants in oming to our shores to fifteen area of the vetoed bill will be new measure, and the restriction of the contract of the vetoed bill will be new measure, and the restriction of the contract of the vetoed bill will be new measure, and the restriction of the contract of the vetoed bill will be new measure, and the restriction of the contract of the property of the contract of the property of the contract of

this measure claim that the in this country, speaking for fully concedes that there is no olving our treaty relations in , but that this Government, ation, has a right to take such press the immigration of cond under debt liens. The Emts Government, it is said, that effective steps toward suppressingfle, and that this has been the British port of Hong Kong of departure for Chinese emperature for the British colonial sing action, upon this semion. Senator Jones, in addition he restrictive bill, will offer mesting the President to open once with the British Government for the British Government for the strictive regulation of the legislative for the Will also ask the State cause a special inquiry-to be ur Consular officers, or other into the truth of the state-y made by Californians, that Mongolian laborer brought to Mongolian laborer brought to ade effective in China by a sysslavement, which the peou has be Six Companies, after his arbe six Companies, after his arbe to destablishing officially true, is to give this Governnu which to make a diplomatic in Government, calling attent nature of such a system, and the in its suppression. Another these efforts is to keep the rehis and the Chinese Governully basis, and to show that it is United States to prevent the of objectionable persons.

HE WEATHER. .

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

C., March 11-1 a. m.-Indica-Lake region, light rains, fol-

Lake region, Upper Mississippi, uri Vaileys, clear or fair weath-ature, and rising barometer dur-northerly to westerly winds. Northwest during the night by ds and falling barometer. and the Ohio Vailey, cold northwinds, rising barometer, partly and possibly cool rains. Dispatch to The Tribune. Ind., March 10.—A severe used over the city this evening use was struck by lightning and or less affected, but no one was

Ar Hu: Wind. Vel. En. Weather | S | 63 S, W S | 4 | Clear | 55 63 S, W S | 14 | Fair | 58 65 S, W | 9 | Fair | 58 65 S, W | 9 | Fair | 53 N, W | 4 | Clear | 53 N, W | 4 | Clear | 53 N, W | 5 N, W | 5 | Clear | 53 N, W | 5 | Clea

Inum. 47.

Bal observations.
Chicago, March 10-10:18 p.m.

Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

PERANCE. IPERANCE.

Is., March 10.—John W. largest temperance meeting fening ever held in Iows. ise was crowded to its uther preatest enthusiasm precessors signed the pledge, his labors during the past 1,150.

EAMSHIP NEWS. 10.—Arrived, the steam, from Liverpool, and the Charges Made Against Ald. Loda ding. The Pawnbroker Ordinance Amended

THE COUNCIL.

-Widening State Street. to Action Taken in Reference to the Sunday Saloon Question.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting ast evening, Ald. Tuley in the chair, and absent

Persons, Seaton, and Wetterer.

Ald. Turner, by consent, presented a resolution requesting the Board of Education to replace the amount appropriated for a school site in the vicinity of Wallace and Thirty-fifth streets, and transferred so as to permit the building of a school on the lot at Wabash aveme and Eda street. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The same Alderman submitted an order di-

recting the Commissioner of Public Works to the construction of the Uliman street bridge, and that he furnish the Council with the information as soon as possible. It was passed. SELF-PROPELLERS.

Ald. Rawleigh introduced an order requesting the Fire Marshal to discontinue the use of the self-propelling engines. There was scarcely a self-propelling engines. There was scarcely a day but an accident resulted to life or property. Aid. Cullerton said the Marshal had already to do into a horse-power machine, and intended to do the same with the others. The order was sent to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald Lawler, by consent, submitted a resolution requesting the street-railway companies to permit the letter-carriers to ride free. He wanted the rules suspended, but the Council refused

The document went to the Committee of

Judiciary. WIDENING STATE STREET. Ald. Gilbert, by consent, presented the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, south Division, recommending the passage of an ordinance authorizing the widening to 100 feet of State street from Twelfth to Thirtymin. He also handed in a remonstrance. tion was deferred.
On motion of Ald. Gilbert, the matter was use a special order for the next meeting.

SUNDAY SALOONS Ald. Ryan asked that the Committee licences be permitted to present their report in reference to the petition asking for the enforce-ment of the State law regarding the closing of

Ald. Susyin objected.

Ald. Rvan moved to suspend the rules.
The motion was not agreed to,—yeas 20, nays
13,—as follows: 12.—as Ionows: Fun-Ballard, Sanders, Phelps, Lodding, Culleton, Riordan, McNaily, Lawler, McNurney, Bissner, Cook. Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Waldo, Schweishal, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly, and Jonas

-20.
Nays-Tuley, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Turner, Niver. Beidler, Smyth, Throop. Rawleigh, hompson, and Knopf-12. offier. Beidler, Smyth, Throop. Rawleigh, Thompson, and Knopf—12.

The majority of the Committee urge that the present law on the subject be enforced, "as it is sufficient," and recommend that the petition be placed on file. The minority (Culerton) recommends the instruction of the Law Department to prepare an ordinance providing for the closing of the saloons.

Ald. Ryan subsequently moved to make the matter a special order for Monday night.

Ald. Lawler was opposed to that. 'He didn't believe in bringing in the question now. It should have come in a month after election, if the petitioners were sincere.

Ald. Ryan wanted a vote taken before election, believing a majority would vote against the proposition.

The motion was lost. An invitation was received to attend the Socialist celebration at the Exposition Building March 22, and, on motion of Ald. Lawler, was accepted.

Ald. Gilbert moved that the Appropriation

Ald. Gilbert moved that the Appropriation bill be taken up.
Objection was made, and a motion to suspend the rules was not agreed to.
Ald. Ryan wanted action taken on the report of the Committee on Fire and Water, warning without recommendation the petition of the Chicago Jockey Club, asking permission to erect 300 horse-sheds on their

There ; was objection, and a motion to suspend the rules was voted down.

It was made a special order for Monday night.

The ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to refuse to issue youchers to contractors who are indebted to their employes until they pay them or to pay them himself out of the smount due was passed.

An invitation to review the parade St. Pat-

On motion of Aid. Cullerton, the Committee on Fire and Water were instructed to report at the next meeting on all matters in their hands relative to the erection of wooden buildings.

PAWNBROKERS.

The ordinance amending the one entitled "Pawnbrokers" was taken up and passed. It was as follows:

Section 1. That Sec. 8 of the amended ordinance entitled Pawnbrokers be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of every person litensed under the provisions of this ordinance to make out and deliver to the Superintendent of Police, every day before the hour of 12 m., a legible and correct copy from the book required in Sec. 6 hereof, of the mimite description required by said section, of all personal property, bonds, notes, or other securities received on deposit or purchase during the preceding day, together with the time, meaning thereby the hour, when received, together with the description of the person or persons by whom left in pledge, or from whom the same were purchased.

It is hereby further provided that the book required by the ordinance to be kept by the pawnbrokers shall be kept in the Emglish language.

No bonds, notes, securities, or personal property of any kind whatever received on deposit, purchased, or pledged by any such pawnbroker shall be sold or permitted to be redeemed or re-

purchased, or pledged by any such pawnbroker shall be sold or permitted to be redeemed or removed from the place of business of such pawn broker for the space of twenty-four hours after the copy and statement required to be delivered to the Saperintendent shall have been delivered as required by this section.

PAY OF STREET LABORERS. The resolution of Ald. McNurney requesting the Department of Public Works to increase the pay of the street laborers from \$1 to \$1.25 a day was taken up.

After some talk the resolution was amended by the addition of "after April 1," and then passed, the navs being Cary, Phelps, Beidler, Throop, and Daly.

CHARGES AGAINST ALD. LODDING.

CHARGES AGAINST ALD. LODDING.

Ald. Stauber arose to a question of privilege, and presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges of corruption against Ald. Lodding.

The charges were "about as follows":

Mr. John Pfeiffer. of No. 141 Thirteenth place, wates that he had engaged Ald. Lodding in the matter of a suit brought against him by the city, and paid him \$30, as follows: \$5 in the month of October, \$5 in the month of November, 1878; then \$5 in the month of January or February, 1879, and \$15 on the 7th of February, 1879. The latter sum is said to have been asked for the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Bonield, for his trouble in setting adde the charges or suit against the above-named Mr. Pfeiffer.

This was a hand-grenade, and caused some

This was a hand-grenade, and caused some little commotion and talk, during which it was suggested that, if there was anything criminal against Lodding, the party should go before the Grand Jury. The matter was generally looked upon as a political trick to injure Lodding in his ward. Stauber's conduct was criticised severely, and denounced as ungentlemanly and uncalled for Lodding himself said there was nothing in the charges. He wasn't seeking a bothing-in the charges. He wasn't seeking a re-election, but a Communist was going to run in his ward, and an effort was making to hurt him (Lodding), but before he would allow that Communist to come to the Council he would run; and he could beat him.

The Chair said that Stauber should have in-restignated the charges before presenting them

vestigated the charges before presenting them,— they were in the shape of a mere statement, ansurported by an affidavit,—and surgested that he withdraw them, and make the necessary inouter.

Inquiry.

This Ald. Stanber did.

The Council then adjourned until 7:30 this

Poisonous Hats, Gloves, Stockings, and

Clothing.

Clothing.

Clothing.

It is not long since several cases of arsenical poisoning were traced to the wearing of scarlet and blue stockings. Next came a somewhat remarkable case in which the mischief was traced to a highly colored hat-lining. More recent taglish and German papers, medical and other, have called attention to dangerous gloves. In the London Times a writer describes the poison-sus effect of a pair of the fashionable "bronze groen," slik gloves when worn by a member of

either to feed or dress herself. Inquiries among the writer's friends discovered three other ladies similarly afflicted. A German medical journal reports a case of serious poisoning by a paiy of navv-blue kids. Dress goods of woolen, silk, and cotton have been found to contain arsenic in dangerous quantities; so also gentlemen's underclothing, socks, hat-linings, and the linings of bouts and shoes. Prof. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reports the examination of a lady's dress which contained eight grains of arsenic to and square foot. In Troy, N. Y., lately, the death of a child was attributed to arsenic sucked from a wail which had been thrown over the child's crib to keep off flies. At this rate, it will soon become necessary to test for arsenic all goods purchased before venturing to wear them; or else the label, "Warranted to contain no poisonous dye."

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorce Matters, Etc. F. J. Griffin, the lawyer who objected some time ago to the proposed land compromises of the Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, yesterday filed some more objections. They contain nothing new, the gist of them being that the Receiver exceeded his powers, and that the compromises are in the nature of preferential pay ments to some of the creditors at the expense

of the others.

Judge Blodgett yesterday ordered Walter S.

Judge Blodgett yesterday ordered Walter S. Tuilt, the counterfeiter, to be taken to Bureau County, where he resides, there to be tried in the County Court on the question of his insanity.

Judge Drummond is expected home to-more

The Appellate Court met yesterday afternoon, Judge Pleasants only being absent. No decisons are expected until next week.

Sarah C. Coffey was married in November, 1873, to Cornelius J. Coffey, and she charges that her life ever since has been rendered mis-erable by his cruelty. He has been in the habit, almost daily, of beating, choking, or kicking her, and she states there has been hardly a day since their marriage that she could not show some marks of his hands or feet. He claims to have an interest in the Western Catholic newspaper, and earns over \$30 a week, of which she wants a suitable slice when she gets her divorce. She also wants to resume the name of her former husband, Wyckoff.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against the Chicago Galvanized Wire-Fence Company, E. M. Cran dall, C. H. Kirkham, J. M. Horton, E. T. Mason, dall, C. H. Kirkham, J. M. Horton, E. T. Mason, and W. M. Sherman, and the same Company, with Isaac L. Ellwood, also filed a bill against the same parties to restrain them from infringing certain patents for barbed wire fences.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Redmond and Mary H. Prindiville, William D. and Mary J. Cox. the Union National Bank, the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, and Michael Worthy to foreclose a mortgage for \$6,000 on Lot 9, Block 4, in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago.

BANKRUPTCT MATTERS.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS. In the case of the Winnesheik Insurance Company, the Assignee was authorized to compromise all doubtful claims; reporting the same to Court for confirmation, and to sell all desperate and uncollectable debts and the remaining personal property at auction, after giving three weeks' notice in newspapers published in Chicago, Freeport, Springfield, Indianapolis, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Madison. This is done with a view of making a final dividend and closing up the estate as soon as possible.

done with a view of making a final dividend and closing up the estate as soon as possible.

Discharges were issued to C. E. Stowell and John F. Dee.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company filed a bill against Enos Ayres, South Town Collector, to get its assessment on personal property reduced from \$25,000 to \$15,000, on the ground that a clerical error was made in entering the amount on the Assessor's books. entering the amount on the Assessor's books. Felscuthal & Kozminsky, private bankers, Feiscuthal & Kozminsky, private bankers, also complain that they were assessed on a basis of \$9,000 worth of personal property, when in their return they listed only a small amount, the tax on which would not be over \$100. And they don't think the Collector dealt fairly with

CIRCUIT COURT. Israel H. Moss, of 243 Clark street, filed a petition for habeas corpus, setting out that he is confined in jail, having been arrested on a capias at the instance of A. Wehle & Co. He charges that the affidavit on the writ tssued was fatally defective, and asks to have it examined.

John Perry filed a petition to be allowed to adopt a boy 17 years old named John George Perry.

adopt a boy 17 years old named John George Perry.

Morris Selz & Co. filed a bill against Collector Ayres, claiming that their personal property was returned by them to the Assessor as worth \$30,000, but that by some unknown legerdemain it was raised to \$80,000 without notice to them, and they are now called on to pay a tax of \$3,711.96, when it should have been only \$1,325.70, and they want to compromise at the latter figure. the latter figure.
Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co. filed a similar bill to have their assessment of \$60,000 cut down to \$35,000, that being the amount at which they valued their personal property. They are called on to pay \$2,783.97 instead of \$1,548.65.

on to pas \$2,783.97 instead of \$1,550.00.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Simmons, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Aune Simmons in a bond of \$5,000, which was approved.

In the estate of John Costello, deceased, the will was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued to Margaret Costello on her individual bond for \$6,000, which was approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Calendar of passed cases, betinning at No. 37. ginning at No. 37.

THE APPELLAGE COURT—No. 7. Lowenthal vs. Mc orninck: 10. Honore vs. Wilshire: 15. Nye vs. Bullock; 16. Chamberlain vs. Garrick; and 17. Haas vs. Chicago Building Society. No case on trial.

416, 417, and 419 to 422, all inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assiste Judge Gary. No. 389, Milnes vs. Jarvis on trial.

JUDGE MOORT—11, 12, 13, 14. No. 10, Halpuck vs. Karacek, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 7,077, Heth vs. Matthews, and calendar Nos. 59, 60, 64 to 73 inclusive, except 67, 70, and 71. No. 48, Meyers vs. Smith. on trial.

JUDGE BOORS—23, 65, 67, 69. No. 64, "Baldwin vs. Bundy, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—170 to 198, inclusive, except 172, 173, 174, 175, 179, 181, 186, and 193, JUDGE FARWELL—80, Great Western Telegraph Company vs. Reeve.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 833, 981, 991, 1,025, 1,026, 1,035, 1,044.

JUDGE KNICKERSOCKER—The call to-day is from "H" to "L."

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-

United States Circuit Court—Judge Blodgett—Rochester Insurance Company vs. John M. Snyder, \$1,500. Rose Howe vs. Bell. Wicker, \$707.17.—Fifth National Bank vs. County of Cook, the City of Chicago, and the South Park Commissioners, \$1,950.13.—First National Bank vs. Same, \$2,924.60.—Fifth National Bank vs. South Park Commissioners, \$474.62.—First National Bank vs. Same, \$711.53.

Supremon Court—Judge Gany—Duncan McDonald vs. Daniel Gittinane and Charles Severing; verdict, \$53.50.—Mahidalamieson vs. Mrs. H. A. Austin, \$18.—James Cruikshank vs. John W. Hooper, \$338.89.—David Smith vs. Same, \$264.38.—D. H. Dickinson vs. Tappan, McKillop & Co., \$264.—Kate Cairns vs. Thomas Foster, \$676.77.
Judge Jameson—Joseph Claus vs. Martin McCue, Bernard Steele, and Isaac Wedeles; verdict, \$75.

Linear Rogers—Mary Peasley vs. John H. Crawford, \$41.

Judge Booth—Andrew Monka vs. North Chicago Rolling Mill Company; verdict, \$4,000, and motion for new trial.

French and English.

Onamber: Journal.

The fishermen on the coast of Sussex and the opposite coast of France often have occasion to change civilities at sea. But how can they do change civilities at see. But how can they do so, not knowing each other's language! Some years ago we were told they got over the difficulty without cost or trouble by an exceedingly simple and satisfactory process. They exchanged children. A Sussex man took the son of a Frenchman to board for a time in his family, and let the Frenchman have his son in return. In this accommodating way French fisherboys learned English and English fisher-boys learned French. It was a beautiful arrangement throughout, for, besides any advantage derived from lingual inter-communication, feelings of good-will grew up between the two nations.

The several years I have used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in my family, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colors to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great besiefs from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who shoest invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care, when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—J. S. Educate, Principal of Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwood, B. L.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

County Treasurer's Report---Grand Jury for April.

Protecting the Abstract Books--Pay of the Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. All the members were present, and Commis-

THE COUNTY TREASURER. Commissioner Burling moved a reconsidera-tion of the vote by which the following portions of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, and offered by Commissioner Fitzgerald, requiring the County Treasurer to report to the Board next Monday:

Board next Monday:

Third—Whether he (the County Treasurer) is giving precedence to any of the outstanding orders, and if so which.

Fourth—The names of the banks with whom he is depositing and the amounts deposited with each.

Fith—A list of the bias received for the county bonds lately put on the market; also the list of those sold, together with the amounts and the names of the purchasers.

Commissioner Fitzgerald opposed the motion, and said it was due to the people that the re-

and said it was due to the people that the re-port should be made as provided in the resolutions. He saw it foreshadowed that the gentlemen would ask for a reconsideration, and it looked as if they wanted to conceal the matter. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

A vote was taken on the last motion, and it resulted as follows:

Yeas-Bradley, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Wheeler Nays-Ayars, Boese, Burling, Coburn, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Stewart, Spofford, Wood, Scane-

Meyer, Miller, Stewart, Spofford, Wood, Senne—11.

Commissioner Wood argued that the Treasurer was not required to make such report as centemplated in the resolutions; he gave the necessary bonds for the safe-keeping of the money, and that was sufficient.

Commissioner Fitzgerald asserted that the gentlemen who sought to defeat the object of the resolutions showed an evident desire to conceal the transactions of the Treasurer, and thus to prevent the list of bidders for county bonds from being reported, which gave certain persons an advantage in purchasing them. He questioned the conduct of the honorable gentlemen in what he considered an attempt to conceal the whole matter from the public.

Commissioner Wood denied that such was his intention.

intention.

A vote was taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was carried by a vote of 12 to 3.

Commissioner Wood moved that the portions of Commissioner Fitzgerald's resolutions above noted be laid on the table, and the Board concurred by a vote of 12 to 3. Commissioners Bradley, Fitzgerald, and Wheeler voting in the negative.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

A resolution of Commissioner Wheeler offer.

A resolution of Commissioner Wheeler, offered at the last meeting, that the members of the Board be paid \$2.50 per day of ten hours and mileage and expenses for their services, was read, and, after some talk, the Chair decided read, and, after some talk, the Chair decided that the consideration of the matter at that present time was not in order.

Commissioner Fitzgerald appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the latter was sustained by a vote of 12 to 12, the Chair not vot-

Commissioner Lenzen moved that the Boord Commissioner Lenzen moved that the Boord adjourn for one week, in order that the Republican members of the Board could attend the primaries. His motion was lost, after he accepted an amendment fixing to-day week for the next meeting. The Board concurred, however, in a motion that when it did adjourn it should be until next Tuesday afternoon.

THE DRAWING OF A GRAND JURY for the April term was proceeded with, and resulted in the selection of the following persons: James Ryan, John Sullivan, Michael Emerick, J. G. Gregory, Joseph Barbian, Ezekell Morrison, William H. Mallory, Sanford Rankin, Chris Koerner, Charles H. Gaubert, P. P. Mathews, R. Shick. John Connell, James Dunton, James Brown, Henry Schriber, Christian Busse, Thomas Goodwillie. James Duffy. Louis Strong, John Hohner, Washington Van Horn, Patrick Carroll.

roll.

Commissioner Miller put two names on one slip of paper, and it being drawn from the hat and one name accepted.

Commissioner Wheeler objected, on the ground that it was irregular and invalidated the drawing of the jury, but the Board decided to the contrary, and the names were announced as above.

PINANCIAL. County Treasurer McCrea's March quarterly report was presented. The balance on hand Dec. 2, 1878,—the previous quarter,—was \$24,-641.78; received from tax of 1877 and prior, \$20,425.16; total, \$45,068.94. The amount of 641.78; received from tax of 1877 and prior, \$20,425.16; total, \$45,065.94. The amount of county orders paid was \$6,472.05; interest paid on temporary loans, \$5,063.43; part of temporary loans paid, \$25,250; commissions on disbursements at ½ per cent on \$37,851.18, \$189.25; balance on hand March 1, 1879, \$7,026.51. The balance to the credit of the General Fund was \$25,522.17. The balance to the credit of the Interest Fund, old indebtedness, \$51,510.38; balance, new indebtedness, \$7,894.84. The balance to the credit of the Court-House Fund, \$2,437.75. Sinking Fund balance, \$111,216.59. Tavern-license account, balance, \$525. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

A number of bills and requisitions were read A number of bills and requisitions were read and referred to committees.

The Sheriff's bill of \$4.833 for the quarter ending March 1 was recommended for payment by the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and the Board concurred. Commissioner Coburn voted against the bill, and explained that he did so on the ground that the per diem of 25 cents charged for feeding prisoners was not legal.

COURT-HOUSE CONTRACTS. The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported in favor of awarding the contract for cut-stone work for the Court-House rotunds to McNeil & Son at \$14,000, and House rottings to McNeil & Son at \$14,000, and the contract for mason, brick, and fron work to P. J. Sexton at \$9,128. The bond of the former was fixed at \$20,000, and of the latter at \$18,000. The recommendation was concurred in. Several bills of small amounts were recommended

to be paid by the same committees, and the Board so ordered.

A resolution of Commissioner Senne, calling upon the people of the towns to recommend the men they desire to place in charge of toll-roads when the terms of the present Inspectors expire, called Commissioner Fitzgerald to his feet, and after he had talked on an appeal from the decision of the Chair (Commissioner Wheeler), the Board sustained him under the notion that it could not act legally in the matter. Commissioner Senne's resolution was tabled.

COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Commissioner Wheeler offered the following, Commissioner Wheeler offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Wheness, A petition has been filed against Recorder Brockway, asking for a mandamus requiring said Recorder to furnish for whom it may concern the books and records and indexes pertaining to the property of Cook County, which are on file in his office; and
Wheness, It has cost the county a large sum of money to obtain such books and records for the purpose of enabling the people to secure abstracts at a reasonable price; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the County Attorney be and he is hereby instructed to take such legal steps as are necessary to protect the county against such outside abstract makers; and that he is hereby instructed not to sillow the books of abstracts to be used by outside parties until the question is legally adjudicated upon.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

New Mechanical Telephone.

New Mechanical Telephone.

New Mechanical Telephone has been invented by a son of Mr. Henry A. House, of Bridgeport, and a patent applied for. The inventor is a lad only is years old. The telephone works without battery or magnets, and the call from one station to another is heard distinctly at some distance from the receiving point. Thus a person in the room where the instrument is located can hear a message from the transmitting point without placing his ear to the instrument. The invention is a very simple one, but its effects are quite wonderful, and the instrument seems to answer a great want in telephone communication,—the power of patracting attention at the receiving point without the aid of electric callibells or other methods outside of the telephone itself. The instrument is simply a square box, in four sides of which are set round pieces of sheet-brass about three or four inches in diameter. Wires fastened to one side of the box, and are there "bridled" with the main conducting wire, leading to similar instruments at other stations. A month-piece, like that of a speaking twice, is fastened to one side of the box, and the voice through this is reproduced at the other stations with sufficient force, as we have said, to be heard at quite a distance from the instrument. A brass-wire is used, and at angles where it is necessary to fasten if no insulators are required. It can be run through a hole in a simple wooden fastening. The instrument works best, we understand, when the connecting wire is stretched tolerably with the connecting wire is stre

watches until some acquaintance is to pass, and calls "How do you do, Mr. —," etc. The porson hailed stops, the voice is again heard "in the air." and the person hailed is greatly puzzled. The instrument can be manufactured at small cost. We shall watch for its further development with instructions. at small cost. We shall welopment with interest.

AN AMATEUR MESMERIST.

What Came of His Experiment at a Sociabl the Other Evening. At a small party up in the Western Division one night last week, a highly-comic young man said early in the evening that he had a bully toea for having some fun at the expense of a quiet and inoffensive guest of the sex to which we owe our milkmen and fathers, who was expected later.

" Tell you what we'll do," said he, bubbling over with mirth as he spoke; "I'll mesmerize Jones,—make him stand on his head, and think he's a tea-kettle, and so od. It'll be awfully funny. I've been having a little experience in mesmerism lately, and I can do it just as easy as borrowing \$5." They all said it would be a great joke and too fusny, and so on, and when soon after the unsuspecting Jones arrived they turned the conversation as if accidentally upon mesmerism, and the unsuspecting Jones said he didn't think there was much in it.

they turned the conversation as if accidentally upon mesmerism, and the unsuspecting Jones said he didn't think there was much in it.

"O, you don't, eh?" said the highly-comic young man, who, for the purpose of argument, we shall call Smith; "now, I've been experimenting a little in these things, and there's a good deal in it. Now, I think I could mesmerize you if you'd let me try."

"O, dear Mr. Jones," cried all the young ladies with one accord, "please do let him mesmerized if it would afford them any pleasure. Rather to his own surorise and greatly to every one else's, after a few passes Mr. Smith saw his victim pass into the magnetic slumber, and then the fun pegan. The unfortunate Jones was made to believe he was a terrier backed to kill 100 rats in ten minutes, and so to engage in a fearful combat with his teeth with a pile of ottomans and sofa-cushions; and then was turned into a locomotive-engine, and went up and down the room blowing off steam and tooting danger-signals; and then became, convinced that he was a sensational lecturer, and split his coat clear up the back while trying to illustrate the oppressive calm which broods upon the Dead Sea; and compelled to rectite poetry and play the flute on a ruler, and perform many other interesting and unusual feats to the immense delectation of the audience, so that every one laughed till his or her sides were sore, and one tender-hearted damsel remarked that it was a same. Finally, they left the unfortunate young man possessed of the hallucination that he was a tom-cat, keeping patient watch over the revisiter, from which he expected a mouse to issue, while they discussed what to make him do next.

"I guess we've had about fun enough out of the poor cuss," said Smith, "osperve that I will make a few passes in the reverse way, and thus release him from the controlling influence of my mind and dispel the magnetic slumber in which he has been the unconsclous agent to minister to our mirth and amusement."

So he made a few passes, but Jones did not come out

slimy, convulsive, and hellishly malignant lies—"

"Why, he thinks he's Dennis Kearney!" exclaimed every one, and they looked in surprise at Smith, who, however, retained his presence of mind, and, though badly surprised, said:

"You see I stimulated his bumps of eloquence and causation, as I may say; now, however, I will disimmagnetize him for good." So he made a few more passes, and Jones set off walking at breakneck pace down the room, yelling, "This is the 2,687th quarter,—bet a bonanza mine to a banana I win."

Smith looked somewhat more serious, and everybody said, "Why, how singular!" and some of the guests remarked, "Smith, why don't you take him out of the magnetic slumber at once! He'll upset the furniture."

"I will," exclaimed Smith, and made several more assorted passes, finally seizing Jones and shaking him violently, with the exclamation, "H! there! I say, you know, time's up! Wake up! Be yourself! Come out of this trance!"

Jones gazed at him pleasantly for an instant, then a rapturous smile broke out upon his countenance, and, crying, "Hence, Achmet, draw thy cimeter and keep faithful watch at the outer gate of the Seraello,—the Garden of Delights,—while the Sultan, the Magnifleent, the Lord of the Earth, rejoices his heart in the smiles of his odalisques"; before they had any idea of his intention he hugged and kissed every woman in the Earth, rejoices his heart in the smiles of his odalisques"; before they had any idea of his intention he hugged and kissed every woman in the room, calling them all "Fatima."

"Perhaps he's going mad," said somebody, and the lady of the house, turning pale, exclaimed, "Mr. Smith, I insist that you restore that unhappy young man to his senses this very moment."

claimed, "Mr. Smith, I insist that you restore that unhappy young man to his senses this very moment."

"Great Heavens!" said Smith, who had burst into a profuse perspiration, "that's what I am trying to do as hard as I can, but he won't come out of his trance. I must have forgetten something about the process."

"Well, try and remember it then, p. d. q." said the lady, "or he may be a raving manlae, and his blood—and ours, which is worse and more to the purpose—will be upon your head." Here Jones took up a tumbler of lemonade with much solemnity, and, advancing across the room with a majestic stee, halted before Smith and exclaimed: "Saul, son of Kish, I, the Prophet Samuel, D. D., anoint thee King over the people of Israel," poured the refreshing beverage upon Smith's head; then yelling "Hurry up another wheelbarrowful of them bricks!" he jerked Smith's legs from under him, and, setzing him by the feet, ran him on his nose across the room, like a barrow, and jammed his head against the opposite wall; then, dropping the unlucky amateur mesmerist, he advanced with a stealthy stee, and hissed in a blood-curding tone, "Give me the dagger, and I will these brawny hands or mine incarnadine in the villain's heart's blood; send him down, down, down to the deepest depths of perdition, and join him there, my dreadful mission of vengeance being accomplished up to the handle."

At this one woman fainted, three got out of

At this one woman fainted, three got out of the room, and the mistress of the house turne 1 in the burglar-alarm for a policeman, and adjured Smith to run for a doctor and take the man out of his trance with a stomach-oump or a placing any program. an electric embrocation, or something, before there had been done a deed of dreadful note. Smith did not wait to be told twice, but dashed out of the house like a runaway flash of lightning, not stopping to put on his hat or overcoat, and, as he was going through the gate, ran plump into the officer who was answering the call.

plump into the call.

"You scoundrel," cried the officer, as they rolled over each other, "surrender, or I'll blow your brains out with my club," and he took hold of Smith with so determined a grip that he tore every button off of his shirt and waistcoat.

"I was going for the dector,—there's a raging maniac in that house," gasped Smith; "lemme go,"

maniac in that house," gasped Smith; "lemme go."

"O, that's too thin," contemptuously replied the policeman; "what are you giving me? Come along into the house, and let's see how many spoons you have about you."

So he dragged his captive in, giving him a hearty shake at every third step, and when the front door was opened, he found Jones seated, clothed in his right mind, conversing on the weather. Explanations were made to the officer, and then Smith borrowed a new collar and some pins, repaired his damages, and went home, after vainly endeavoring to leave an impression upon the company that it was a put-up job between him and Jones to contribute to the evening's amusement. Jones is not looked upon at present as quite as green as they took him to be, and is decidedly the social lion of the neighborhood.

been faithful and true for one year, and that they believed he would be true to the end. The scene cannot be described. It was a real prodi-gal returning to his father's house. When the old man saw his son standing before him he went to him and threw his arms around his neck, kissed him, and wept like a child. It was a scene that will be long remembered by all

MATTER THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The newly-formed MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The newly-formed Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company, comprising the boats of the Leopold & Austrian and Spencer lines, held a meeting in the office of Leopold & Austrian, at Chicago, on Saturday afternoon, when the following officers were chosen: President, S. F. Leopold, Vice-President, A. T. Spencer: Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Spencer: General Manager, Joseph Austrian; Trustees, Aaron F. Leopold, John Pridgeon, Joseph Austrian, Charles Spencer: The steamers of the combination will leave from the docks of Leopold & Austrian in Chicago and Milwaukee.

The vessel transiers recorded at the Milwaukee Custom-House since last report to The Tribune have been as follows:
Schooner William Grandy—J. H. Palmer et al., of Cleveland, to the Menominee Barge-Line Company, the whole, \$11,500.

Schooner Lone Star—Peter Fagan et al., of Sheborgan, to the Hamilton & Merryman Company, of Marinette, \$5,500.

Tug Ozaukee—O. A. Ellis et al. to John Leigh, of Stiles, Oconto County, Wis., the whole, \$3,000; John W. Hagerty, of Green Bay, Wis., \$3,000; John W. Hagerty to J. R. Shepard and H. J. James, of Depere, \$2,923.

Schooner Rob Roy—F. C. Parker to M. O.

\$2,923.
Schooner Rob Roy—F. C. Parker to M. O. Parker, one-third, \$200.
The tug Welcome went into commission to-day for the season. The tug F. C. Maxon is already in commission.

There is a considerable pressure at the ship-yards to have repairing work done, vessel-own-ers evidently anticipating the immediate re-sumption of navigation.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND. NEW YORK, March 10.—The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company to day de-clared their usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. No action was taken regarding a division

of the surplus stock. We have tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in our fam-ily, and can assert that it is the best remedy for a cough or cold ever introduced. Price 25 cents. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 j. m.

n Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Westers-sr.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue laisand-sr., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRIUK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. PERSONAL

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. DERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE, WITH means, wishes the acquaintance of a refined lady in like circumstancea. Address C 78, Tribune office. PERSONAL—A TOUNG WIDOWER, AGED 29, desires correspondence with view to matrimony. Agelesiurg, Ill. DERSONAL-LETTERS, DON'T FAIL TO CALL
A st this office for a letter, as it should not fall into
other hands. POSY. DERSONAL—ALL INQUIRIES REGARDING LKAD-ville promptly and fully answered on receipt of \$1. Address G. E. WRIGHT. Box 79, Leadville, Col.

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Side. West Side.

O RENT-ess JACKSON-ST.: 11 ROOM BRICK, IN
1 excellent condition, furnace, range, gas-faxtures,
k-reens; walls painted; possession any time. H. POI-WIN, 92 Washington-TO REAT-\$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND 1815 thereafter, fine two-story brick houses, 434 lrving-place and 18 Filmore-st. : also two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st. Inuire at 385 Western-av.

Suburban. TO RENT-IN KEN WOOD, AT CORNER OF WOOD-lawn-av. and Forty-sixth-st., a two-story cottage, containing six rooms and ceilar, with lake and soft water. C. B. DUPER, corner Clark and Sixteenth. TO RENT-VERY LOW, A FINE RESIDENCE AT Lakeside, 17 miles from Chicage. CHAS. J. HAINES & CO., 25 Ashiand Block. TO RENT-A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND two children residing in Kenwood desire a party to live in the rear part of their house and board present occupants. Address C71, Tribune office.

TO RENT_HOOMS. TO RENT-SUITES OF FIVE ROOMS, 24 AND 30 Williard-place, in good order; nice neighborhood; rent, 812. W. H. THOMPSON, 220 West Madison-st. TO RENT-ONE LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 184 EAST Madison-st., from May 1: 30x105, well lighted. H. POTWIN, 52 Washington-st. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN Thompson Block on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Firite; business centre of the West Side: olate glass frout and suitable for any first-class business; from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 223 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES 162 AND 219 SOUTH WATER st. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, 81 and 83 Washington-st. TO RENT -STORE AND EASEMENT NO. State-st.: location unsurpassed. Apply at Ro. 9, 146 Madison-st. GEORGE NICHOLS.

TO RENT-OFFICES AND DESK-ROOMS.
quire for three days at store 211 Randolph-st. Docks and Yards.

To RENT-DOCK NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE
main river and North Branch, now occupied by N.
Mears & Bates' lumber-yard, 175 feet on river by 400
feet in depth, with railroad connections. Apply to A.
N. & C. W. PULLERTON, 40 Dearbora-81. Room 4.

Miscellaneous,

O RENT-CHEAP TO GOOD PARTY, BASEment No. 155 Van Buren-st., corner Sherman; has
ill fatures for a saioon.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES AND ROOMS for housekeeping in all parts of the city for responsible tenants.

ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM'S TRIBUNE BUILDING. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen desire by April 1, two adjoining nicely furnished front rooms, either on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; or on South Side, north
of Van Buren-st., and east of State; must have undisputed control. Address, with full particulars, B 2,
Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISED HOUSE ON
West Side; must be near Madison or Van Burenst. Railways, and not over one mile west of Halsted-st.;
must be in good neighborhood; house of 7 or 8 rooms;
rent not to exceed \$20 or \$25 por month; prompt pay;
reference if required. B 11, Tribune office. reference if required. B 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM IN PRIvate family to store furniture for year or more by party going abroad; prefer North Side or centrally located. Apply as Room 2, 184 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, east exposure, within eight blocks of Madison and State-sts. Mention size, ifloor, and price. Address C 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM in the business part of town; will pay \$10 a month. Address B 9, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 754 MICHIGAN-AV. - DESIRABLE PURNISHED rooms with or without beard.

and wife.

North Side. 5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath; day board, \$3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH room, \$4 to \$5 per week; five minutes walk from State and Madison-stx.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR1987 rooms; board and room per day. \$1.50 to \$2.00; per
week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms reuted
without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 KAST WASHINGTON-ST. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 KAST WASHINGTON-ST. Single warm rooms, 54.50 to 36.00 per week. Twei ty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Paimer House-Room and board, 25 to 37 per week; \$1.50 per day. DOARD-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR D gentleman and wife, near Twenty-sixth-st., east of Walbash-av. Address C 83, Tribune office.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND St. Fast van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanen and reliable; for turniture and merchandise. Advances STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, BUGGIES, FUR niture, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Nonroe. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A FACT—THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 508 WEST A Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

\$65 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT PARLOR SUITE. \$65 payable \$15 cach; balance, \$10 a month. MARTINS, 205 and 267 States.

POR SALE-THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, BElonging to an Eastern party, will be soid as about one-half its value, one-half its value, one4.500-3-story brick iz-room house, 778 Fulton-st. \$2.201-3-story brick iz-room house, 778 Fulton-st. \$2.201-3-story brick izments, 1022 West Adams-st.

MARINE NEWS.

\$2.20.—3-story brick, with all modern improve-ments, 1022 West Adam-st. \$2.000—3-story brick, 422 South Jefferson-st. \$4.500—3-story marble-front, 1143 Michigan-av. \$7.000—Elegant marble-front, 1143 Michigan-av. \$2.500—3-story frame, with modern improvements, 182 Thirty-second-st. \$2.000—3-story brick, 566 West Polk-st. \$100 per foot, south front, Warren-av., near Pauli-na-st. na-st.
Also wanted to purchase 3 good frame houses, to move, near Union Park.
JOHN A. BARTLETT.
Inquire of Room 23, 162 Washington-st. move, near Union Park.

JOHN A. BARTLETT.

Room 23, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR SOUTH PARK: 300

feet on Clark-st., corner Maple; 100 feet on Clark-st., corner Maple; 100 feet on Clark-st., corner Oak; 188 lotts on Etton-road and Armitragest.; 125 feet front, Stanton-av., Englewood. All of the above parcels must be sold to settle estates, at very own prices on very easy terms, with interest at 5 per cent. Apply for two days only (forenooms) at Room 9, 127 La-Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Falle-st.

FOR SALE-\$14.000—THREE-STORY AND BASE.

Then iron-front store, 33x65, and lot (adjoining National Bank building) on Douglass-st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., in Omaka, Neb.; this store will pay 10 per cent net on \$14,000; it is a first-class building; cost \$20,000 to build. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. POR SALE-36 FRET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-night-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE IN a page to be a few and some state of the sale of the sale. Tolk Salk-New and Richard House in every respect, handsomely frescoed; very cheap. MATSON HILL, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-LOT ON DEARBORN-AV.
Detween Oak and Division-sta., 25:150 ft. to wide alley. PIERCE & WARE, Major Block.

LIEP. FIERCE & WARE, Major Block.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS
In stone front residences in chol e locations on West
Side, with pariors, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main
floor. H. FOTWIN, 32 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, ON TERMS TO SUIT,
It the elegant marble-front house, 585 West Jacksonst, and 213 Ashinad-av.; have all modern improve
ments. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank. FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-MARBLE-FRONT house 583 Calumet-av., thoroughly built, and it complete order. F. GAYLORD, 95 Clark-st., Room 11

Thouse 583 Calumet-av., thoroughly built, and in complete order. F. GAYLORD, 93 Ciark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE-\$2,500—FRAMED STORE, AND LOTE 25x125; dwelling over, curner Morgan and Guriey-sta. This so certainly a bargain for some one: \$1,000 down, balance two years.

\$2,250—5plendid 7-room cottage, and lot 25x128. on Jackson-at., near Wood; south front. This house and lot is going to be sold this week. Call and get a bargain; we are going to sell.

Room 7, No. 179 Madison-at.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAINS ON EAST terms; \$1,700, due two-story frame dwelling. 1973 West Polk at. \$2,500, three-story brick, 40 Harvard-at.; \$2,000, two-story brick, 18 Hillmore-st.: \$1,000, two-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.: \$1,800 two-story brick, 19 Hillmore-st.: \$1,000, two-story brick, 44 Hrving-place. Inquire 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BARGAIN IN THREE LOTS on Warren-av., corner California-av. H. POTWIN, 25 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAGO, 143 frete on Van Buren-st. by 97 on Aberdeen, south and east front, at \$55 a foot. SAMUKL M. BOOTH, 9 Ashland Block.

POR SALE-SIXTY FRET ON WASHINGTON-ST..

Thorthwest corner of Oakley-st., with two-story frame house, modern coaveniences. \$5,000, on very casy terms. H. POTWIN, 52 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-YOU CAN BUY HOUSES AT HINS-dale, all ready to go into, for just what you are throwing away in rent-and the very best lots, without a dollar, to improve. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE \$12,000—180 ACRE FARM 16 MILES west of Court-House in Chicago; one of the best improved farms in Cook County, fine large 14-room frame dwelling, all under good fence; only 2 miles oortness of Despisines and 2 miles from Park Ridge; northeast of Designation and under good fence, good dwelling, 9 rooms, all kinds of fruits and shrubbery, 2 blocks from depot at Park Ridge, 12 miles from Chicago; farm is underdrained and is in time working order.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE - SULLIVANT LANDS AT SUM loaned, with cost of foreclosure added. DICKINSON & DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st. PUBLISUR, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALK-DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT MANItou (Colorado Syrings). The Grace Greenwood
cottage and grounds containing the cololice price and on reasonable terms. Apply to C. E.
CLARKE, 411 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN Town of Cicero-A lot of about one acre, on or near Madison-st., within two or three blocks, east or west, of Central-av., in School District No. 2. For further information call on or address W, T. HE-COX, Room 6 Washington Block, or CLATION E. CRAFTS, Room 1, No. 177 East Madison-st., Chicago. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTOMNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-born-st., Chicago. Advice free; 14 years' expe-A COMPLETE STOCK OF VICK'S CELEBRATED flower seeds at EMPIRE SEED HOUSE, 138 NOTICE—MICHAEL J. FOLEY, WHO HAS HERE Tofore been employed by me in my business as purchasing agent for me, is no longer in my employment, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to deal with him or give him credit on my account.

CHICAGO, MARCH S. 1879.

JAMES FOLET.

PUBLISHERS USING ILLUSTRATIONS WILL BE supplied with proof-sheets and prices on sending address to International Electors, 308 West Twenty-third-st. New York. address to Internation third-st., New York.

IANNING, Box 84, Oak Park, Ili. MUSICAL DISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE THE BEST moderate-priced instruments in the market. They have stood the test of time, over 1,000 beins in use in Chicago and vicinity, all of which have given perfect satisfaction. Planos to rent. LYON & HEALY, State and Alonroe-sta.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
Second-hand upright pianos.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
Second-hand organs.
NEW OKGANS.
Second-hand organs.
Second-hand organs.
Largest stock to select from in the city. Every new instrument warranted five years. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
American, French, German, and Scandinavian salesment of accommodate customers.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams—the W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200; ORGANS, \$60, \$75, \$85, \$100. Largest stock in the city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 160 State-st. SECOND-HAND PLANO WANTED FOR CASH-Give description and price. State where instrument may be seen. Address A C S, Lock-Box 18, Reed City, Mich. \$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE; TIN'S, 285 and 287 State-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 ftan dolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. A NY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and on all good securities Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st. Room II, 95 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND PIanos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASE FAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERof every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
Office (licensed), 90 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS FROM \$500 TO
WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX
Tribuse.

Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

\$500 To LOAN, 3 OR 5 YEARS, AT LOW INterest, on Chicago improved real estate, also cher small sums. H. M. SHERWOOD, 78 State-81. \$30.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
out w. P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DENNOTER & CO., 380 TO 386 WABASH-AV.,
manufacturers of fine carriages, now have in stock
a fine assortment of fashionable carriages, also our
side-spring business buggies and unequaled elliptic
spring picasure wagons, the standard for general excellence. A general slock of good second-hand vehicles
that will be sold very cheasp. Inspection solicited.

WANTED-LIGHT LANDAU OR CLARENCE
carriage; also light side-bar, open or top, buggy;
will pay cash. Will be at Leroy Payne's livery, 144 and
145 Michigan-av., Wednesday.

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND, GOOD, HANDsome pair horse buggy harness. Address Box
100, Matteson House.

WANTED-A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS,
by a gentiaman living in a suburban town; will
keep for occasional use; has good barn and pasture.
Address A A B, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—LOT 42X100 ON CORNER ONE I block from Lincoln Park, suitable for four houses, for house and lot. S. S. BLISS, 70 State-8t.

I WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD IMPROVED FARM for stock of goods or Western lands. Address Box 14, Millford, III.

I HAVE A HOUSE AND LOT, CLEAR, IN WISconsin, and cash, to exchange for a good paying business. B 24, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE - A FINE NEW PIANO: WILL take a good horse and burry or household furniture in part payment, balance can be paid in installments if desired. Z I. Tribune office. WILL EXCHANGE BOARD AND TUITION FOR A young lady at a first-class seminary in the country for a lady's board in the city. C 85. Tribune office.

FOUND-A BABT-CARRIAGE; SUPPOSED TO BE stolen; is at 160 South Jefferson 4s.

LOST-ON SATURDAY LAST. A COPY OF BRAD-treat's reports for State of Indiana. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to F. A. EVANS, at Wilson & Co. 's, 170 Clark-st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS PRIVATE LESSONS IN dancing. Address at once. C79, Tribune office.

TELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohlo-st. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED-MALE HELP. this cotumn, three lines or less, 23 n. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Hookkeepers. Cferks. &c.
WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH 8200 CASH
to lavest equally with me in a reliable-paying
business. Inquire at 1/3 Bandolph-st., Room 22.

WANTED-TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS TO GO TO Grand Mapids, Mich. Comann employment as wages equal to best Chicago houses: Apply to JOHN STEVENSON, 38 East Monroe-st. WANTED-FIVE MOLDERS, WHO ARE NOT union men, for a stove foundry in the country. Inquire at 44 and 48 South Water-st., to-day and to-morrow, from 9 to 10 a. m. WANTED—CABINET MAKERS: ALSO A SMART
boy, handy with tools, to learn trimming, etc.
NICHOLSUN ORGAN FACTORY, 63 Indians-st. WANTED - TO BOOKBINDERS - ONE GOOD casemaker and two forwarders. DONOHUE a HENNEBERRY, 106 Madison et. WANTED-A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH HELPER Wanted-A CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT NO. 304
Wabash-av. B. F. TUCKER.

Wabash-ay. B. F. TUCKER.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—BY IMPORTERS. TEA AGENTS:
men and women: city and country; sell to families; small capital. Garden Tea Company, F. O. Boz
288, Chicago.

WANTED—MARCH I. BY CHICAGO IMPOREEM,
tea agents everywhere to families; stamp for fire
territory and scerets. S. M. KENNEDY. Pittsburg
WANTED—A PEW ACTIVE MEN TO SELL GOOD
that find a ready deroand, and pay a large profit,
Apply to G. FRICKER, 111 West Randiophysis. second
floor, between 9a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—FOR OGLESBY'S TROUBADOURS
and Hell-Ringers, a treasurer, with \$500; ample
specurity given. Address MANAGER, 273 State-8s.

WANTED—A MAN TO WASH DISHES AND wanted—A Man TO Wash Disture and wait on table at No. 608 south Haisted at.

Wanted—A Wan TO Wash Disture and wait on table at No. 608 south Haisted at.

Wanted—Youth; Must Be Quick At adjurce, and come well recommended. Nicollathe Tailor, corner Clark and Adams-sts. the Inlor, corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 OR 18
years of age to make himself generally useful;
must come well recommended. B i. Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO YOUNG MER
to study for the stage, to travel in April. Room
1 118 North Clark-st. top-floor. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW PAST-SELLING goods. Prices always the lowest. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRLs
must come well recommended; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 722 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 13 Forrest-av., near WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED DONESTIO
to take charge of house of a bachelor (a farmer),
west, Address C 69, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD WOMAN ABLE TO DU GEN-eral housework can obtain a permanent home (in-Hichland Park) and good wages by inquiring of Mr. HAMILTON, 66 State-st. HAMILTON, 66 State-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork: German preferred. Apply immediately
at 14 Union Park-piace.

WANTED-WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 389 West Taylor-at. Apply Sunday at-WANTED-AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN GIRL W for general housework in a private family. Must fully understand plain cooxing, washing, and ironing. Call at 673 Wabash-av. WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, where the comforts of a
good home and steady employment are to be found.
Call at 282 Forquer-st., near Blue Island-av.

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The best reference given. Gel State-st.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

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On one of the best cattle ranches in the West; 2,300
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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A MARBLE SODA spparatus, marble top, three copper founts tumbiar washer, etc., all complete order; 520 cash MACY WAGNER. 159 Main-st., Davenport, 12. FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO
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10.000 BOOKS FOR SALE AT ONE-FOURTH magazines bought for each. Down-stairs, MILLER'S, MACHINERY,

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS McVicker's Theatre

dison street, between Dearborn and State. E. ment of Rice's Surprise Party. "Horrors." Dearborn street, corner of Monro

Hooley's Theatre. Hamlin's Theatre Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

Academy of Music.

Hershey Music Hall. Medison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Art Lecture by Prof. O'Neill. Subject: "Trip Through

Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Madam iderson, the Pedestrienne. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1879.

The faulty construction of a public hall at North Berwick, Me., resulted in a catastrophe that imperiled the lives of 500 people The floor gave way, and the audience were ed downward in one fearful mass One hundred and fifty were injured, and three will probably not recover.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has voted to proceed to the trial of the Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE upon several charges of falsehood and deceit, among them being the scurvy trick he played upon the Christian at Work after he had severed his connection with that paper, and the deception practiced in the use of names (as admitted by him) for the purpose of "working up" a subscription

The Indiana Legislature yesterday adjourned ane die, and the Indiana Legislature will to-day assemble in extra session pursuant to call by the Governor. It was perfec ly feasible to have finished all necessary legn and passed all appropriations owed by law for the regular ses sion, but the Democrats had no intention of finishing up and going home without under taking a gerrymander of the Congressions districts, and so forced an extra session.

The Republican primary meetings yester day for the nomination of Aldermanic candies and the election of delegates to the City and Town Conventions were as a rule well attended, and a full average vote cast. The City Convention meets to-day, and from the lists of delegates chosen it appears settled that Mr. A. M. WRIGHT will receive the nomination for Mayor by acclamation. The contests in the Convention will be over the tions for City Treasurer, City Attor-

promise that his crowd should have the privilege of choosing their new reservation, and was permitted to go to a region 200 miles from the nearest point on the Missouri River. Now the Indians find that this long distance separating them from water transportation is not alone an extra expense to the Government, but a severe tax on mselves through the additional price extorted from them by the post traders. They are getting dissatisfied, and will want to

of San Francisco, has got himself in very hot water through the reports he gave currency in New York regarding the views of Bapti andreligious people in general on the Pacific Coast on the Chinese question. The gentle-man would seem to have been unduly anxious to cater to the Coolie-loving sentimentalists of the East, for by a una vote his name was yesterday ordered stricken from the roll of the Baptist Ministers' Meeting in San Francisco. It will not be long before it will be understood that the people of the Pacific Coast are terribly in earnest about this question of white slavery.

The House Penitentiary Committee yesterday submitted a report embodying the results of its observations among the State penal institutions. In addition to recommending all the appropriations asked for, including \$409,000 for the Chester job, the Committee touch upon a question calculated to excite some interest in connection with the subject of prison-reforms. It is suggested that sentences of life-imprisonment be abolished by law, and the maximum term fixed at thirtythree years, which, with the time-allowance for good behavior, would reduce the term to about twenty years. Few people will be prepared to dispute the proposition that a criminal who cannot be reformed by twenty years' imprisonment ought to have been

Brief extracts from the official correspon ence of the time of the ROCHEBOUET Ministry in France indicate that that Cabinet was a revolutionary body which only needed the rtunity to earry out its schemes. character of the orders emananating from Ministerial sources shows conclusively that plans were being perfected whereby the army was to do the lion's share in the proposed coup. The army commanders who were intrusted with these important State secrets are shown to have been in sympathy with the movement. But the time was not ripe. President Mac-Manon, according to the report of the vestigating Committee, was the great

be convinced that the proposed blow at the life of the Republic would be productive of good to the nation, and, besides, his responsibility as President must have led him to look unfavorably upon a venture which could at best have been viewed as one of very doubtful expediency.

on the political amendments to the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills is precisely such as was twenty-five years ago denounced as dangerous and revolution the leading men of that party. A search through the history of Congressional legis-lation shows that the party has in this as in many other points of principle wandered far away from its traditions and precedents. The practice can no more be defended now, and is neither safer nor more decent than it was in 1855, when statesmen were not so rare in the Democratic party as they are now, and when STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JAMES A. BAYARD (father of the present Senator), and others refused to countenance the attaching to ap-propriation bills of measures which should be considered independently.

The citizens of Columbus, O., are still fighting with the advance forces of militant Communism, and have not had an easy night's rest for over a week. All the cendiary paraphernalia of the idea that property is robbery are discovered daily in increasing quantities. The newspapers receive anonymous communications de-claring that the only way for the "workingman" to get wealthy is to present to the property-owner the necessity of employing him, and to present it in the obvious manner of reducing all habitations to ashes at an early day. This fascinating programme is coupled with a confident call upon the banks for certain funds needed

in the present depressed condition of social and commercial intercourse in Columbus. The citizens have authority to shoot at everybody seen in a brick alley, and a healthy sentiment is growing that Communism is a monster of mien more hideous when seen at home than when read about as embraced in Paris.

QUICK SOLUTION OF THE CHINESE PROB-

There is reason to believe that an act will e passed early in the extra session of Congress which will accomplish all that was expected from the Anti-Chinese bill vetoed by the President, and at the same time assume a shape that will virtually compel the President to sign it. It will be a simple and easy matter to frame a bill that will avoid the objections urged to the former bill in the President's veto-message, and it is said that Senator Jones, of Nevada (probably with the assistance of Senator Blaine), is at work on such a bill, and that it will be ready for the

opening of Congress.

Turning to the President's message which he set forth his reasons for vetoing the Chinese bill of the last Congress, it will be found that his chief objection was to the authority of Congress to abrogate or modify an existing treaty, since the treaty-making power is vested by the Constitution in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. As the bill went to the President, with an amendment which had been proposed by Senator SARGENT, it contained an instruction to the Administration to renounce Arts. 5 and 6 of the Burlingame Treaty with China. The President, under the advice of Secre tary Evants, construed this instruction to be a virtual amendment of the treaty by Congress, and he held that there was no law nor precedent for such legislation. He pointed 1798, Congress based its action upon the fact that France had repeatedly violated the terms of that treaty, and declared the United States Government to be freed from the obligations of the contract by reason of such violation. The action of the late Con-gress certainly differed from the course pursued in the French case, and it may be that the President's technical construction of the law was correct. At the same time his obections were confined almost entirely to the form of the procedure, and not to the substance or purpose of the act. Indeed, his message le't the impression that, if the same object could be reached without endangering the rights and privileges of American citizens in China by total renunciation of the treaty, and without trespassing upon the Executive function of treaty-making, he would approve a bill to that end. He spoke of "the very grave discontents of the people of the Pacific States with the present working of Chinese immigration, and their still graver apprehensions therefrom in the future, as deserving the most serious attention of the people of the whole country and a solicitous interest on the part of Congress and the Executive." In the light of this judgment the President will scarcely assume the responsibility of vetoing a measure calculated to remove the cause for the discontent and apprehensions he deplores, if such bill shall not put the Chinese treaty in jeopardy nor exceed the police power of the

The bill which Senator Jones will report will probably set forth in its preamble that there has been a reprehensible and unlawful traffic in Coolie labor, amounting to a violation of the treaty in regard to involuntary emigration, which is subversive of the morals and hurtful to the material interests of the American people. It will not be difficult to establish the truth of this charge. The bill will then proceed to set forth that, for the purpose of better enforcing the provisions of the existing treaty, and at the same time to supervise and control involuntary and objectionable immigration, the number of Chinese emigrants shall be limited to fifteen in any one vessel coming to the United States, except in cases of an official embassy, of shipwreck, or for temporary so journ with the purpose of seeking an educa-tion. In this shape the bill will conform to the well-established principle of international law (successfully asserted by Germany in recent diplomatic correspondence) that every nation has the right to regulate immigration and the sojourn of foreigners as a police measure, no matter what the existing treaty may be, and that each nation must be its own judge of the necessities requiring the police regulation. Indeed, there is no other way in which a country could enjoy the protection of its own laws, or prohibit a traffic in immigrants such as has been going on under the suspices of the Six Compa which have a lien on the Mongolian labo which they import and on the labor of the family left behind. The principles of our Government, the cause of good morals, and the interests of the American people alike, demand that this traffic in flesh and blood be

such a bill as we have outlined. It will not only leave the BUELINGAME Treaty undis-

ington that such a bill will receive no oppo-sition from the Chinese Government, which claims that it has made an effort on its part to check the Coolie traffic so far as its anthority goes, and that the British port of Hong Kong furnishes the exit and facilities for emigration under the contract system. Nor can the sentimentalists criticise the President for signing such a bill, since they will scarcely be willing to place themselves in the attitude of opposing a measure designed to suppress a quasi slave-trade. Yet this bill will afford all the relief that would have been obtained from the act which the President vetoed. So long as immigration from China shall be limited to fifteen persons in any one vessel, there will be no further opportunity for the trade in Coolies, and there will be an end to the apprehension (which is unfortunately too well founded) that Chinese contract-labor may work fatal injury to the prosperity and well-being of the laboring men who are citizens of

UMRECONCILED AND REBELLIOUS.

BEN BUTLER proposes that the Government shall take all maimed Rebel soldiers into its tender charge, and supply them with the necessaries of life. Senator Thusman, not to be outdone by BUTLER in doughfacism, clares that the treason of Massachusetts has been more violent and longer continued than that of any other State in the Union. Cougressman Willes, of New York, nounces a proposed National Quarantine law on the ground that it is an infringement of the sacred doctrine of State's Rights. He prefers that yellow fever should spread right and left, rather than have it stopped by an ot of Federal power. CASEY YOUNG, Memphis, is the only Southern man in Congress whose horror of the plague s not exceeded by his hate of the loctrine that we are a nation. And now comes the Hon. Lucius Quintius Cuertus MAN, of Mississippi, and declares that he is insulted by the proposition to exclude JEFF DAVIS from the benefits of the proposed Mexican demagogical Pension bill. The Hon. LUCIUS QUINTIUS CURTIUS LAMAR is the man who knocked down and dragged from the court-room a United States Marshal because he insisted upon the strict performance of his official duty in capturing and holding certain Ku-Klux clients of the trate ex-Rebel General and lawyer. Soon afterward he repaired to Bunker Hill Monument and gushingly di-lated upon the lamb-like qualities of the Southern people, their desire for peace, narmony, and reconciliation, and an opporunity to repair their shattered fortunes, LAMAR is as gentle as a dove when there is point to be gained by "ethereal mildness." But he is as blatant and noisy as any other Southern hot-head the moment a comparison s instituted between the adherents of the late Confederacy and the Union to the advantage of the latter. Talk of patriotism, and the Hon. LUCIUS QUINTIUS CURTIUS LAMAR WILL call all the gods of the Greeks and Romans to witness that in fighting for the Rebel Confederacy he was a better patriot than GRANT, OF SHERMAN, OF SHERIDAN, OF SHYbody else on the Union side, and that JEFF Davis is a better patriot than he (LAMAE) s, because JEFF was the chief of all Rebels. He " (DAVIS), says LAMAR, " will continue to be honored in that great movement that was inspired by as noble a sentiment as ever mimated the heart of a Hampden or a Wash-INGTON." The dispatches give this passage that LAMAB meant to refer to JOHN HAMPDEN, the man who, in the seventeenth century, resigned the supreme place of honor among English patriots. By citing HAMPDEN and WASHINGTON, two of the most listinguished leaders of resistance to tyranny known to the world's history, Lamas characterizes the contest for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union as a tyrannous oppression, with Lincoln in the role of tyrant and JEFF DAVIS in that of his victim. But this is not all. Mr. LAMAB is careful that there shall be no doubt about his real attitude in regard to the merits of the late contest. He declares that he speaks as a Union man, but he gives the lie to his own pointless assertion. He says: "The result of the War has attached to us the technical name of Rebels, and we accept it. This is different, as it is an attempt to fix an odium and moral turpitude upon a broken man.' If Davis and Lamas were only "technically, not really, Rebels, and no moral turpitude legitimately attaches to them on account of their course, moral turpitude must necessarily attach to those who resisted and opposed them. And that LAMAR takes this ground is absolutely demonstrated by his nstitution of a parallel between HAMPDEN and Washington and Jeff Davis. Hampden resisted tyranny, and in resisting gave up his life as a sacrifice to his adherence to principle. Washington resisted tyranny, sucessfully defended his country against oppression, and established an independent Government. What LAMAR means to say is that the Rebels who died gave up their lives as HAMPDEN did in devotion to the right, and that those who, on the Confed-

erate side, survived the struggle are living monuments of a patriotism as pure as that of Hampden, the chief of English patriots. The Hon. LUCIUS QUINTIUS CURTIUS LAMAR stands in the attitude of the King who wrote, after defeat in battle, "All is lost save honor." Honor to LAMAR consists in insisting that the Rebels were right and the Union men wrong. Who doubts that he would fight on the same side should a similar contest again be precipitated? His protestations to the effect that he is a Union man are nothing but idle declamation; his reasoning points irresistibly to the conclusion that he

s still unreconciled and rebellious. The cause of the susceptibility of the American people to manias is a mystery past finding out, and the category of ma seems to be endless. Fortunately it "everything by turns and nothing long," so that the infliction of the disease is some what offset by the variety of its forms. It seems to make no difference to the people that they are perfectly well aware that these manias are manufactured by cunning and unscrupulous speculators, trading upon their credulity and gullibility. They are determined to have manias, and the only condi-tion they impose is that the stock shall be continually fresh. Provided only they are lew, it matters not if they are idiotic. In looking back over the past few years the reader will readily recall the various forms of the disease that have spread through the community, such as the mania for old oungtown coppers so far beyond the value of the coins of the realm as to make the dol-lar of the fathers ashamed of its insignifi-

concerts; the mania for tight-rope walking the mania for Shanghai roosters, the ugit and most worthless fowl Divine Provide ever allowed to be created, good for nothing during his life, and unfit to est after death the mania for cats by the seniors and buttons by the juniors, both being comparative ly of about the same value; the mania which has attracted every woman in the country for painting napkin rings, sewer tiles, and din-ner plates, the value of the daub depending upon its ugliness; the mania for base-ball, which has driven out the nobler game of cricket; the mania for the filth of opera bouffe, which is now superceded by the ma-nia for that nonentity "Pinafore," which however, has the merit of bein clean. The latest mania is of a peripa tetic sort. From walking certain long distances without regard to time, it progressed to a walk of a given number of miles in a given time for money; then to walkingmatches between man and man, next be tween man and woman, then between woman and woman, and now we hear of men walking against horses, which we presume will be followed by a thrilling match between some female pedestrian and a horse. From such matches it progressed to walking so many consecutive miles in so many con-secutive hours, then half-hours, then quarters, and now there are women walking so many consecutive miles in so many consecutive ten

minutes, to the accompaniments of brass bands and yelling crowds. So long as a mania is harmless in its re sults and injures no one, and people are pleased with it, there is no particular reason for finding fault with it. These walking matches, however, as they are now. conlucted, are not harmless; on the other hand, they are so much in the nature of an outrage as to call for police investigation. The scores of wretched women now walking in various cities are in the hands of heartles speculators, who force them upon the track at the risk of life and with the certainty of impaired health, that they may pocket the gate-money and such sums as they can make by gambling upon the venture. Once the clutches of these harpies, it is very difficult to get out, and no amount of suffering and physical exhaustion can induce them to relent or give them rest. If nature seeks to assert her demands for repose and sleep, they are forced to their wearisome task, and dare not refuse. The brute who should treat a horse in this manner would promptly be punished by the suthorities, but a woman may be driven mile by mile without rest until nature is exhausted and she drops in her tracks. It is dmost incredible that a crowd can be gathered to applaud one of these haggard, miserable creatures, with jaded spirits, tired limbs, and blistered feet, urged on o her senseless work with stimulants and sometimes with threats and even blows, and seeking to accomplish a feat which can only be accomplished at the ex-pense of all the vital forces and at the risk of ife itself. It is somewhat astonishing that many papers have commended this walking mania for its hygienic benefit, when there is no benefit but positive injury accruing from it. People who walk in the cool bracing atmosphere, not to the utmost endurance of the body, but in moderation and systematic ally, improve their health and find a tonic better than any the drugstores contain. A brisk morning wall stirs the blood and stimulates the vital organs of the body, and is specially beneficial to those whose duties are of a sedentary character; but this is something different from the ceaseless tramp around a sisted Royal persecution in England, sawdust ring, hour after hour, day after day, pletely exhausted. It degrades the woman who attempts it and ruins her health, for nature cannot be abused without exacting fearful penalties. It affords a gang of heartless speculators opportunities prey upon the vulgar curiosity of the

> day, but the public ought to make that day as brief as possible by refusing to patronize such vulgar and brutal exhibitions. THE ILLINOIS MILITIA The consideration of the Militia bills has been made the special order for next Thursday in the Illinois House of Representatives. There are several propositions which differ in detail, but one, introduced as a substi-tute, should be thrown out without ceremony, because it provides that no appropria-tion whatever shall be made for the equipment of the State Guard nor for their pay while in actual service. This proposition is utterly indefensible. If introduced in the interests of economy, it is simply niggardly, and, whether so designed or not, it amoun to a special act for the encouragement of Communism. A Legislature which tolerates log-rolling in favor of local benefits and improvements, and which turns a willing ear to so palpable a job as the "official reporter" scheme, is scarcely in a position to urge economy as a reason for abandoning one of the most useful elements of State Government, for which it is proposed to appropriate only \$100,000 at the most.

public, and to fleece people through the

various devices known to gamblers.

Of course the mania will have

Chicago has a lively interest in the pass of a bill which shall furnish proper though not extravagant support for a State Guard of, say, 8,000 or 10,000 well-drilled and efficient volunteer soldiers. It is not possible under our form of Government, nor would it be desirable, to maintain a gendarmerie, or military police, as do France and Germany; at the same time it is not practicable for a city like Chicago to keep up a police-force that will be sufficient for an emergency like a Communistic attack on property or a riot of any kind. But the interests of Chicago are likewise the interests of the State, so far as the public order is concerned, and the State can well afford to support a State militia, subject to call in emergency, when Chicago pays and will continue to pay more than its share of the taxes for such militia. The State might save more property in the quick suppression of a single outbreak than the entire cost of the militia for fifty years, to say nothing of the consideration for man life which enters into the question. There is a Senator in the Illinois Legi who boasts that he can count on 10,000 men who will follow him at any time to back up "Sand-lot" KEARNEY in any undertaking he may suggest; these 10,000 men live in Chicago and a large portion of them are equally ready at any time to join in any other demonstration of violence which they believe to be warranted by their ideas as to a division of property. Chicago, as the chief city of the State, is entitled to such protection from these possible outbreaks as will give its citizens and property-owners a sense of securi-

sufferer and the State also.
But it is not Chicago alone that has of this protection against Communism. The riots of the summer of 1877 proved that the

ty; in any other case, Chicago will be the

furnish cause for alarm from time to time, and once already the quick response of the State Guard saved Braidwood from a scene of blood. Such riots as occurred last sum mer at East St. Louis, growing out of a conflict of authority between local officials, can only be controlled by State police; the same is true of the scandalous events in the Williamson County vendetta. The other cities districts, should unite in demanding a proper militis law, for they have an interest i matter searcely second to that of Chicago, while they are not required to pay anything

like the same proportion of the taxes. which differ somewhat in detail, but any one of them that provides about \$100,000 as necessary for the current expenses of about 8,000 or 10,000 volunteers, subject to call, will satisfy the people. This is the recommendation of a majority of the Militia Committee; the minority favor much the same measure, except that they want to abolish the division headquarters and make the Governor Chief of the National Guard. The present law appropriates only one-twentieth of one mill of the tax-levy for the militia, which is almost fatally inadequate, and the proposition of the new bill reported by the Committee is to raise the regular tax to onefifth of one mill. The details may be fixed after proper consultation, and there will be no serious objection one way or the other; but, if this Legislature shall refuse to make proper provision for support of the National Guard, the people of the State, without regard to party, will teach the gent lemen responsible for the action that they cannot pander to the Communistic element with impunity. The shepherds of this State will not be allowed to call off the watch-dogs because the wolves object to their presence; in the present condition of society, on the contrary, the howling of the wolves is the best of reasons for increasing the number of watch-dogs.

AMENDING THE RULES OF LEGISLATION. gress, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, submitted or the consideration of the members of the next House a plan for the reorganization of the Committees in order to facilitate business, the control of which is now concen trated in a few hands. At present ther are ten appropriation bills, and generally one or more deficiency bills. Under the present rules of the House all these bills have to be considered, prepared, and reported by one committee,—the Committee on Appropriations. These Appropriation bills are: (1) The Consular and Diplomatic, (2) the Army, (3) the Navy, (4) the Fortification, (5) the Military Academy, (6) the Post-Office, (7) the Indian, (8) the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, (9) the Sundry Civil Expenses, (10) the River and Harbor, (11 and 12) Deficiency bills.

On all these subjects the House has a Special Committee in addition to the Comnittee on Ways and Means. The general legislation of Congress is not of such magnitude as to require standing committees on these various subjects if the appropriations be withdrawn from their consideration. If. instead of having all these appropriation bills prepared and considered by one committee, they were each assigned to a single committee charged with the general subject of the appropriation, the business of the House could be greatly expedited, and the active participation in that business be more generally apportioned among the members. Thus there are forty-seven standing committees of the House, but the whole subject of appropriations is confined to one committee of thirteen members. Thus the Army Appropriation bill might be prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Naval Appropriation bill by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that on appropristions for the Postal Service by the Com nittee on Postal Matters. In this way the whole business now monopolized by the one Committee on Appropriations would be more effectually, intelligently, and satisfactorily transacted by a much larger number of

The Committee on Appropriations consists of thirteen members. The work of preparing these bills is committed to sub-committees of three members. The whole Committee has eight members of one party and five of the other, and each Sub-Committee two members of one party and one of the other party. Each bill, therefore, is prepared originally by three members, of whom two are a majority who determine what shall go in, and in what form, and what shall not go in. It is only in exceptional cases that the full Committee override the action of the Sub-Committees. There are 293 members of the House, and 280 of these have no more voice in the preparation of the appropriation bills than if they were excluded by law. The Committee on Appropriations is privileged to report and make motions in preference to all other committees. Their bills are regarded as essential to the support of the Government, and of that class which "must pass," no matter what the situation of other bills may be. There is a moral sentiment as well as a political necessity that all other bills must give way to the consideration of the appropriations, and that the Committee, as a general thing, must be sustained by the party to which it belongs. It is true all these appropriation bills must be referred to the Committee of the Whole, where they can be debated and amended, but the House can at any time limit the debate in Committee, and the majority can report ject to the previous question, and in the 'control" of a member of the Committee on Appropriations. He alone speaks by authority, and on his suggestion amendments are generally tolerated, adopted, or rejected, out any action on any subject, the appropriation bills, when they are reported to the House, may be said to monopolize the atten-

tion of the House up to the time of the adjournment of the session.

All the other legislation of Congress a be proposed by some committee, and committees can only report when called in regular order. Each committee when called entitled to occupy the morning hour of each of two successive days with its measures There are forty-seven committees. The average number of days on which committees can be called during the two sessions of each Congress is estimated by Senator Hoan in a recent paper published by him to be one hundred. This gives an average of two hours apiece to the committees of the House to report, debate, and dispose of all the subjects of legislation committed to their charge. From this time must be taken the time consumed in calling the ways and pays and the average number of days on which committees sumed in calling the year and nays and the reading of the bills. It will be understood, then, that, when the Committee on Appropriaunches its bills upon the House

vious question or by a two-thirds vote. Any thing like debate is utterly out of the ques-tion. This will explain why national legisla tion has become so impossible that such bills cannot be passed except as we have stated, without debate under the previous question or a suspension of the rules, or tacked on to one of the appropriation bills. And this has become the curse of our legislation. In the Senate there is also an Appropriation Committee, but there there is free debate.

The monopoly of the greater part of the time of the House by the Appropriation Committee, which has privileges not shared by the other Committees, throws the con-trol of nearly the whole legislation of Congress into the hands of the thirteen members who compose that Committee. others are practically excluded. On all these appropriation bills there are disagreebetween the Senaté and the House, and invariably the bills are eventually referred to Committees of Conference. These Committees of Conference, in turn, are appointed mainly from the members of the Committees on Appropriations of the two Houses, and thus the domination and control of these Appropriation Committees are perpetuated to the last, be-cause, after all, the main questions of the appropriations are finally settled in the Con-

erence Committees.

If Mr. Morrison, who is now an experi enced member of the House, can success fully break up this Appropriation Committee by distributing its business among the other Committees, and permitting the 280 other members of the House to have something to do and to say in regulating and controlling appropriations and legislation generally, he will accomplish an act of great national benefit. It would break an odious monopoly It would disentangle legislation exceedingly It would enlarge the amount of intelligence ability, and experience capable of conduct-ing the legislation of the House. It would admit of the participation in active legislation of that great array of members who are now overshadowed by the thirteen wise men of the Appropriation Committee. It is to be hoped that he will resolutely press the change, and that the House will adopt it. The present arrangement is an intolerable evil and disgrace.

omparatively little attention was paid by the press to the amendment to the Sundry Civil Apmittee concerning the Rock Island Arsenal and the Moline Water-Power Company. As the bill went into conference, it had an amendmen numbered 41, which read as follows:

For completing the development of the water-power at the Rock fsland Arsenal, in pursuance of contracts made with the Moline Water-Power Company, \$25,000.

The report of the Conference Committee recommended that the Scuate recede from the ndment, and, in lieu of it, adopt the follow

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorize That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to lease the water-power at Moline, or such portion as may be agreed upon, to the Moline Water-Power Company, upon such terms and conditions and for such term of years as may be agreed upon, if the same can be done consistently with the interests of the Government of the United States, said lease to be made upon the condition that the said Moline Water-Power Company shall go on and complete the development of the water-power and maintain it at its own cost and expense.

mendment that it was new legislation, and proposed to lease to a private corporation, apparently for its exclusive use, a necessary ad-unet of the Rock Island Arsenal, namely, its vater-power, which the Government had created at the cost of millions of dollars. "The astut-or patriotic gentleman who in his closet or office framed that amendment," said Mr. EDMUNDS. "industriously forgot that this water-power should be kept up for the benefit bate it was insinuated that this amendment was inserted at the instance of the arms compani with a view to crippling the arsenal. "When the United States shall cease to use the water power," said Mr. Allison, "an argument will be made, 'Why bave an arsenal on Rock Island? " Mr. Allison further said that the water-power was worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000 per annum, and that he should be very much opposed to the amendment if he supposed the Secretary of War would use the discretion i reposed in him to make a lease. But he did not think the Sectetary would use this power, and hoped the bill would not fail on account o it. Senators Davis and Windom concurred in this opinion, and agreed with Senator ALLIson that it would be better to adopt the amendment, with full faith in the disposition of the Secretary of War to refuse the lease, than to let the bill fail. Senators EDMUNDS, DAWES, KERNAN, and others thought that the amendment was improper; that it delegated dangerous and excessive powers to the Secretary of War; and wrong at the hands of a future Secretary of War, if not of the present one. They thought it would be better to defeat the bill than to let the amendment go on. Notwithstanding, the report as a whole was adopted by a vote of 35 to 24. This is the report that the New York Times characterized as a "job." In justice to Senators Allison and Windom it should be said that they were opposed to the principle of the amendment; indeed, no member of the Senate had the hardihood to defend it. But it is a great question why Republican Senators voted for an amendment which they knew to be wrong,

Mr. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, who proposes to dispute the claims of Sam RANDALL for the Speakership of the next House, is now serving his third term in Congress, and is a recognized leader on the Demo-cratic side. Joz is 41 years old, a graduate of Centre College, Kantucy, a lawyer by profession, en-tered the Confederate army in 1861, and served limp,-the effect of a Union bullet having been deposited in his left leg by a boy in blue to remind Mr. BLACKBURN that his attempt to over-throw the Constitution and the Union was a somewhat serious and reprehensible undertak-ing. He is a free and easy speaker, and his oratory largely partakes of the usual aurora-borealis style that characterizes the typical Southern stumper. His presence is good, and his voice resembles the sound of a fireman's trumpet, which is a needed qualification in a man who wishes to be heard in so boisterous and turbulent a body as the House of Representatives. Undoubtedly he would make as good a presiding officer as Ran JOSEPH. He lacks a little of the dignity that RANDALL possesses,—and RANDALL never had any to spare,—but that Jos will rival Sam as a partisan, if he ever gets into the Speaker's chair, there can be little doubt. BLACKBURN represents in his own proper person the very latest and most approved style of modern Democracy, and is therefore a most fit man to be made the conspicuous figure-bead of an extra session of conspicuous agure-beau of an extra session of Congress that has been called in consequence of the partisan blindness and stubbornness of his party. A dyed-in-the-wool Bourbon, a State-Rights Democrat, and an ex-Confederate Brigadier, all united in one and the same person, present claims for consideration that cannot be ignored by the new order about to be established

Probably one of the tough subjects that the Democratic party will begin to chaw on at the extra session of Congress, which is to commence next week, will be the impeachment of Mr. GEORGE F. SEWARD, our Minister to China. At the last session Mr. SEWARD was investigated to some extent by a Committee of the House of which our distinguished corn-fed BILL SPRINGES.

shape until the very last nours of the expiring Congress, and then the lapse of time, the rights of other Committees, and the friends of SEWARD proved too much for our WILLIAM. The Comknew and he refused; it tried to make him swear and he refused to take an oath (although the Committee swore worse than "our army in Flanders"), and it tried to get hold of his books Speaker RANDALL to issue his warrant and SEWARD was brought to the bar of the House for contempt, where he continued to defy Bill, and stood upon his constill in the custody of the House for contemp still in the custody of the House for contempt SPRINGER introduced articles of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was manifestly out of order,—seventeen counts in the indictment,—and all night long, during the last weary hours of the session, Mr. SPRINGER tugged away at the subject whenever he could get the floor, and he got it very often, through the partiality of RANDALL. But SEWARD's triends fought it inch by inch and non the second country. friends fought it inch by inch, and nau the sausfaction of seeing the Forty-fifth Congress ex-pire and he neither imprisoned for contempt of Springer's Committee nor presented to the Senate on articles of impeachment. The member from Springfield has been anxious all along to have the POTTER Committee, of which he is an active and useful member, present articles of impeachment against President HAYES, and, not accomplishing that, be fell back on SEWARD, feeling certain that somebody ought to be impeached. Bill will probably begin again on

Speaking in a figure, as the fellow said he did when he referred to the American Eagle, the Wisconsin Democracy is again endeavoring to make an ass of itself, and the effort is as easy has an elective judiciary system, and the term of one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—the Hon. ORSAMUS COLE—exires on the first day of next January, and the law provides that his successor shall be elected on town-meeting day in April. Judge Cole has been upon the Supreme Bench eighteen years, and is acknowledged to be an able, conservative, contion of his fellow-citizens of all that a call upon him to be a candidate without the intervention of a State Convention has been signed by nearly all the leading lawyers in the State of both political parties. But this does not seem to suit the extreme partisan Democrats, and they have ssued a call upon Judge Cotheran, Bou Democrat, to run against Cola, and it is un derstood that be accepts. But happily this foolish attempt to make a partisan foot-ball of a high judicial office is not likely to succeed this year in Wisconsin. The people are too in telligent and wise to dispense with the services of an experienced and upright Judge, who is eminently fitted by age and training to ador caprice of a few noisy politicians that are ever ready to subordinate the highest interests to

Times writes to that paper, " from trustworth ources." some very important intelligence, to the effect that there are numerous Austrian agents in Macedonia seeking to perfect arrange nents to bring about an Austrian occupation o the territory between Novi-Bazar and the Egean Sea. The Russians meanwhile, fearing that any trouble at the present time may in crease Austrian influence south of the Danub are doing all they can to quiet the Bulgarians upon the subject of the division of territory. The Bulgarians, however, are all the more di posed to press their demand for union with Roumelia, or at least to exact the promise from Russia that the Turkish garrisons shall not be allowed to occupy the Balkan Passes, as provided for in the Berlin Treaty, and threaten, if these demands are not complied with that they will go over to Austria. The Times intimates that if the European Gov ments were properly approached on the sp they would consent to the abolition English Government to secure the abolition of the clause before the advance of the Turkish army occasions fresh insurrections and cruelties by which either Austria or Russia will profit! And yet this is the treaty by which BEACONSFEILD obtained peace with houor! As events are now progressing in Eastern Europe, it is only a question of time how soon the treaty will be in shreds.

The Tirnova correspondent of the London

Committee's report was in the Democratic in-terest, but the fault was not, we are glad to say, in the New York office. As sent from New York and printed in the Cincinnati newspapers, the Associated Press dispatch read: "Mr. POTTER's report is regarded by Democrate who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial." As received and printed by all the Chicago newspapers, it read: "Mr. Porrar's report is regarded by those who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial." The change must have been made in Cincinnati, or in the course of transmission from that city to this; and it is charitable to presume that a mistake in copying or telegraphing was the cause of it. At any rate, the New York agent is completely exonerated from the charge of se-lecting Mr. Tilden for his Sunday-night sub-stitute. Nobody ever supposed that Mr. BOINTON himself was responsible for the opinion complained of.

The New Orleans Times is dreadfully outraged by the vote against the Brazilian subsidy. It raises the cry of sectionalism; but really doesn't get as much support in the figures as it claimed and looked for. Its recapitulation is as follows:

Southern..... Democratic vote—Nay 96
Southern 57
Northern 30 96
The proportion of Southern Democrats who voted for the bill to the Northern Democrats who voted for it is large; but that is really not the way to test the question. From the agures of the Times it appears that the Southern Democratic vote against the bill is two and one-half as large as the Southern Democratic in favor of it. In view of these figures it is absurd to say the South wants the subsidy. Only Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas want it. We should think the above summary would be very const

The English Government is likely to have another war on its hands before long, growing out of the inhuman barbarities of the new King of Burmah, who seems to be even more ferocious than the old one, recently deceased. He signalized his accession to the throne by exe-cuting over sixty of his male and female reistives, and has been busy with his work of slaughter ever since. A reign of terror exists, and the inhabitants of British Burmah are in a great state of excitement, as the King has threatened them also. The British Resident has remonstrated against the executions, but without avail, and the London Times intimates that if the King persists in these courses, a sooner or later will be inevitable.

It was one of the virtues of the dec miner eulogized by Scotty Briggs, as reported by MARK TWAIN, that he "never shook his man to stand by his maternal grandmother, as Mr. Blainz did in his speech to the Virginians Mr. Blainz now claims relationship with three States,—Maine, Fennsylvania, and Virginia,—and we should not be surprised, before the Convention meets, to hear from many more to the same

The River and Harbor bill reveals the that Gov. Poem, of Wisconsin, was are when the different items appropriating mowere incorporated into the bill. At the session before the election Mr. Pours successin getting liberal appropriations for the incorporated of the incorporated of appropriations for the incorporated of the incorporated

lough in his district, and ed to do so for the re-election, and that, at over, he would have so National Treasury. But ravenous as ever, and the If Gov. Pound will come and go to Congress of our really nationa, will be doing the c ice than wasting mone sands and uncertain chan Visconsin Rivers. We beg gentleman from Wiscon oon acquire a national the approbation of the wh festing the same zeal, ener from the system to the congress made upon it by Congress

great shrewdness," tells lent in 1880. As the infe ed under the strict seal a note of it. Said the p Herald, "WASHBURNE h heen for ten years entire management of party, and prominence in the country position." He declares sessed by any other man casionally take the same man does who has just GRANT were both reside that the Sucker State and become the Mother of Pre-A big two-fisted school

Lac County, Wise, so cru pupil the other day for sum in fractions that h by a humane Justice of t preme Court of Wisconsi a decision to the effect an assault, which is pu-teachers in that State will

WASHINGTON. D. C., Mar day received from the Tr count of his improvement the Mississippi River. For all the good this do in the way of impro money might as well hav R. V. PIERCE, the pate member of the New York

sixth Congress. He win bly resign his State office

of Congress so far as the of Representatives is con service of those elected Forty-fifth Congress March, and the next ele Unless Mr. BLAINE che

the Virginia voters, his l much service to him. PERSO

The Chinese are a lo A Richmond man is Brown's brass-bound spe California's hatred Mr. Tilden whispers suspected he has opened Women may becom cannot sit on juries. The Archbishop Purcell

The country is asked to improve the Mississippi "St. Louis must no ly," eafe an exchange. Mr. Tilden, who is the White-House merel;

lately that we fear he int dency. Mr. Tilden is in paralysis does not appear Carter Harrison is a Congress, and the Ameri to soar.

Mr. Chandler's receip Davis shows that he is a Ex-Senator Chris Peru has been delayed, Michigan.

Several members of the recent session, but the ingly small. Easter is approx will endeavor to lay 2, 70

Mary Clemmer con Conkling, and we fear Chase Sprague.

If he had ever atte paper, Archbishop Puro pear at all mysterious. officer, so Clars Morris' the editor of the Drama Mr. Christiancy ha

voiver and a couple of for the benefit of his hes The story that Z lemonade recently is do Mr. Chandler has no les The Moffett bell Texas. Every saloon 2, 700 bell-punches in 2 If Victoria Wood

teacher in London, as is teaches the Gospel acco William Winter de write "Beautiful State Beautiful Snor

George H. Butler, was sent to jail for a charge of vagrancy. T Nephew Pelton.

It is reported that drunken man in the Ho to the adjournment. V that this is not true. Donn Piatt says during the little knows tion for his friends at Queen Victoria w

on the 25th inst., about toria and Albert, "for which venture out durk at their own peril. Mr. Pelton has inter is probably stro than he ever was. We that the fall of man m

Mr. Clara Morris the other day because towed to Clara in San

CYRUS W. FIELD.

e American Eagle, the rain endeavoring to the effort is as easy example: Wisconsin em, and the term of es of the Supreme Conservires on the and the law provides hall be elected on town-Judge Cole has beer eighteen years, and is high in the estimais of all parties n to be ervention of a State ned by nearly all the State of both political not seem to suit the ex-COLE, and it is un-But happily this oartisan foot-ball.of t likely to succeed spense with the services upright Judge, who is ge and training to adorn ort, merely to suit the 'iticians that are ever highest interests to

as the fellow said he did

ondent of the London paper, " from trustworthy important intelligence, to are numerous Austrian as meanwhile, fearing outh of the Danube n to quiet the Bulgariars ver, are all the more d demand for union with rkish garrisons shall not be by the Balkan Passes, as the Berlin Trenty, and ness demands are not they will go over to Austria. approached on the subject at to the abolition of the rance of the Turkish army oc-ctions and cruelties by which tussia will profit! And yet which BEACONSFEHLD obtain-! As events are now progressrope, it is only a question of reaty will be in shreds.

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COTTY BRIGGS, as reported maternal grand

ms relationship with three ylvania, and Virginia,—and prised, before the Convenom many more to the sa

bor bill reveals the fact.
Wisconsin, was around ems appropriating money to the bill. At the last tion Mr. Pound succeeded propriet form the limited of the bill.

lough in his district, and we thought he was incited to do so for the purpose of securing a re-election, and that, after the canvass was ver, he would have some little mercy on the nal Treasury. But it seems that he is as ous as ever, and the bill just passed shows takable signs of his activity and influence If Gov. Pound will come and settle in Illinois. and go to Congress as the advocate our really national improvement, he ice than wasting money on the shifting sands and uncertain channels of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. We beg to suggest to "the soon acquire a national reputation and secure esting the same zeal, energy, and untiring pereverance in protecting the National Treasury the systematic raids that are annually made upon it by Congress that he has in obtain-mag appropriations for his own district. Such a man as Found is very much needed just how at

A prominent New England Republican, "of shrewdness," tells the Boston Herald that F R. WASHBURNE is the coming man for Presi dent in 1880. As the information is not imparted under the strict seal of confidence we make a note of it. Said the party referred to by the Herald, "Washburns has the complete confidence of the rank and file of the party; bas been for ten years entirely separated from the management of party, and the only man of any minence in the country who occupies such a sition." He declares that Mr. WASHBURNE "elements of political strength not possed by any other man in the United States,? and that "he is absolutely available." The asionally take the same view of it the gentle man does who has just enlightened the Boston Herald. As ABBAHAM LINCOLN and U. S. GRANT were both residents of Illinois, it may be that the Sucker State and not the Buckeye is to scome the Mother of Presidents.

JOHN SHERMAN'S elbow.

A big two-fisted school-teacher in Fond du Lac County, Wis., so cruelly beat an 8-year-old pupil the other day for not mastering a hard sum in fractions that he was fined \$25 and costs by a humane Justice of the Peace. As the Su-preme Court of Wisconsin has already rendered ion to the effect that physical chastise ment of children in schools must be considered an assault, which is punishable by a fine, the teachers in that State will be a little sparing in the use of the rod and ferule.

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Capt. Eads to-day received from the Treasury \$750,000 on ac-count of his improvement of the Southern Pass of the Mississippi River.

For all the good this great sum of taxes will do in the way of improving the South Pass, the money might as well have been thrown into the Gulf. The "improvement" is a good thing for the contractors, however.

R. V. Pierce, the patent-medicine man, is a sixth Congress. He will be wanted in both places badly about the 18th inst., but will proba-It is presumed he will tone up the systems of his associates in the Lower House by free and liberal applications of his medicines.

California will drop out of the extra session of Congress so far as the members of the House Representatives is concerned. The term of service of those elected from that State to the Forty-fifth Congress expired on the 4th of March, and the next election does not transpir

Unless Mr. BLAINE chewed plug-tobacco and danced a double-shuffle for the amusement of the Virginia voters, his late trip will not be of much service to him.

PERSONALS.

The Chinese are a long-saffron people. A Richmond man is the possessor of John

California's hatred for the Chinese is donotless another form of yellow fever. so sweetly that it is

m. ted he has opened a barrel of taffy. Women may becon.s lawyers, but women cannot sit on juries. They could never agree. Archbishop Purcell would have done better-for himself—had he failed in the usual style.

The country is asked for another million to improve the Mississippi and Capt. Eads' pocket. "St. Louis must not be judged too harshly," says an exchange. "It is a great mule mar-

Mr. Tilden, who is feeble, wants to go to the White-House merely for the benefit of his

Sitting Bull has been so exceedingly quiet lately that we fear he intends to run for the Presi-

Mr. Tilden is in poor health, but the paralysis does not appear to have extended to his

Carter Harrison is no longer a member of Congress, and the American eagle hath not where Mr. Chandler's recent speech against Jeff Davis shows that he is a hard-hearted, unforgiving

Ex-Senator Christiancy's departure for

Peru has been delayed, and he has returned to Several members of Congress died during

the recent session, but the number was discourag-Easter is approaching, and every pious hen

will endeavor to lay 2, 700 eggs in 2, 700 consecu-Mary Clemmer continues to attack Senator

Conkling, and we fear Mary is Jealous of Kate If he had ever attempted to start a newspaper, Archbishop Purcell's losses would not ap-

As a skulking thief thinks every bush an officer, so Clara Morris' husband thinks every man the editor of the Dramatic News.

Mr. Christiancy has recently bought a revolver and a couple of bowie-knives. They are for the benefit of his health, we presume.

The story that Zach Chandler drank s lemonade recently is doubted, and it appears that Mr. Chandler has no lemonade to show for it.

The Moffett bell-punch is to be used in Texas. Every saloon down there can wear out 2,700 bell-punches in 2,700 consecutive days. If Victoria Woodhull is a Sunday-school teacher in London, as is reported, we suppose she

teaches the Gospel according to Bob Ingersoll.

William Winter declares that he did not write "Beautiful Snew," but we are convinced that Beautiful Snew is one of the productions of

George H. Butler, Ben Butler's nephew, was sent to jail for ninety days recently, on a charge of vagrancy. This is a terrible warning for Nephew Pelton. It is reported that Sam Cox was the only

drunken man in the House on the night previous to the adjournment. We trust Mr. Cox can show that this is not true. Donn Piatt says he did not call for help during the little knock-down in which he was worsted, which shows that he had some considera-

Queen Victoria will embark at Portsm on the 25th inst., aboard the Royal yacht "Vic-toria and Albert," for Cherbourg. Sailing parties which venture out during her Royal progress do it

Mr. Pelton has saved his uncle, and the latter is probably stronger with his party to-day than he ever was. We are almost ready to believe that the fall of man might have been prevented if Mr. Adam had had a nephew.

Mr. Clara Morris struck a man in Omaha the other day because he was supposed to have bowed to Clara in San Francisco. If he would as-sault a man for a little thing like that, we shudder to think what the fate of the *Dramatic News* man must be. Our Man O'Leary Getting a Little the Worst of It.

THE BIG WALK.

Rowell Seventeen Miles Ahead of Him, but Sleeping.

The Score at Midnight: Rowell, 110; Harriman, 100; Ennis, 95; 0'Leary, 93.

O'Leary's Failure to Equal Former Efforts Caused by

He Started Off at 1:25 Tuesday, However, Feeling Much Better.

Rowell Succeeding in "Rattling" Him by Walking Just Behind Him.

THE PEDESTRIANS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The culmination of the pedestrian craze has evidently been reached in the great contest for the Astley belt, now in progress. Such unusual interest in a match of his kind has never been excited in this or any ther city. It is the theme of town talk, and he throngs that haunt the scene of the contest at all hours of the day and night, more especially turing the evening, are unprecedented in poin of numbers and general respectability. The walk to-day was unmarred by any untoward incident. Rowell led ail his competitors from the outset. He kept steadily on the track, and with occasional lopes slowly increased his lead until, at 8:35 o'clock, he had completed his one hundredth mile, twelve miles ahead of the next man, Harriman. This 100 miles was completed in 19:34:35 from the beginning of the walk, and in 18:51:26 of actual walking time. The second man, up to the end of the first twenty-four hours, was Harriman, the opposite of Rowell in point of size and length of stride O'Leary did not do as well during the first twenty-four hours as on preceding walks. At made but 59 miles against completed at the same time in bis walk in London last March, and he let the Englishman get a lead of twelve miles. This is owing to something eaten Sunday that so disagreed with him that he suffered to-day from colic and sickness at his stomach. Late in the afternoon he felt much better, and walked with his old-time vim and elasticity. Rowell worries him when they are on the track together by keeping just behind him and never giving up this position. Ennis was also sick during the day, but kept pluckily on till he was nearly two miles ahead of O'Leary at 11 o'clock, when O'Leary retired. At 11:30 Harriman finished his first 100 miles, as At this time Rowell was just ten miles ahead of him, and Harriman retired for sleep. Rowell was taking his first rest, having retired at 11:19. O'Leary was also off, having retired at 11. At 1 o'clock Rowell had made 110 miles, Harriman 100 miles O'Leary 93 miles and 6 laps, Ennis 95 miles. At

O'Leary 93 miles and 6 laps, Enuis 95 miles. At 1:25 this morning O'Leary left his house and started briskily around the track. He looked better than he did yesterday, and started off as if determined to do a good day's work.

To the Western Associated Press.

I Naw York, Murch 10.—Rowell completed his sixty-fifth mile at 1 hour, 10 minutes, 27 seconds, in 10 minutes 57 seconds; O'Leary his sixtieth mile at 1 hour, 12 minutes, 16 seconds, in 13 minutes 41 seconds; Ennis his fiftieth mile at 12 hours, 26 minutes, 19 seconds. Harriman made his fifty-fifth mile at 12 hours, 34 minutes, 16 seconds, in 13 minutes 16 seconds. Harriman made his fifty-fifth mile at 12 hours, 34 minutes, 16 seconds which were around the track. At 20 clock Rowell had made 69 miles, O'Leary 63, Harriman 61, and Ennis 54.

At 3 o'clock the secore stood: Rowell, 74 miles; O'Leary, 67; Harriman, 65; Ennis, 59.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Fully 8,000 persons were present at the walking-match to-night. Rumors of O'Leary being sick were started, and gained ground from the number of times he quitted the track. His trainers admitted he was suffering from sour stomach, and vomited several times, and this it was caused by too rich food eaten on Sunday. They said, however, that he was recovering. Between 3 and 30 clock he was off the track seven times, and looked ill. Rowell, on the contrary, took but a few rests, and trotted along at his steady jog, apparently but little exhausted. Harriman showed fine speed during the evening, and kept well up to Rowell. Ennis, while walking steadily, dropped slowly behind. Rowell is undoubtedly forcing the pace, and is widening the gap between himself and competitors.

LATEST BULLETINS. were present at the walking-match to-night

LATEST BULLETINS. New Your, March 10.—At 11 o'clock Rowell had scored 108 miles; Harriman, 97; O'Leary, 93; and Ennis, 87.
The score at 1 o'clock stood: Rowell, 110 miles; Harriman, 100; Ennis, 95; O'Leary 93 miles and six lans. All the pedestrians retired for the night.

BILLIARDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. March 10.—Schaefer, cham pion of the world, and Gallagher, played an ex hibition game to-night, 600 points up. Schaefe won in seventeen innings to Gallagher's 574.

BOYTON. CINCINNATI, March 10 .- Paul Boyton left Maysville to-night, on his way down the river and is expected to reach this city to-morrow

KEENE.

What He Says About That Dispatch.

New York Herald, March 9, the public through the Heraid, Mr. Keene, about the forgery of your name to that telegram?' "I don't care to talk much about it. I have

denied myself to all reporters who have called, and they have been very liberal in their attentions to me to-day." ons to me to-day."
"Did you have a cipher, and if so was it

stolen?" "I have two ciphers which I use, because you know telegraph-offices leak. But the message sent to Fisher & Co. was an open dispatch, a clear case of forgery. There was no dispatch, a clear case of forgery. There was no abstract of my cipher, because the rascals sent out an open dispatch. It was a half-rate message of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, not the Western Union, as has been erroneously stated. It was dropped in the office at Fulton Ferry about half-past 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and was deliverd early Friday morning. I am astonished that Fisher & Co., or any other set of business men having their senses, could have sold that bulk of wheat on such a message, simply signed 'Keene.'"

"Then it was a conspiracy, was it, Mr. Keene?"

Keene?"
"Of course it was. It was the job of a lot of rascals here, leagued with others in Chicago. But it failed of its purpose. The loss to J. K. Fisher & Co. didn't exceed \$150,000, and they have the course. resear & Co. chan't exceed should, and they covered in as soon as I learned of the forgery yesterday. They have since been covering, and the panic was stopped. Here is a disnatch, received not long ago, which says that the price is advancing, and is within one cent a bushel of the quotation when the market broke. The fellows short of wheat that put up this job failed in their attemnt."

the quotation when the market broke. The fellows short of wheat that put up this job failed in their attempt."

The operator at the Fulton Ferry office of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company is a young woman named Sailie Courtney. She received the dispatch from a stranger Thursday evening, and torwarded it immediately to the general office for trausmission to Chicago. She told her story yesterday as follows: "About twenty-live minutes past 6 o'clock Thursday evening last, I was on the point of closing the office preparatory to going home. At this juncture a man approached the little window through which all messages are bassed to me, and, without saying a word, slipped in that message with two 25-cent pieces as payment. As the tariff was but 40 cents I passed out 10 cents to him, and looked at the dispatch and saw that it had been written on a Western Union blank. That did not create any surprise, as it had often occurred before. Before sending the message up to the main office for repeating, as is the custom, I looked out of the little aperture to see the

sender, but he had disappeared, and I am afraid it would be impossible for me to identify him should I be called upon to do so. All that I remember concerning his appearance is that he wore a black slouch hat, and that he had a dark-colored beard. I could not see the upper part of his face, as the brim of his hat was drawn closely down. This at the time did not create any suspicion in my mind. He might have been 30 yearsold, or even oider. You see I could not get a good glimpse of him without stooping low down and pearing through this small sperture. Had it been earlier in the day my view from the inside of the office would have been unobstructed, as then the upper haif of the window is raised. Shortly before closing the office each evening I pull it down, and it was down when the stranger came. Had he spoken I might have been enabled to judge more of the man or speak intelligently of him. He passed the message into the office, got his change, and then burried away, as I supposed to catch a boat. It is not unusual for people to rush up to the window, slap down a message with the money to pay for its transmission, and rush away without saying a word. Consequently, when this man did so I thought nothing of the circumstance." The Anniversary of Cable Telegraphy Celebrated at His Residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

"Horrors" was produced by the Rice troupe at this house last evening, having been post-

poned from last week for reasons unknown to

the public, but probably because of the favor with which "Babes in the Wood" continued to be received. "Horrors," which was written especially for Willie Edouin, who is supposed to

take the leading part,—that of Hamselsee Bum-selsee,—although others, notably those assumed

by Messrs. Harrison and Dixey, afford equal

opportunity for the display of the talent as comedians with which these gentlemen are

comedians with which these gentlemen are gifted. Of plot, there is practically none, except that afforded by the trip to Europe of a party of Oriental nebleman, headed by Prince Achmet, and the diversions indulged in during the journey. The piece abounds in songs of the taking character, so common in "Babes of the Wood" and "Evangeline," and the large number of excellent voices which the troupe possesses enables it to render them all in a pleasing manner. Of the comedians, Mr. Harrison has a part of which but little can be made, but even under the most unfavorable circumstances it is impossible to restrain nis comicalities. In the scene where the "horrors" occur Edouin is especially strong, and keeps the audience in a laugh from begining to end. Alice Atherton, as the Prince, appears at her best, the handsome costumes which the part calls upon her to don setting off her pretty face and handsome figure immensely. Mr. Dixey is good, as he always is, and the ramaining parts are well taken. "Horrors" is sure to please, and would doubtless run a longer time than that for which it has been sunt on vive.

ing parts are well taken. "Horrors" is sure to please, and would doubtless run a longer time than that for which it has been put on, viz.; until Thursday. During the remainder of the week "Hiawatha" will be given.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The choir of the Reunion Presbyterian Church

ssisted by home talent, will produce the can-

tats of "Queen Esther," at the church on West

Fourteenth street, near Loomis, at an early

A Sabbath-School union concert will be given

at Pacific Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren

streets, this evening, in which a chorus of 150

children will take part, assisted by orchestra. T. F. Ransom is the director; William Weir, pianist; and Mrs. Weekly, organist.

HOOLEY'S.

Musette " which she gave last season at Mo

Vicker's. As Lotta is announced by the rural

press to be beyond criticism, THE TRIBUNE a

cepts its flat gracefully. She is certainly original, and "cute," never failing to please an audience, and siways drawing large ones. The play will be continued during the week, except

HAVERLY'S.

present week. There is nothing new in the play, and consequently nothing new can be said of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Edwin Browne continues during the present week in "Good as Gold," at the Metropolitan.

"Broken Fetters" drew forth a large audience of sensation lovers to Hamlin's last evening. C. W. Barry is the star.

THE HOSTILE CHEYENNES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
FORT BENNETT, D. T., March 3.—The two

nessengers from the hostile Indians (mentione

some time since) have returned from whence

they came. The average Indian is endowed

with very little patience; these waited some-thing over a month at Cheyenne River Agency

for a reply from the Government as to whether

the hostiles might be permitted to come in and

that the reply had not arrived. Their departure

was unknowh to the authorities here up-

til they were miles away. It was

at first thought that they intended visit-

ing other agencies, when they would return to Cheyenne River and delay further in view of obtaining terms of the Government; it is now known that they went directly to the hostile camp. What the future may determine in the matter is quite uncertain; but parties most interested in the matter.

matter is quite uncertain; but parties most in-terested in the matter—those residing on the frontier—look upon the prolonged delay of the authorities at Washington as unnecessary; that undoubtedly these messengers should have been intrusted with a response, favorable or un-favorable, and in either case the dignity of the Government sustained to the letter.

RECRIMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—Considerable ex

citement was created this afternoon by the mys-

terious loss of \$4,000, which C. D. Stevens,

well-known insurance agent, held as Adminis trator of the estate of John P. Ward, deceased

a son of Capt. E. B. Ward, the money being du to Mabel Ward, grandchild of the lat-

ton E. Smith, a prominent physician, started with Stevens to the First National Bank for the

with Stevens to the First National Bank for the purpose of receiving the money in the form of a cheek. Upon arrival at the bank Stevens elaimed to have lost the \$4,000, which he had placed in a pocket at his office. Retracing his steps, he failed to find it. Stevens and Smith are not on friendly terms, and the latter insists that the reported loss is a frand, while Stevens insinuates that Smith pieked his pocket on the street. Naturally much feeling is manifested between the friends of the parties.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.-Three suits were brought against Archbishop Purcell to-day, the principal one by the Jefferson National Bank of Steubenville, O., for \$30,400. At their in-

stances a writ of attachment was issued cover-

stances a writ of attachment was issued covering St. Peter's Cathedral, corner of Eighth and Plum, St. Patrick's Church, corner of Third and Mill streets, and other property. The appraised value of real estate covered is \$250,000. The bond of the Archbishop's Assignee has been fixed at \$500,000, of which amount it is understood Mr. Mannix, the Assignee, has secured four-fitths, and it is thought the remainder will be placed to-morrow.

SPOTTED TAIL.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—Information has

are already dissatisfied with their new location

and want to get back to the Missouri. They

are beginning to realize that long lines of over-land transportation and isolation from outside competition induce high prices at the trading

CENTRALIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CENTRALIA, Ill., March 10.—At our annua

charter election, held this day, the Hon. M. B.
Ladler was re-elected Mayor without opposition.
This unanimous indorsement, considering that he had served three terms in succession, must certainly be as gratifying as it is creditable to him.

The child's stepfather, Dr. Hamil-

locate at the agencies, when they were informed

Saturday evening.

Lotta, who is always favorably received by

Distinguished Character of the Many Guests in Attendance.

Elaborate Preparations on All Hands --- Congratulatory Messages.

The Affair an Event of Unrivaled Importance in American Social

NEW YORK, March 10.-Cyrus W. Field gave eception last evening at his residence, to comnemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the successful laying of the first ocean cable. Eighteen hundred invitations were sent out, and at least 1,500 gentlemen responded in person. Such a distinguished assemblage was probably never gathered together

in one house on this Continent. Every portion of the Continent and every branch of scientific attainment was represented. The cards of invitation were surmounted by the arms of the Field family, an elaborate device The front parlor of Mr. Field's house was hung with paintings, and heavy with the perfume of cut flowers. Among the paintings were five the landing of the first cable at Valentia, Ireland, by the Agamempon, in 1858. Another showed the arrival at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, of the Great Eastern, bearing the cable of 1866. The other three depicted midcean scenes on board the Great Eastern. In he dining-room, in the rear of the parlor,

tood a table on which the first compact was signed, and on it the globe used at the time. English wrought into one, which floated at the masthead of the Niagara in the disastrous expedition of 1857 and the partially-successful one. The mantles and sideboards were covered with stands in silver and majolica, filled with cut flowers. In the rear of Mr. Field's residence and that of his nephew adjoining was built a spacious pavilion draped on all sides with banners of America, France, and England. In the centre stood a long able filled with every delicacy, and ornamented with sugar locomotives, ships, dolphins, and other emblematic devices. In one corner of the

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION poured in from all parts of the world. Mr. Field received his guests in the front parlor. They began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, and, by 9:30 the rooms were a perfect crush. Among the distinguished guests were Peter Cooper, pinist; and Mrs. Weekly, organist.

The Mid-Year Concert of the Ferry Hall School at Lake Forest, last week, was one of the most successful ever given under the auspices of that institution. The pinno-plaving and singing of the ladies was exceptionally good, particularly that of the Misses Farwell, Redfield, and McKinney at the pinno, and the singing by the Misses Amory, Adams, and Smythe, the latter having charge of the voice-teaching. The Musical Department is in charge of Mr. Liebling, who is to be congratulated upon the successful results of his labors. Gen. Hancock, Senators Burnside and Anthony, Baron Schiskin, the Russian Minister; ex-Gov. doffman, Gen. Eckert, ex-Gov. Tilden, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister; Secretary of State Evarts, ex-Gov. Morgan, President Barnard, of Columbia; ex-Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island; the Hon. Cortlandt Parkers, Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore; Judge Allen, Envoy of the King of the Sandwich Islands; J. W. Harper, Jr., Leon Chouteau, E. F. Davidson, Consul-General of the Argen-tine Republic; George W. Childs; Gen. Pat-terson, of Philadelphia; M. T. Zamacona, Mexican Minister; ex-Gov. Hartranft; Henry Ward Beecher; the Rev. Dr. Schenck; Consul General Schumaker, of the German Empire; the Hon. Abram & Hewitt; Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer; D. F. Appleton, President of the New England Society; Fletcher Harper; the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch; President Chadbourne, of Williams College; Francis Wells, of the Philadelphia Bulletin; Gen. Dunn, Judge-Advocate of the United States Army; ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and hundreds of other prominent citizens. Congratulatory speeches were made, and the reception was un-

Years.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, March 10.—Over 1,000 guests responded this evening to the invitations issued by Cyrus W. Field to celebrate the silver wedding of the inception of the enterprise by which Surope and America were linked by Atlantic cable. His house in Gramercy Park was opened at 9 o'clock, and the drawing-rooms were thronged with prominent men of the country, states-men, scholars, divines, men of letters, diplomats, and army and navy officers. Among the many distinguished persons present were the British and Russian Ministers, William M. Evarts, the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Budington, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. Osgood Thurlow Weed, ex-Gov. Rice (Mass.), ex-Gov. Hartranft, Henry Watterson, Louisville Courier-Journal; Whitelaw Reid, R. M. Pul-sifer, Boston Herald; Horace White, Senor de Zamacona, Mexican Minister; ex-Gov. Morgan, ex-Gov. Jewell, Gen. Anson Stager, F. A P. Barnard, President of Columbia College: P. Barnard, President of Columbia College;
Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. C. P. Huntington, Admiral Worden, Edwards Pierrepont, John Eaton,
United States Commissioner of Education: exSecretary McCulloch, ex-Secretary Bristow, Mayor Cooper, President Chadbourne of Williams College, Abram S.
Hewitt, Ecollector Merritt, David Dows, exGov.-Tilden, Stewart L. Woodford, Col. William Grosvenor, Senator Allison (Iowa), Mayor
Latrobe (Baltimore), Dr. Agnew. J. H. Wade
(Cleveland), Gen. Hancock, Rear-Admiral
Trenchard, Commodore Nicholson, John W.
Garrett, and Senators Anthony and Burnside.
Mr. Field, during the course of his remarks,
said: To-day there are over 70,000 miles of
cable crossing the seas and oceans. And as
if it were not enough to have messages sent
with the speed of lightning, they must be sent
with the speed of lightning, they must be sent
with the speed of lightning, they must be sent
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with the speed of lightning, they must be sent
with the speed of lightning, they must be sent
the hard promises on the same moment. I
have just received a telegram from Valentia,
Ireland, which reads: "This anniversary
witnesses the duplex working across the Atlantic as an accomplished fact," by which the
capacity of all our ocean cables are doubled.
One thing only remains, and which I still hope
to be spared to see and in which to take a part:
the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the
Sandwich Islands, for which I have received this
very day a concession from King Kalakana, by his
Minister, who is here to-night, and from thence
to Japan, by which the island gro Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, C. P. Huntington, Ad

America, thus completing the circuit of the globe.
Congratulatory dispatches were received by cable from Minister Welsh, Dean Stanley, Sir William Thompson, Sir Samuel Canning, Sir James Anderson, Sir Daniel Gooch, John Pender, M. P., Henry Weaver, J. S. Morgan, Dr. Stephan, Postmaster-General of Germany, Dr. La Sard, Manager of the German Union Telegraph Company, and Sir Anthony Musgrove, Governor of Jamaica.
Similar telegrams and letters were read from President Hayes, members of the Cabinet and Congress, Sir Hugh Alian, President of the Montreal Telegraph Company, ex-Gov. Stanford of California, Geo. Sherman, Admiral Porter, William E. Everett, William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Marquise of Lorne, and Sir John A. Macdonald.
This ended, perhaps, the most brilliant reception ever given in New York City.

FINANCIAL.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10 .- The Fall River Manufacturers' Gas Company has voted to go into insolvency. This step is taken in consequence of the irregular paper issued by Charles P. Stickney, late Treasurer, amounting charies P. Stickney, late Treasurer, amounting to about \$160,000.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Samuel Leszinsky & Co. have been attached for \$50,000 paper out on account of the suspended firm of Godchaux & Co.

DAVENPORT, IA. DAVENPORT, Ia., March 10.—The most exciting school election ever known in this city was
held here to-day. Two Directors were to be
chosen for the term of three years, and 2,729

allots were cast at the single polling-place provided. The successful candidates were S. P. Bryart and Otto Klug, the former defeating the

Rev. S. S. Hunting, Unitarian minister, by 236 votes. The opposition to the Rev. Mr. Hunting was led by the Gazette, and was based on his alleged sectarianism in the control of the schools.

BACK FROM LEADVILLE. A Good Place to Stay Away From-Sin and

Starvation.
Indianapolis Ness.
A Ness reporter met Mahion B. Draper, an old Indianapolis boy, who has been residing at Whiteland, this State, for several months, and who, a short time ago, was selzed with the gold fever and went to Leadville, Col.

"Back already?" inquired the reporter.
"Well, yes; I know when I've got enough. was only in Leadville for one week, arriving there on the 16th of February, and leaving o

Mr. Draper is a man about 33 years of age, full of pluck and determination, and one would think not easily discouraged.

"Why did you come back so soon from tha place of surprising prosperity, where pay-dire is so rich, even in the streets, that a moderatesized mule is reported to exalt \$10 worth of gold and silver every time he raises a hoof?"

"I'll tell you. I went there with a view of locating, but soon saw there was no show.
Merchandising was what I intended, groceries, and everything of that sort,-general stock; but soon saw that nothing of that kind would pay,-already overdone. Dry-goods business in the same fix,-in fact, there seems to be nothing in anything but the vices. In the first place, rents, even if you are lucky enough to get a room, are too high. There are 12,000 people in Leadville to-day, nearly all men,-the few women there are, as a matter of ourse, for the most part prostitutes,-and of hese 12,000 people at least one-sixth—that is. their pockets. I never saw so many beggars in my life, miserable devils, begging for a quarter to buy a loaf of bred. You can get a little loaf, about a mouthful, for 10 cents, but a decent-sized loaf selis for a quarter."

"But the other 10,000—are they making

"Some of them are. But there's no room for "Some of them are. But there's no room for new men, and yet they are constantly coming. The mines, smelters, and saw-mills are running all the men now that they can handle. And just think! This little city, the liveliest, wick-edest city in the world, has nearly all grown within the past year. In 1861 it was called Slabtown, and there were a few houses there, but its present population has all come within the past year. A lot in the business part of the town that twelve months ago sold for \$100 to-day sells for \$4,000. Reats are victously high. A business-room eighteen feet wide by forty feet deep rents at \$300 a month. The Theatre Comique Building, a rough frame box, seating and standing about 700 people, though they crowd in a thousand a night seven nights in the week at \$1 a head—well, sardines in a box are comparatively comfortable compared box are comparatively comfortable compared with them—rents at \$1,400 a month. Well, the iniquity can afford to pay it, for the wine-room alone—the attraction being a lot of beefy women, with a few clothes and very aggressive legs—takes in \$300 a night for liquors. It is the loosest show, with no merit but its outraspons indecency. There alone—the attraction being a lot of beety women, with a few clothes and very aggressive legs—takes in \$300 a night for liquors. It is the loosest show, with no merit but its outrageous indecency. There are two other theatres, not quite so far removed from decency, paying the same heavy rents as the Comique, but not making the money it does. Gambling-houses and saloons? I don't know; there's over a hundred of them, I should think. Every saloon is a gambling-house. There are numerous dance-halls which pay an average rental of \$600 per month. These furnish women to dance with the customers, the patrons paying 50 cents for a drink and the privilege of dancing once. If the drink doesn't kill immediately, buy another and dance again. "The first mines are not over a quarter of a mile from the main street, and they extend over several miles of territory, though the paying mines are, I am told, all near Leadville. The big run of metal is silver, though there's some gold. Most of the mineral is low-grade ore. There's no room there for men unacquainted with mining. The foreman of the Little Pittsburg mine exclaimed to me the other day:

"What the devil do people mean by coming here,—green men,—to work in these mines. D—n'em, we don't want'em. It takes the best bridging to keep these mines from tumbling in now when worked with experienced hands.—old

D—n'em, we don't want 'em. It takes the best bridging to keep these mines from tumbling in now when worked with experienced hands,—old miners,—as the mineral is chiefly in the form of carbonate, and crumbles like rotten cheese.'

"The paying mining interests are monopolized by capital. It takes capital to run these mines, and a great deal of it to get any profit out of them. They are already filled with old miners who have poured in from Deadwood,

"Any lawyers in Leadville?"

"Lawyers? Yes, there's forty of them, poor devils; nothing to do unless they can play keno or faro. There's been so much building that carpenters who brought their kits of tools with them have had work right along at \$4 per day, but there's a surplus of merchants, laborers, and

carpenters who brought their kits of tools with them have had work right along at \$4 per day, but there's a surplus of merchants, laborers, and mechanics of all kinds."

"Do merchants make any money?"

"I don't think they do; they're eaten up by rents and freights. Railroad freights are outrageous; while from Webster, the terminus of the rail, to Leadville, a distance of seventy miles, they are simply damnable, slow freights coming by wagon being \$1.40 per hundred, and express being seven cents a pound. You go from Webster to Leadville by staze, seventy miles, for which you pay \$100, being allowed forty pounds of baggage, paying for all above that amount seven cents a pound.

"The saloons, lodging-houses, restaurants, dance-houses, and theatres are making money; merchants certainly are not. The Leadville excitement was got up by railroad companies, assisted by newspapers at Denver and Leadville, who wanted to get people there for the purpose of making money out of them. Denver folks are beginning to be alarmed, thinking they've overdone the business, and are now looking forward to the pleasant prospect of a thousand or two starving and desperate men taking out commissions as road-agents, and making travel somewhat more exhilerating than even the glorious air of Colorado has hitherto rendered it."

"How is board in Leadville?"

glorious air of Colorado has hitherto rendered it."

"How is board in Leadville?"

"Well, prices are not so high. You can get day-board by the week for \$7; a single meal for 50 cents."

"Did you see any Indianapolis people at Leadville?"

"No; though I guess some are there. I saw Valentine Butsch and William Dickson at Maita, three miles this side of Leadville. They are smelters, assaying and buying the mineral, then melting it as their own. They know just what they make every day. They are running 100 men, who are cutting timber and burning charcoal for smelting, and putting up two new furnaces and a saw-mill for sawing their own lumber. Mr. Butsch is not making less than \$100 every day of his life. His settlement furnished the brightest picture of enterorise I saw during my journey. As for Leadville, my advice is, stay away. It may not be as easy to starve to death elsewhere, but it can be accomplished in time even at other places with a sawing of railroad fare and many miles of rough riding in a stage-coach."

HIS NAME RUBBED OUT. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 .- At the regular Baptist Ministers' Meeting to-day at the Metro-politan Temple the following was unanimously adopted:

adopted:

Resolved, That the name of the Rev. H. W.
Reed be stricken from the roll of the Baptist Ministers' Meeting of San Francisco and vicinity for a misrepresentation of facts before the Baptist Ministers' Conference in New York respecting the sentiments of the Baptist and Christian people generally on the Pacific Coast touching the Chinese question.

Winfield Scott, Secretary.

generally on the Pacific Cosst touching the Chinese question.

Wignizian Scort, Secretary.

The Probable Resignation of Gov. Nicholis.

The report published several days since that Gov. Nicholis, of Louisiana, contemplates retiring from the office of Chief-Maristrate of the State proves to be correct. Various causes are assigned for this resoive, but the chief one is that he will not be made a party to the plan of the Legislature to repudiate in part the debt of the State. He regards the State debt as a sacred contract between the people and its creditors, and the 5½-mill interest tax as an obligation which the State cannot honorably escape. It is also intimated that Gov. Nicholis feels that his party has abandoned him in his efforts to keep the pledges he made to the country when he entered the office. Murders are frequent, and murderers go unpunished. Lawlessness, particularly in times of political excitement, is the rule. Gov. Nicholis finds himself powerless to prevent these irregularities or to hold in check the element which had made the name of Louisiana a reproach.

When he entered the office there was \$300,000 in the State Treasury. At the present time there is not a cent, and the January interest on the state Treasury. At the present time there is not a cent, and the January interest on the state Treasury. At the present time there is not a cent, and the January interest on the state Treasury. At the present time there is not a cent, and the January interest on the state Treasury. At the present time there is not a cent, and the January interest on the state Treasury. At the present time the manner of Louisiana a reproach.

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LEADVILLE.

A Deliberate Murder Growing Out of a Dispute Concerning Land.

One Arbuckle, a Prominent Citizen, Shot by a Man Named Bush.

Threats of Lynching Freely Indulged in by the Miners.

The Calaboose Guarded by One Hundred Armed Citisens.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna LEADVILLE, Col., March 10.—A quarrel over a twenty-five foot lot on one of the principal streets of this camp resulted this morning in a ment among the miners, and leads to the fear of a general riot. Most of the land on larrison avenue has been occupied by squatters for some months during a legal contest between two parties for the regular Government patent. Mortimer Arbuckle was among those settlers, and had built a cabin on the end of a lot nearly op-William Bush, of Central City. Last Friday news was received here here that the Secretary of the Interior had decided the patent case in favor of Thomas Starr, who is supposed here to be merely a figure-head for the Harrison Reduction Works Company, of Leadville, and immediately on receipt of the telegram an-nouncing the Secretary's decision, the Harrison

to all squatters to leave and settle with the Company. They also, it is said, sold a number of lots on Harrison avenue to William Bush, James, his mother, and Rufus Shute. This morning shortly after 7 o'clock the Bush brother and Shute discovered that Arbuckle had squatted on a lot which they claimed to have purchased from the Harrison Com-pany. They ordered him off. Arbuckle, however, declared that on information received from Denver that lot had not been included in an alley-way or by some mistake in drawing up the papers. William Bush peremptorily told him to leave or they would tear down the cabin. Arbuckle repeatedly said if they would show the title-deeds to the property would go immediately. James declared that it made no difference whether they had deeds or not, he must go any way. Mr. Bush and Arbuckle were about coming t blows, when Shute separated them. A momen

later James Bush, standing eight feet away, DREW A REVOLVER, AND FIRED, the ball penetrating the left cheek of Arbuckle just under the eye. He fell, the blood spurting in torrents from the wound, and in less than te seconds was a corpse. The news of the murder spread rapidly through the camp, and in a few minutes a great crowd had gathered on Harrison avenue. Public sentiment was entirely on the side of the victim, as the Bush brothers had made themselves unpopular on many achomicide was cold-blooded and unprovoked.

Threats of lynching were freely uttered, and a friend of the deceased mounted a wagon in the middle of the street and began a speech in which he advocated excitedly a resort to mob law. Before his audience had gotten fully aroused, however, the Sheriff succeeded in arresting him, and thus temporarily avoided

During the day the murder was the univers topic of conversation on the streets, and

boose where the prisoner was confined. It was all the miners in the name of the Miners' Union, calling a general meeting at the head of Union, calling a general meeting at the head of Chestnut street for the purpose of organizing a band of lynchers. The remedies and the beet paysicians, costing me hundreds of dollars, I am cured solely by your Sheriff and Marshal, encouraged by the Curicura for a very trifling sum of money. for the worst, and accordingly 100 special; deputies spent the afternoon in collecting Winchester

rifles in the calaboose.

As the day advanced the crowds on the main street increased. Wild-looking miners began coming down from the hill, and the excitemen showed no signs of abatement; but on the con-trary all the indications grew more threatening. At the Coroner's inquest Walter Hopewell swore that the deceased and himself were returning from breakfast when they saw the Bush brothers and White attempting to tear down a shanty which the witness and Arbuckie had erected on the ground intended for an alley-way; that words ensued between the parties, and that during the altercation James Bush

PIRED THE PATAL SHOT. that Arbuckle had no weapon at the time, and that there was no provocation for shooting on

either side. The prisoner's attorney waived an examina tion in his behalf, and Bush was remanded

without bail. The calaboose was thoroughly guarded and picketed before night, and every preparation made by the authorities to receive any hostile visitors. It was evident that in case of an attack a general conflict would be precipitated. More than that, the presence of so large a disorderly and idle element in Leadville caused apprehen sion of an outbreak which might lead to the

total destruction of the town. To-night news has been received of the organ ization of a band of 200 men who are sworn to make a descent upon the calaboose between midnight and morning. Up to this hour (li o'clock), when the telegraph office closes for the night, no disturbance had occurred. A meeting of miners is now progressing just below Frye Hill, and outside of the camps.

THE CHISHOLMS.

Their Remains Finally at Rest.

Philadelphia Press, March 7.

The remains of the murdered Chisholms have at last found a resting-place. At Lock Haven, yesterday, the bodies of W. W. Chisholm, his daughter Cornelia, and his son "Johnny" were committed to the earth. The sorrow-stricken widow could not permit the ashes of her loved ones to mingle with the soil which her loved ones to mingle with the soil which nurtured the cowardly assassins who slew them. The awful tragedy made the place hateful to her, and, when she turned her back on her home and sacrificed all her property to escape from the stare of the unpunished murderers, who watched her house and dogged her steps, she resolved to bring away the remains of her husband and children as soon as she was sble. She had friends in Lock Haven, and there she determined to make her home. Her loved ones are now resting where she can plant flowers on

cruel and brutal as the butchery of himself and children, but there were newspapers in the North, and even in Philadelphia, that assisted in the work. When contrasted with the barbarians among whom he lived, Judge Chisholm was a gentle, unoffending, conscientions man. His home was the pleasantest and the most refined in the whole county; he was idolized by his family, and he never parmed any human being except in self-defense.

For ten years this courageous man had been pursued and threatened by the Kemper County Ku-Klux and their sympathizing friends across the Alabama line. Two raids were made on him from Alabama, but he escaped on both occasions with his life. When he ran for Congress in 1876, his meetings were broken up, and in his own county he made no attempt to organize his party, because he did not want to exposs his friends to the peril of voting for him. Three days before the election his house was surrounded by an armed mob, and all manner of insults were heaped upon himself and his family. This raid was made for the purpose of intimidating him from voting, and consequently the crime came within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court. He and his friend, John P. Gilmer, testified before the Grand Jury against the Gullys and other ruffians who were in the party; and they determined to kill them and three other men who were known to be Republicans, as soon as a pretext could be found. John W. Gully was shot on the afternoon of the 28th of Adril, 1877, as he was riding through a forest on his way from DeKalb to his home. The banditti forthwith accused Chisholm, Gimer, Hooper, and Rosenbaum with having instigated the murder. They were arrested, or rather they gave themselves up. Gilmer was shot while on his way to the jail; Chisbolm and his two children were murdered in the jail; the others escaped. Subsequent events have shown that they were entirely innocent of any connection with the murder. They were arrested, or rather they gave themselves up. Gilmer was shot while on his way to the jai

A Curious Development.

Some curious facts have been divulged in the London courts concerning the manner in which picture groups of celebrated persons are procured. A Mr. Ridley, who calls himself an artist, painted a number of bodies of various sizes and in different attitudes for a photographer named Tuck, who was to fit heads to them. A dispute arose about an unfinished painting of bodies, which, when supplied with heads, was to represent the Pan-Anglican Synod. The photographer said he was to see a sketch before the bicture was proceeded with, but the jury thought the contract was completed, and gave Mr. Ridley the verdict.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and di-arrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts CUTICUBA, CUTICUBA BESOLVENT

(uticura

The Great Skin Cure. All Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly

Eczema of the Scalp, Face,

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: My friends and acquaintances will remember me as having been for years afficted with Eczems or Salt Rheum. It covered my scalp, face, body, and limbs, and caused me great suffering. The appearance of my face made me miserable, not to speak of the burning heat and pain. I have been treated by Dr.—, considered the best in the city for such diseases, without cure, and with but little benefit.

And Limbs Cured After Years of Suffering

Gentlemen, I cannot say enough in its prais. It has made me a happy man. Very gratefull M. M. ISAACS. 230 West Canton-st., Boston. May 4, 1878.

CAUTION-If procurable, use CUTICUBA SOAP.

Tetter or Salt Rheum

Messra. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for many years with the Tutter or Salt Rheum and spent many a hard-earned dollar, I was given a trial of your Cuticura, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that. You may out this in the paper and welcome, and may it do some other poor sufferer the same good it has dene me! I am well known here, having lived here almost fifteen years and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was sore, thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of; but oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks. Send me a dollar box. Yours respectfully.

ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

Littleton, N. H., May 30, 1878.

Caution.—If procurable, use Cuticura Seap.

Caution. -If procurable, use Cuticura Soap.

It Is Wonderful How Rapidly Cutleura Heals.

When assisted by the Cutleura Soap, every species of Itehing Eruptions, Irritations, and Inflammations of the Skin and Scalp, restoring and promoting the growth of the hair when lost of thinned by Heating or Scaly Humors. Nothing is known that will so quickly heal Bruises, Scalda, Wounds, and Festers. It cares, in connection with the Cutleura Resolvent taken internally, the most obstinate Scrofulous Ulcers, Sorsa, and Discharging Wounds, and yet it is a medical mystery to chemists and to the most noted skin doctors. They cannot make it out; and to rival it in successful cures, they have to make use of it under other names. There is no doubt that it is the most inviting, as well as the most effective, remedy of this century.

The Cuticura System

of Resolving and Eliminating all Constitutional Humors, and Purifying the Circulation of Scrofula, Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Cauker Humors, and of Treating all Affections and Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, consists in the internal administration of the Cuticura Resolvent, a Powerful Purifying Agent, and the external use of Cuticura, The Great Skin Cure, assisted by the Cuticura Soap. These great remedies, strictly original in their composition and revolutionary in their methods of treating the diseases and affections under consideration, appeal to the sick and suffering with a force never before exerted by any medical preparations in the history of the curative art. Prepared by Werks & Porten, Chemists and Druggists, 350 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Price of Curicural, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Curicural Soar, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the parinership lately subsisting between John P. Pynchon and Charles W. Willard, under the firm name of Pynchon & Willard, expired on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1879. Charles W. Willard is anthorized to settle all debts due to and by said partnership.

JUHN P. PYNCHON.

CHARLES W. WILLARD.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The closing-out prices of the very fine small grain and fruit lands now offered for sale in Effingham, Payette. Clay, Marion, Cliston, Washington, Jeffrey, Prankila, Jackson, Williamson, Joinness Union Pulaski, and Alexander Counties, Illinois, at from to 63 per scree, on easy terms, are so low that many of the citizens have actually begred us not to make an further reduction multi they could market smooth crop and invest themselves. We shall follow their advice, as we know the prices are now too low. Union parties who desire to invest in lands will at once do so they will be too late. New is the time to bay. Send for a map, or seple to.

Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co.,
Boom II, No. 78 Michigan-sy., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Riddle Has a Rod in Pickle for the Penitentiary Commissioners.

They Have Been Spending Money Illegally for Seven Years Past.

Work of the Judiciary Committee upon the Appellate Court Bill.

Discussion upon the Bill to Make Body-Snatching a Felony.

Report of the Penitentiary Committee upon the Three Penal Institutions.

The Kansas Maniacs Eclipse All Former Flights of Billingsgate.

> THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. will be somewhat of a surprise to the sev ral gentlemen now composing the Board of centientiary Commissioners in this State, as well as their predecessors in office. Since July nissioners to charge up their railroad fares, otel bills, and incidentals to their respective ms under the head of necessary exes connected with the duties of their office. examination of the duplicate vouch-from the Joliet prison, on in the Auditor's office here, ed for the last eight years. They appear in nearly every monthly statement, duly re-ceipted for by each Commissioner. The follow-

March 15 to April 18, 1878, S. H. Jones, for traveling and other expenses incident to his office as Commissioner, \$22.50; R. M. Delaney, for like secount, \$31.75; A. M. Jones (familiarly known as "Long Jones"), on similar account, \$88.65.

April 13 to May 15, 1877, J. H. Jones for expenses, \$75.25; R. L. Delaney, \$107.75; A. M. Jones, \$122.05.

ere paid on account of hotel bills and traveluses, for the fifteen months ending Oct. \$2,190.90. A law passed March 30, 1869, wed the Commissioners \$2,000 per annum their necessary expenses while actually en-ed in the duties of their office. This law nued until July 1, 1871, when the present oviding for the management of the Joliet went into effect. This last act fixed their lary at \$1,500 per annum, said nothbout expenses, and repealed all stent acts. Then, in the repealrch 30, 1869, is expressly repealed. So it illed expenses for nearly eight years, and amount during this time taken by the Comnissioners on account of expenses will probably each \$15,000. It will thus be seen how carefulthe public Treasury is guarded by the servants the people. If \$15,000 of the people's money ay be taken without the warrant of law, why may not \$1,500,000? During all these eight years that this has been going on

UNDER THE EYES OF GOV. CULLOM State officers has been found honest enough to raise his voice against it, or to warn the people. Not one protest has been made or one objection put on record. After this specific notification om THE TRIBUNE it remains to be seen if nese gentlemen will have the hardihood to Some of these men are again seeking re-elec-tion to office, notably Shelby M. Cullom, who wants to be Governor again, it is said. It is hardly probable, however, that they lesist, for they say they "don't care i nn" for the newspapers, and are particularly ifferent as to the exposures of THE TRIBUNE.

will be introduced by Senater Riddle, and is as

will be introduced by Schater Riddle, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears that the several Penitentiary Commissioners have, from time to time, charged and been paid, under the claim of traveling and other necessary expenses, as such Commissioners, considerable sums of money in addition to their annual salary; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that, since July 1, 1871, there has been no warrant in law for any such allowance or payment; therefore,

Besoived, That the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby directed to furnish the Senate with an itemized statement of the respective amounts charged by and paid to each of such Commissioners in excess of their annual salary, whether for traveling expenses or otherwise, since the 1st day of July, 1871, together with the date of payment and the name of the Commissioner to whom paid.

PENITENTIARY SALARIES.

A bill will be presented to-morrow in the Senate to fix the salaries of the State: To each of the Commissioners, annually, \$1,500; Warden, \$1,800; one Deputy-Warden, \$1,200; Chaplain, \$1,000; Physician, \$1,000; Ichief-clerk, \$1,200; one assistant and operator, \$900; steward, \$1,200; one assistant and operator, \$900; steward, \$1,200; one international discharging officer, \$800; one usher and instructor, \$500; wagon-master, \$500; superintendent of ras-works, \$500; one foreman of the blacks fithshop, \$400; mail-carrier and messenger, \$500; first-class guards, each, \$500; second-class guards, \$400.

The Judiciary Committee have had a good deal of labor with the Appellate Court bill which is pending in the Legislature, and they have re-solved that criminal cases involving a felony, and cases involving freehold franchise, shall go direct to the Supreme Court; that the same transcript of record that has been used in the Appellate Court shall be used in taking the case to the Supreme Court; that the grounds for the decision of the Court in all cases, whether reversed or affirmed, shall be stated in writing. The law will be changed from the interpretation placed upon it by the Appellate Court, so that cases may go to the Supreme Court whether reversed or not, instead of being remanded for a

REPRESENTATIVE BLACK, Chairman of the License Committee, this morning obtained leave of absence to visit his home, having received a telegram announcing the death of a son, of whose sickness be had re-ceived no previous warning.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

BOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING
were taken up by the Chamber, and this oder of
business consumed the entire morning. Mr.
Hamilton's bill to regulate the giving of professional testimony in courts of record was postponed on account of the absence of the author.
Mr. Day's bill providing for refunding moneys
in account of the absence of the author.
Mr. Day's bill providing for refunding moneys
passed to a third reading.
The bill in roduced by the Judiciary Committee giving effect without further proof to deeds
was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill prepared by the Judiciary Committee to prevent the removal of signal lights from bridges was also recommitted.

Mr. Prait's bill to prevent the double assessment of property was temporarily postponed.

Mr. SNIGG'S GRAVEYARD BILL came up for second reading, and was somewhat amended. This bill provides that whoever wilfully and without authority digs up or conveys away from the place of sepulture any human body, or knowingly aids in such disinterment or convering away, shall be imprisoned in the Penitectiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

The bill was discussed at least the statement of the present that the provides that was the provides that the present the provides that t

under discussion, Mr. Hopkins offered amendment providing that the penalties in t law shall not apply to members of the Gene Several other smart gags were aired.

Several other smart gags were aired.

Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, has introduced a bill to provide against the fraudulent purchase and fraudulent sale and conveyance of property to the predjudice of creditors. The first section provides that, when any person shall purchase any property with the fraudulent intent of procuring without paying for the same, the Courts of Chancery in this State shall have power and jurisdiction upon a bill filed for that purpose to vacate the contract and cause the property to be restored or compensation to be made therefor, and for that purpose to attach the property and make all necessary and proper orders for the safety and forthcoming of the same. The second section provides for setting aside fraudulent conveyances by Courts of Chancery. Sec. 8 provides that Courts of Chancery may have jurisdiction in cases where the debtor is about to remove his property from the State with a fraudulent intent, whether the debt be due or not. Sec. 4 provides for the giving of a boud for costs by the complainant in any action under the provisions of this act.

Mr. Granger's bill relating to Receivers and discussed and selections and discussed and selections and discussed and selections and and discussed and selections and and actions and and actions and and actions and and actions and actions are selected up and decrease and actions and actions are selected up and actions and actions are selected up and actions and actions are selected and actions are selected up and actions and actions are selected up and actions are selected and actions are selected and actions are selected and actions

RECEIVERS AND ASSIGNEES.

Mr. Granger's bill relating to Receivers and Assignees of savings banks was called up and copiously amended, but maintained the main features of the original bill. The amendments were made to include other banks and bankers. This bill, as amended, provides that it shall be the duty of the Receiver or Assignee of any savings bank or other bank, or private bank or banker, immediately upon a request made to him thereof in writing, signed by any ten depositors of such bank of which he shall be the Receiver or Assignee, to print and circulate among the depositors of said bank a detailed statement: showing all assets of such bank, of whatever kind or nature, and of all promises to pay of whatever kind or nature, showing, first, when such promises were made or arose; second, when they were or are due; third, the names of the persons making such promises; fourth, the thing to be paid, and, if money, the amount thereof, the rate of interest thereof, if any, and the amount of interest due and unpaid thereon, if any; fifth, whether the payment of such debt has been extended to any time, and, if so, from when and how many times; sixth, a particular description of whatever collateral security or guarantee thereof such bank may have, and, if it be that of a per-

sever collateral security or guarantee thereof such bank may have, and, if it be that of a person, the name of such person. Such Receiver or Assignee shall be required to print and circulate such statements oftener than once in four months. It shall be the duty of any Court four months. It shall be the day of any court that has appointed any such Receiver to remove immediately such Receiver upon his failure to comply with this act, and any Assignee failing to comply with this act, shall be removed upon the order of any Court of competent jurisdiction.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE, composed of Messrs. Durfee, Wilson, Day, Herrington, and Shaw, have several bills in their hands which they are instructed to codify, and report back a substitute. This report will probably be made on Tuesday, at which time the insurance lobby will return. The impression prevails that the sentiment of the general Committee is against the deposit system for foreign companies. There is a further impression in some quarters that the Royal Insurance Company of England is backing the measures requiring foreign insurance companies to make a heavy deposit, with a view to driving other competitors out of the field and occupying the THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE. petitors out of the field and occupying the und itself.

on a standing vote, this forenoon, the Clerk counted 44 yeas and 33 nays, making in toto just a quorum, and not one to spare. Some of the members complain that they cannot get certain printed bills, for the reason that many of the members take from ten to a score of them each. The inference is that they send them to influential constituents to get orders as to how to vote. The Committee on Rules will investigate the matter. BILL TO PENSION STENOGRAPHERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.-Miss Nute has ing got the House in proper trim, one of her bald-headed admirers moved that the House leave the regular order of business to consider the Stenographers' bill. It was so ordered, and the Committee amendments adopted. The bill went to third reading, as follows:

went to third reading, as follows:

A bill for an act authorizing the Judges of Courts of Record in the State of Illinois to appoint stenographers for their respective Courts, and providing for their compensation.

Section 1. Be it stacted, etc., Any Judge of a Court of Record [this lancludes 100 County Courts] in the State of Illinois may appoint a stenographer for his Court who shall be styled the Official Reporter of such Court, and who shall be a symptom.

or any part thereof upon the request of any person.

Sec. 3. Said Judge may remove such stenographer any time for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty.

Sec. 4. Such stenographer shall be paid \$7 for each and every day's attendance upon court by the Treasurer of the county in which said court is held, upon the certificate of said Court at the end of the term of such court.

Sec. 5. In case any person shall request a transcript of such notes or any part thereof, such stenographer may chargesuch person 15 cents for each and every folio of 100 words so transcribed. In case said Judge shall deem it necessary, he may order a transcript of such notes or of any part thereof to be made, and shall thereupon furnish to such stenographer a certificate of the number of folios of 100 words each so transcribed, and the amount due therefor at the rate of 15 cents per folio, which certificate shall be paid by the Treasurer of the county in which such notes were taken, oon presentation. SEC. 6. Such ster ographer may, with the consent of said Judge, appoint an assistant etenographer when necessary, but such stenographer shall not be paid any extra compensation for such as

sistant.
SEC. 7. Such stenographer shall receive the same mileage to and from his home as is allowed by law to jufors, and shall receive a proper allowance for stationery necessary to be used in the performance of his duties.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10 .- The following is the report of the Penitentiary Committee of the House, of which Mr. Burt is Chairman: the House, of which Mr. Burt is Chairman:

We visited the Reform School at Pontiac on Tiesday, Feb. 6. The farm and buildings, as well as the books and papers of the office, were all examined, and we found the institution well managed in all departments. The discipline of the school is excellent, and the health of the immates good. The rooms and beds are kept clean, and the food is ample and wholesome. The Committee recommend, however, that the present hospital room be divided into wards by close partitions, that the sick may be kept apart. We found the ventilation of this hospital room to be very bad, and the air was poisoned and rendered noxious by the effluvia arising from the lungs of a boy suffering with gangrene. Fifty dollars we deem ample to make the necessary changes in this department, and recommend that this amount be appropriated for that purpose.

mend that this amount be appropriated for that purpose.

We find that a large portion of the farm is low and wet, and needs draining badly. About 165 acres, which are now really producing nothing, can be made valuable by drainage. To do this properly will require about \$1,000, and we recommend that this amount be appropriated for that purpose. Further, your Committee recommend that the boys be employed as much as possible at farmlabor, believing that outdoor work and fresh air is more conducive to good health and reform than shop-labor. We would also respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the following changes, which we think should be made in the law governing this institution:

which we think should be made in the law governing this institution:

First.—To change the law that all sentences shall be until the inmate is 21 years old, unless sooner discharged by the Trustees for good behavior, or pardoned, as now provided by law.

Second.—Give the Trustees power to issue tickets-of-leave, under which, for bad behavior, the boy may be returned for further discipline. The object being to make the institution purely a reformatory one, and take from it the odium of a penal institution.

institution.

We also recommend that the last dividend of the Duff & Cowan bankrupt fund, amounting to between \$500 and \$900, be appropriated to fix up and ornament the grounds in front of the building.

Your Committee visited the JOLIET PENITENTIARY

Your Committee visited the

SOLIET PENITENTIARY

on the 7th of February; and went through the
workshops and buildings and made as complete an
examination as was possible in the time speat
there. We found the business to be well manaced and the discipline perfect. The prison and
cell-houses are clean and well kept, and this fact
attests the remarkable good health of the convicts.
Out of nearly 1, 600 only five were in the hospital,
and the average number is very small.

A number of contractors appeared before the
Committee and complained that, since the removal of the prisoners to Chester, they had not
been able to obtain sufficient men to fill their contracts, and that they were suffering loss from this
fact. But we found, on examination, that the
State is not bound by the contracts to furnish the
full amount-for men, except when there is a sufficient number on band.

We lind that \$50,000 is needed to pay the debts
of the Penitentiary, and recommend that amount
be appropriated for that purpose.

An inspection of the roofs of the Warden house
and cell-houses reveal the fact that they were in
bad condition and leak badly. After a heavy rainstorm there is frequently found great quantities of
water on the fibors of the cell-houses, rendering
them damp and unhealthy. The walls are being
injured thereby also. We recommend that \$15,000
be appropriated to build new roofs and make some
necessary repairs on the workshope.

The Commissioners sak for a working capital, to

be drawn upon in cases of emergency, and thus save large amounts of interst on monthly bills, etc. We think the Penitentiary should be allowed a reasonable amount of capital for this purpose, and recommend that \$25,000 be appropriated.

The Commissioner also ask for a new chapel and hospital, but we do not deem this improvement necessary at present, and cannot recommend it.

The room used for a hespital is in the same condition as that at Pontiac, and we deem it absolutely necessary that it be divided into separate wards for the better accompdation of the sick. As it is now, when one dies the others of necessity are compelled to witness his death, and this always has a very depressing and injurious effect. We recommend that \$250 be appropriated to make the necessary change in this room, and that the prison authorities be directed to make such change as soon as possible. A beating and ventilating apparatus has been put into the cell-houses, an improvement absolutely necessary, and we recommend that \$10,900 be appropriated to pay for the same.

The attention of the Legislature has already been

provement absolutely necessary, and we recommend that \$10,900 be appropriated to pay for the same.

The attention of the Legislature has already been called to a very important change in the law governing the lifetime sentence. The tables of this prison, as well as other prisons, show that a man sentenced for life rarely lives in confinement over ten years. After that time the terrible strain upon his mind causes him to give way in utter despair and die, or he becomes a maniad, and is sent to an asylum to spend the remaining years of his life. If the law be so amended that a convict shall not be sentenced for a longer term than thirty-three years,—the average life of man,—he can, under the present "zood-time" law, shorten his term one year and three months in the first five years and one-half after that. So, if a man sentenced for life obeys all the rules of the prison, he can reduce his sentence to a little less than twenty years. And we are of opinion that if a man cannot be reformed in that time, and safely returned to the world and society, he ought to have been hung in the first place. And we respectfully arge the Legislature to so amend the law that a convict may have the power, by his own good acts, to shorten his time and regain his liberty and position in the world at some time in the future. If he fails to do this, upon his own head rests the responsibility. But in this connection we suggest that the law be of fixed that any attempt to escape forfeits all good time to the convict, and compels him to serve his full time. By this means the danger of revolt will be greatly lessended, and the discipline of the prison be more easily maintained.

THE CHESTER PENITENTIARY.

THE CHESTER PENITENTIARY. amination of everything connected with the insti-tution. We examined the books, bonds, and con-

made by the newspapers at various times, we determined to make a complete and searching examination of everything connected with the institution. We examined the books, bonds, and contracts, and caused the Commissioners, Warden, and Chief Clerk to appear before us and answer all questions put to them. We also thoroughly inspected the location, buildings, and general management, and beg to submit the following as the result of our investigations:

We found the location available and satisfactory in every particular. The prison is situated upon high, rolling ground, with a splendid river frontage of one-third of a mile. The drainage, a very important feature in the location of an institution of this kind, is excellent, and the water orivilege never-failing. The prison is easily accessible by railroad and river. It is convenient to St. Louis markets, and supplies can be laid down at very low rates by boat. We visited the stone quarries opened on the Bunn estate and also those just opened in the grounds belonging to the prison. The former were opened by the contractors for their own benefit, and we find the officers of the prison had no interest in those quarries whatever. The Commissioners have recently entgred into a contract with the owners of these quarries by which the latter agree to furnish all the stone nec essary to complete the prison at Chaster free of charge. The quarries opened on the prison grounds show that the supply of stone is almost unlimited. The sandstone and limestone are of the finest quality, adapted to any kind of buildings, and is easily quarried and dressed. The supply of stone for rip-rap and macadam payement,—for streets and Government dykes and jetties,—is maxhaustible, and the unskilled labor of the prison can be very profitably employed in this way. Contracts can be entered into now to supply great quantities of rip-rap and smallistone for Government works, and as this class of labor comes less into competition with free labor, we think it should be encouraged. There is no doubt that

We recommend that the prison be completed as soon as practicable, believing that the State will save money by doing so rather than in prolonging and delaying the work for years. Four hundred and nine thousand dollars are asked to complete the prison and pay the expenses for the next two years. This matter we respectfully refer to the Committee on Appropriations, recommending, however, that a sufficient amount be appropriated to complete the prison and pay the actual expenses for the next two years.

It is urged by the authorities of both prisons, and we believe it to be necessary, that a separate establishment be erected in connection with one of the penitentiaries for the treatment of prisoners who have been insane, and the confinement and observation of prisoners who are suspected of feigning insanity in hopes of being sent to an asylum, from which they can easily escape. The temptation to feign insanity would be greatly reduced, if not entirely removed, did prisoners know that they would only be sent to another department of the same institution, while for those who are really insane such a department is greatly needed. partment of the same institution, while for those who are really insane such a department is greatly needed. It is a shame to place criminals, with their victous inclinations all in full play, in asylums where they must and do poison the minds and destroy the morals of honest people brought there by misfortune with whom they come in contact. While criminals when insane should receive all the care and kind treatment that are given to any insane people, they should by all means be kept by themseives. A building suitable for this purpose can be more easily erected in connection with the new prison at Chester, and we recommend that such a building be erected inside the prison walls at Chester, and a sufficient sum to complete and furnish the same be appropriated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10 .- The final ad ournment of the Legislature took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The day passed in the usual resolutions of thanks to everybody, from President and Speaker down. In the Senate the bill to reorganize the City Government of Richmond was indefinitely postponed. At 3 o'clock Gov. Williams sent in a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, be ginning to-morrow at 9 o'clock. He mentions only the Appropriation bills as necessary, and the Republicans will make an effort to confine the work of the session to the general and specific Appropriation bills and the State-House bill, but the Democratic leaders are already fixbill, but the Democratic leaders are algeady fixing for a Cougressional gerrymander. The old
officers will be continued through the special
session, and business will proceed as though
there had been no break.
The House has confirmed Bearss in his seat from
Miami County, Drake having abandoned the
contest, in view of the special session. Drake
withdrew his withdrawal, but the House would
not reconsider.

Messrs. Sleeth, Werks, and Overmeyer, the minority of the Committee on Investigation of the Auditor of State's office, made a voluminous report this afternoon to the effect that by a misconstruction of the law regulating foreign insurance companies there was in possession of ex-Auditor Henderson the sum of \$13,049 which belonged to the State, and for which suit should be brought. These fees have accumulated during only two terms of his office, which was all they had time to inquire into. There are two opinions of the Attorney-Generals, Buskirk and Woolen, filed, both of which state that 75 per cent of the insurance fees belong to the State. Buskirk's opinion was given in June, 1877, but in the face of that Henderson has pocketed the entire amount of fees.

The Committee find that the fees of office for two years from the Insurance and Land Departments. INVESTIGATION.

two years from the Insurance and Land Departments amount to ever \$29,000, all of which Henderson has kept. His legal fees amount to between \$8,000 and \$9,000 from these departments of his office for action hereafter.

APPOINTMENTS. APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor to-day appointed Mrs. Emily A. Roaché, City Manager of the Female Reformatory; Finley Bigger, of Rush, and L. A. Burnett, of thendricks, Commissioners of the House of Refuge; and John P. Early, of Laporte, R. D. Brown, of Dearborn, and B. F. Ibach, of Huntington, Trustees of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

KANSAS.

SHE BLEEDS AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—This has been the rildest day ever known in the history of the Kansas Legislature. When the House was called to order this morning, Representative Cullen, of Davis County, obtained the floor and introduced a resolution censuring such members of the Legislature as had placed themselves in a that

osition to receive offers of money for their votes during the recent Senatorial contest, though not from either of the candidates for that position, and committing them to their constituents for the condemnation so richly deserved. The resolution gave no names, but was designed to strike wherever the shoe might fit. This move was entirely unexpected, and created surprise and confusion in the House. The resolu-tion was discussed all day, the greatest latitude being given to debate.

THE BITTEREST AND MOST OFFENSIVE PERSON

were induiged in by the several elements, and members freely denounced each other as liars, thieves, dastardly cowards, base calmuniators, and like epithets. Speaker Clarke came in for a great share of the abuse, and was denounced as a perjured villain and a blackmailer by two different members. Representative Manning, of Cowley County, accused Clarke of swearing to a hundred lies during the Caldwell investigation in 1872,

and said he was prepared to prove it by a state-ment subsequently made by Clarke over his own signature. Legate accused Clarke of having blackmailed the Kansas Pacific Railroad out of \$15,000 while in Congress, and challenged him to deny it. CLARKE SAT THROUGHOUT THIS TERRIBLE EX

CORIATION, and made no reply. Other members were charged with the highest crimes, and the entire day has been devoted to explanations and coun ter charges. The resolution of censure was final ly passed by a vote of 51 to 49, the Ingalls men voting in the affirmative and the Clarke crowd in the negative. Mr. Riggs, of Douglass, the leader of the anti-Ingalls forces, then offered a resolution expelling Representatives H. T. Ander-son, of Ellsworth County, and L. J. Raybell, of Greenwood County, for improper conduct during the Senatorial election, as shown by the testimony before the Investigating Committee. Anderson voted for Horton and Raybell for Ingails. The resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 49 to 44.

The House then resumed consideration of regular business, and it is thought an adjournment will be effected to-morrow.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILROADS VS. SCALPERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The manifesto from Mr. Mulford in your Sunday issue will undoubtedly strike terror to the hearts of the General Pas senger and Ticket Agents, and cause them at once to advertise far and wide that tickets, whether presented by bons fide purchasers of by law-breakers, will be redeemed at their full value on presentation. How kind this man is to give the secret to the world, and thus per to give the secret to the world, and thus perhaps save the great State of Illinois from supporting these General Passenger Agents in jail. Judges McAllister, Moore, Farwell, and Gary must feel their littleness to be told by Mulford that the law in question is unconstitutional, and hang their heads in shame. Mr. Mulford ends his manifesto by saying that the public sympathize with the scalpers, etc. We are told by the press that certain of the public sympathize with Pete Stevens and Johonie Lamb, and also hurl anathemas at the police for breaking up gam-

Pete Stevens and Johnne Lamo, and also nuri anathemas at the police for breaking up gam-bling-houses, houses of prostitution, etc. This being the case, it is supposed that this same class of the public will sympathize with this class of law-breakers. There has been but little change in the situa-There has been but little change in the situation as regards the present war between the railroads and the scalpers. Both sides declare that they will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. There can be no question, however, that the railroads will come out ahead, for they are united in this matter, while the scalpers are not, some of them being rather reluctant to take active part in the issue. Besides, the railroads have the most money and power, and can worry the scalpers until they give up the

can worry the scalpers until they give up the can worth the scalpers until they give up the business.

Two more railroad men were arrested yesterday morning—Mr. Thrail, of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Mr. White, of the Michigan Central—for refusing to redeem tickets. They were promptly released on giving bail.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents held a meeting yesterday morning, and decided to continue to arrest the scalpers for every ticket or pass they are found felling. They will also baye some of the scalpers who have been selling fraudulent and altered tickets arrested.

Saturday were to have come up before Justice Kaufmann yesterday, but owing to his sickness they were postponed until Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA VIEWS. Special Dispatch to The Triouns.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—There is no truth in the report that the New York, Lake Erie & Western is to secure control of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, for the very good reason that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not sell. For some reason or other the road has always seemed to be run in the interest of the New York Central, though Erie has had a fair chance, as the road does not earn interest but it is quite possible that the Erie may get closer connection through its proposed Atlantic & Great Western lease. The latter Company owns a large block of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincfinati & Indianapolis stock, more than enough to control an election, and the latter Company owns half the stock of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, together with \$750,000 of first-mortgage bonds, \$500,000 of second-mortgage bonds, and \$249,000 income bonds. The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne holds the other half of the stock, and it is controlled by the Pennsylvania by virtue of the Fort Wayne lease. The Pennsylvania also holds a large lot of its bonds. The loss on the road last year was over \$100,000, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis advanced \$65,119 to but it is quite possible that the Erie may get Cincinnati & Indianapolis advanced \$65,119 to meet it. The Indianapolis & St. Louis is defend-ants in the suit of the Vandalia & Terre Haute to recover an amount claimed to be due under

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS. The freight shipments to the East from this city during the last week were about the same as the week before, all the roads doing quite a large business. The Vanderbilt roads, and particularly the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, still complain of being short of cars. The percentages of the total amount of business carried last week were as follows: Michigan Central, 32.4; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 24.7; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 39.4; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 6.7; Baltimore & Ohio, 5.8. The principal products carried by the various roads were as follows: Flour: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 2,795,600 pounds; Michigan Central. 7,723,300; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 3,212,400; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 3,212,400; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 1,154,000; Baltimore & Ohio; 432,200, Grain: Michigan Central, 19,304,880 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 17,331,544; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 15,735,200; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 15,735,700 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Central, 2,244,570 pounds; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 1,718,665; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 4,238,840; Baltimore & Ohio, 2,441,083. carried last week were as follows: Michi-

DURARILITY OF RAILS-STEEL VS. IRON RAILS. The Railroad Commissioners of your State have been repeating the old story that the life of an iron rail is limited to seven years. This is not so by any means. The durability of from rails depends upon the traffic over them. They

last from three months to forty years, according to the quality and business done. Iron ing to the quality and business done. Iron rails are now in use on filinois roads that were laid in 1855, and are yet good.

Steel rails are now of such uncertain quality, that their life can only be guessed at. The Cammell and Sir John Brown rails, as first made, twelve and fourteen years ago, would carry about eighty or ninety million tons traffic, besides the weight of rolling-stock that bore it, against about fifty to fifty-six million tons carried by the best iron rails. So called steel rails ried by the best iron rails. So called steel rails made in the West have given out in from twenty-one to thirty-three months, with a traffic of about five million tons, and even less.

It will be seen that every fact as to durability depends greatly on the quality of both sorts of rails.

TECHNIC.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Special Disasteh to The Tribuns.

DETROIT, March 10.—The first of a coming deluge of petitions from the first-mortgage bondholders of the late Detroit & Milwaukee bondholders of the late Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company was filed in the Wayne Circuit Court this morning. It was from Admiral Alexander Murray, of the British navy, now at Washington, setting forth that he was the holder of two first-mortgage bonds; that their value had been appraised under the recent arrangement, and that he was entitled to \$1.048.01, which he prayed might be ordered paid him. The Second National Bank was ordered to pay over the money. Some 300 similar petitions will shortly be filed.

BONDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Drummor rendered a decision in the case of George Les lie et al. vs. the Town of Urbana, sustaining the demurrer to plaintiff's bill. This was a suit brought to recover on coupons of bonds issued by the town in aid of the Danville, Urbana & Bloomington Rallway, now con-solidated with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. The demurrer was based on the ground that, when the vote authorizing the in force in this State authorizing their issue. Two other cases are pending, involving the same ouestion against the Towns of Anna and Mahomet, Champaign County, which will be

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, March 10.—A special from Madison to the Evening Wisconsin says: "The Wisconsin Central Railroad has had a party of enrineers on a new route from Portage to Dubuque, Ia., looking it over. A route will probably be surveyed early in the spring and work nmenced. The route will go down the Wisconsin River through Sauk City, Mazomanie consin River through Sauk City, Mazomanie, and Arena, leaving the Wisconsin at the latter place, striking across to Dodgeville, thence to Platteville to Dubquue. This route will open up a rich country, and is very much needed, especially south and west of Arena. It will give the Wisconsin Central a splendid outlet for our lumber into the agricultural districts of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska."

THE INDIANAPOLIS POOLS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—Rumors prevail in

railroad circles that the management of the Bee-Line Road, smarting under the unjust attacks of Pool-Commissioner Pierson on President Hurbut, will demand his removal, and, if it is refused, will withdraw from the pool under the thirty-day clause. PORT ROYAL

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—The Board of Trade agreed to-day to send freights to Port Royal for Atlantic shipment whenever rates were as low or lower than to any other ports. This action is in the interest of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad.

ITEMS. A large number of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads centering in this city left for the East last evening by the Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to attend the annual General Ticket & Passenger Agenta' Convention of the United States and the Can-idas, which will be held in New York Friday.

From last Saturday until March 10, 1879, the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern running into and out of Wells Street Depot will run as follows: Galena Division trains will leave from and arrive at the old depot at the corner of Canal and Kinzie street; the Milwaukee and Wisconsin Division trains will leave from and arrive at the regular Kinzie Street Depot, north side of Kinzie street. From and atter Monday morning, March 10, 1879, trains will leave from and arrive at the Wells Street Depot as usual. and arrive at the Wells Street Depot as usual.

The Transportation Association, which was organized to carry out the agreement not to give free passes to influence traffic, intends to hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day to take some action regarding the refusal of the Eastern roads thus far to become members of the Association. It is the intention to have the agreement apply to Western roads only until the Eastern ones are willing to join. The agreement has been well adhered to so far by all the Western roads belonging to the Association.

On the 17th just a matter of importance to

Western roads belonging to the Association.

On the 17th inst. a matter of importance to the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad will be brought before the United States Circuit Court at Detroit. C. B. Peck, the Receiver of the road, has filed a bill setting forth that the Chicago & Northeastern was built, to a great extent, on the right-of-way of the Chicago & Lake Huron, and with about \$300,000 of its means, and prays that it be decreed to be a part of the Chicago & Lake Huron, and be placed as such part in his custody. He also asks for such other relief as he may be entitled to. It is stated that, on the argument, the Chicago & Northeastern Company will be represented by the Hon. Stanley Matthews, and the Chica Lake Huron by the Hon. Matt H. Carpent

POLITICAL.

INDIANA PROHIBITIONISTS. Indianapolis, ind., March 10.—The State Central Committee of the Prohibition League of Indiana, an organization said to numbe about 10,000 voters, and which looks to the ab solute suppression of the liquor traffic as its ultimate purpose, has issued an address calling on all who are in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic to meet in State Convention at the Temperance Headquarters in Indianapolis on Wednesday, May 21, at 10 o'clock, to nominate a full State ticket, to be voted upon at the annual election of 1880. The call is signed by T. A. Goodwin, Secretary of the League.

THE COLORED MEN. RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—A convention of colored people from the cities and counties of this (the Third) Congressional District was held here to-day in the interests of their race. Religious, political, and other subjects were discussed at length. To-night the Convention ap-pointed a committee of fifteen to prepare a call for a State Convention to meet in this city the third Monday in May, to consider matters con-nected with their rights and privileges, etc., as

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES. erat to-day publishes the sentiments and prefer ences of members of the Legislatures of Kansas, Wisconsin, and Arkansas on the Presiden-tial question. Grant is decidedly the strongest man among the Republicans, but the Democrats are divided between Tilden, Thurman, and Hendricks, with perhaps a majority in favor of

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. BANGOR, Me., March 10.—The Republicans elected their Mayor to-day by 146 majority. BIDDEFORD, Me., March 10.—James A. Strout, nominated by the Greenbackers bemocrats, was to-day elected Mayor by najority.

OHIO DEMOCRACY. COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—The time for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention has been changed to March.

SLENDER CLEWS. Thomas F. Smith, the young man supposed to be implicated in the Bohnow murder, as was fully explained in last Friday's TRIBUNE, was arrested yesterday at the corner of Frank lin and Washington streets. He has not yet been identified by any of the witnesses, although he is said to closely resemble one of the gang. He is being held at the Armory for further identification. It seems improbable that he is guilty, however, for as soon as he saw in The Tribung the reason why so many policemen had been lying in wait for him about his home, it is said that he concluded to give himself up. Smith was connected with the affair by two clews worked by the police, one a clew given Lieut. Bonfield by an outside party, and another by his brother James, Jailer in the County Jail. The Saturday evening of the murder Smith called at the County Jail with some provisions for Eddie Garrity, who was to be liberated that night after having served his sentence. Smith also went into Watson's saloon in the neighborhood, expecting to meet some one there, and acted suspiciously. Another, and, it is thought, a better clew is being closely worked at present. her identification. It seems improbable that he

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—License to or-

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—License to organize has been issued to the Central Music Hall of Chicago, capital \$150,000. The object is stated to be to promote religious, educational, and musical purposes, the culture of the arts, provide for public amusements and entartainments, and for these purposes to acquire, hold, and use so much real estate and other property as may be necessary to erect and maintain such a building as may be requisite therefor. The corporators are George B. Carpenter, David Swing, J. R. Jones, and W. E. Hale.

WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Charles Christiansen Stabbed in the Breast by Michael Murphy.

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Dying Man.

The atroclous and wanton murder of old man

Bohnow is scarcely a week old, and already

there is another murderous affray at hand. Sunday night, shortly after 10 o'clock, a young man named Charles Christiansen was stabbed in the left breast in a boyish quarrel at the corner of West Huron street and Ashland avenue, and last night it was almost a toss-up whether he would live or die. The story of the affair is perhaps best told by the principal witness in the case, a young man of 19 years named Charles Telford, who lives with his parents at No. 229 North Ashland avenue. During the past winter young Telford had made a rendezyous for his companions in a cooper-shop in the rear of his home, but during the past few pleasant nights the boys have rambled about in the neighborhood looking for their sport. He states that he had been out during the evening with John Hagerty and Frank and Charles Christiansen. Frank and the Hagerty Doy separated from them at Chicago avenue, and he, with his companion, walked south on Ashland avenue to Eric street, and entered a cigar store at the corner for the purpose of buying a couple of cigars, otherwise known as "ex-tension torches." When he came out tension torches." some six young fellows were standing on the corner, and one of them accost-ed him as Harry Reynolds, and began insulting and abusing him as such. Young Telford denied that he was Harry Reynolds. Some further words and insults followed, but Telford walked on and said but little. Three of the six strangers did likewise, and took no part in the abuse. Finally a fourth followed them, thus leaving only two of the original party behind. By this time they had walked one block north, and had reached the front of Pyne's grocery on the corner of Huron street. The two strangers kept up the quarrel, and Christiansen urged Telford to punish them. This was the signal for both to turn upon the boys, and, calling, them all sorts of foul names, Christiansen lost his temper and struck one of them, who afterwards proved to be a ruffian named Welsh, and, as he ran away, Christiansen followed him and was striking a second blow, when Murphy stepped up and, with a backward blow with his right hand, plunged the large blade of his pocket-knife into the young man's breast. Christiansen ran to his home, No. 443 West Erie street, a half block west of Ashland avenue, Telford accompanying him that far, and then running for Dr. Hoadley. It was found that the knife had penetrated part in the abuse. Finally a fourth followed

had penetrated SOME DISTANCE INTO THE LUNG, and that the patient was in danger of bleeding to death. Other physicians were immediately called in, but none of them could hold forth any

At 1 o'clock in the morning a messenger was At 1 o'clock in the morning a messenger was sent to the West Chicago Avenue Station, and it was through him that the police had their first intimation of the occurrence. They found themselves in a dilemma, for neither Teiford nor the injured boy knew who the assailants were. And right at this point a young man whose name, James Brogan, it will be well to remember, stepped forward and put the police on the right trail. When he heard of the stabbing at his home, No. 224 Ashland avenue, he started forth to find out who had done it. He had gone but a little ways when he met two boys, whom

forth to find out who had done it. It has gone but a little ways when he met two boys, whom he knew but slightly, and invited them to have a drink at a corner saloon. In their conversation they said they had had a quarrel with some lads down on the avenue, and that they had given young Christiansen a drubbing. Brogan said, "I hope you came out best"; and one of them replied, "You bet, we gave the his heart's content."

The police went at once to arrest Daniel Welsh, who lives with his parents at No. 20 Rumsey street, and Michael Murphy. living with his parents at No. 464 West Ohio street, the addresses furnished them by young Brozan. Resistance was offered at both places, Welsh standing defiantly within his door with a revolver, and the Murphy brothers similarly protecting the house in which they lived. Both demanded warrants, and, as Lieut. Brisco, who was in charge, did not know how badly the Both demanded warrants, and, as Lieut. Brisco, who was in charge, did not know how badly the warrants, and at 4 o'clock in the morning the arrests were made. Both prisoners were taken before Christiansen, and he readily identified Murphy as the one who cut him, and Welsh as the one whom he struck twice in the face.

During the day it was reported that the interest was reported the interest was reported the interest was reported the interest was reported that the interest was reported the interest was reported that the interest was reported the interest wa the one whom he struck twice in the face.

During the day it was reported that the injured man would hardly survive, and Justice Morrison went to the place for the purpose of taking an ante-mortem statement. But Christiansen was sure he was going to live, and consequently such a statement would be valueless. Later, however, he changed his mind, and made

THE FOLLOWING DEPOSITION: THE FOLLOWING DEPOSITION:

Dying statement of Charles Christiansen, taken March 10, A. D. 1879, by A. L. Morrison, J. P., State of Illinois, Cook County: I, Charles Christiansen, of the City of Chicago, do hereby solemnly swear that I will answer truly all the questions which may be asked me concerning the wound which I received on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1879, so help me God.

What is your name?

"Charles Christiansen."

"How old are you?"

"I am 21."

"Where do you live?"

"At No. 443 West Erie street, in the City of Chicago and Cook County."

Chicago and Cook County."
"Do you think you are going to die?"
"I do."

"I do."
"What do you think you are going to die of?"
"The results of that cut."
"Do you think you will recover?"
"No, sir." Look around and tell me if you see the man

"Look around and tell me if you see the man who stabbed you."
"Yes, there he is." [Pointing his finger at Michael Murphy.]
"Are you sure that he is the man?"
"Yes, sir; that is the man right there."
"Do you know the other boy."
"Yes. That is the man I had the row with. I struck him twice [indicating Daniel Welsh], and then this fellow came running up behind, and he had a knife in his hand, and prodded me in the side."

de."
'Did you see the knife?"
'No, sir."
'Did he say anything before he stabbed you?" "No, sir."
"Did you have any trouble with Murphy before

"Did you have any trouble with Murphy before he stabbed you?"
"No. sir."
"Did you or Welsh strike first!"
"I struck him first."
Having read the foregoing questions to Charles Christiansen and he fully understanding them, he again declared under oath that all the answers, given in the above examination were true.

I, A. G. Morrison, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, do hereby declare that I made the above examination of the said charles Christiansen on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 3 o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, and that the said Charles Christiansen was then in a condition to answer all of the above questions in a rational manner.

manner.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of
March, A. D. 1879.

(Signed)

A. L. Morrison,

Justice of the Peace A. L. Moerison, Justice of the Peace. ANOTHER WITNESS.

The young man who was in company with Welsh and Murphy, John Johnson, was seen at his home, on the southeast corner of Rumsey and Ohio streets, and tells precisely the same story of the affair as Telford and that contained in Christiansen's deposition. The six persons were more or less under the influence of drink, some one of the party having either stolen or bought a keg of beer, which they drank between them on Rumsey street. The police have the names of other witnesses who also saw portions of the occurrence, and who will prove valuable should the victim die.

rence, and who will prove valuable should the victim die.

Welsn and Murphy are aged 18 and 20 years respectively, and have no criminal record. They are quite ordinary looking chaps of the rougher and lower class, and were commonly dressed. A reporter visited them at the West Medison Street Station last evening, but they would say nothing. Welsh, it is understood, allows that he was in the encounter, but says he was knocked down twice, and could not have seen the stabbing. Murphy preserves a dogged silence.

THE YELLOW FEVER. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—The following will be published to-morrow:

will be published to-morrow:

To the Public: Reports being published by New York. St. Louis, Cincinnati. Louisville, Chicago, and perhaps other papers North and East of Memphis, to the effect that the yellow fever is still in Memphis, and has been during the past winter, are calculated to injure the commercial interest of the city, I therefore officially announce that the last case of yellow fever which occurred in Memphis was on Dec. 10, which was reported to the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, and so announced in his weekly bullstin of health. No case of any disease like it has occurred since. The health of Memphis is now good, and a proper sanitary system is in vigorous operation, which will be continued.

G. B. Thonnyon, M. D.,

President of the Board of Health.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dh. Radway: With me your Hellef has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of eciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limb, the remedies recommended by wise mines and the remedies recommended by wise mention, and prescriptions of the most emineat plays.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward applications of liminents too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most emineat playsicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to tryour remedy. I was then saffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rubble the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm good created by the Rellef. In a short time the pain passed the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm good created by the Rellef. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my value. GEO. STARR

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headsche, whether sick or nervous: rheumatism lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys: pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of a kinds, chiblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIE

AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comfort.

Catarrh, Influenza,

Thirty to sixty drops in hair a tumbler or water will in a few minutes cure Gramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoza, Dyseatery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains. The Tavelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READ's RELIEF with them. A few drops in water the prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulation of the state of th FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (sided by Radway's Pilis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIESTITY cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR

CONTAGIOUS,

ET IS EATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or

Notices,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS,

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling,

Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitie

Compiaints, Biceding of the Lungs, Dyspepsis, Water

Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swelling, Tumors, Uicers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Compisints, Gout, Dropay, Sais Rheum, Broachitis, Cousumption. Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all emedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only estitive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Broos, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albumfauria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg of threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and slong the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 33 Win-

LOCAL POI

Result of the Votin publican Pri

City and Town Conven Aldermen Put in

General Feeling Regar Nomination by th

It Is Repudiated by Ne Talk of Corre

Horth Side Young Ben's Cl

THE PRIM DELEGATES AND The Republican primary delegates to the City and and for the nomination of yesterday evening. The re FIRST WA

The primary in this ward

about sundown, and from

of the poil quite a large vo-were two tickets in the fiel the regular the other the of former was headed by Abno by John Lyle King. The ch Custom-House workmen a others, not to be outdone, from the West and North bodied Democrats living than the First Ward came publicans, had never vote and passed in their b votes were cast. There candidate for Alderman Arthur Dixon, who for tw joying a political vacation withdrawn in his favor. I received the almost una The following delegates average vote of 308 to 171 City Convention—Abner of D. J. Wrenn, F. W. Warrer Doctus, F. A. Brokoski, The Town Convention—Omer coln, S. R. Keogh, Fred Ge. H. C. Ballard, F. W. Hune The city delegation is using the first of the Mayor. Unthe transfer of the tra

SECO The election in this war contested one, owing to di among the leaders of the meeting it was proposed to meeting it was proposed to in favor of Samuel Engel f was voted down. The de willingly bow to the wish of circulated the following ca circulated the following car is called to the fact that on 10, a Republican primary wi street, between the hours elect delegate tickets to the tion, and also to nominate at The Club present a dele suffrage, which it is hoped port, especially as there is by certain notoriously corru the regular Club ticket as people.

the regular, Calaborate people.

The Club takes no action question, but furnishes facil vote for the candidate of hise E. R. Bliss, R. M. Hancoo W. H. Tursys H. S. Vall., C. F. W. HOYF, This pronunciamento wa unchallenged. Mr. R. M. tary of the Club, promptly following manifesto, and w lated in the vicinity of the To the Republicans voters A paper is circulating throu ing certain gentlemen, not a ly corrrupt," and having the of the Second Ward Reputhereto. This is to inform y

The result of this par well-fought fight, in whi brought out. The colore ward took a very active pa they were pretty evenly pathies, they added mate confusion. The regular exception of one individual average majority of six cas follows:

as follows:
City—W. R. Page. 349;
S. Babcock, 347; H. M. A.
Grant, 345; Rodney Long.
343; R. M. Hancock, 343;
Town—J. B. Chaffee, 3
550; T. S. Rector, 348; W. E. Thomas, 346; E. G.
343; A. Lebrun, 342; G. I.
The last two having disfor them to throw dio
termine who shall occupy
That Ald. Ballard sta
stituents is evidenced by
489, against 214 for his cor
The city delegation is
and almost solid for
Treasurer. No promises
made on the other office
likely that the delegatio
possible trades in order to
for City Treasurer.

Harmony marked the Ward Republican primar evening at No. 190 Twen delegates chosen to the Isaac Howland, Daniel Eugene Cary, E. G. K. White, A. Gibbs, D. H. G. For the Town Convent chosen: Messra. Aldrich Keith, D. E. Hall, Kirk num, and Burch.

Mr. Wright will recei of the Third Ward de torney, Mr. Pliny B. St. Ward, will secure their at Hall is assured of their office of City Treasurer who received the unani on Saturday evening. Wa the primary, and will un the ward in the next of member of the firm of leather-merchants, and as standing.

The delegates to the C. C. Draper, H. N. Higgins J. W. Stewart, Ell Smith Welch, G. Montague, C. zin, O. S. Cook, R. W.

zin, O. S. Cook, R. W. ward.
The Town Conventions P. P. Matthews, G. W. George A. Marsh, J. H. W. W. Perkins, B. R. De kin, R. R. Davis, G. P. J. D. C. McKinnon.
The city delegation is for Mayor, Col. R. W. Riand "undecided" as to Clerk.
The Aldermanie cont Amos Grannis, the well-l. H. A. Anderson. The cast was 488, and Mr. Gr. Mr. Anderson 169.

The Republican prima was held last evening on and Archer avenues, and mous election of the Clutin Best, George H. E. Louis Ramp, and George bested with the name Mayor, and the delegate Club meeting on Saturd gentleman. In this was make no nomination is support the Democrat "timber" is provided. Ocrat offered should be a effort will be made to be taxpayer to run indepen

The caucus in the Six ally quiet one. It was Halsted street, and then the field—that made to Club. The city delegates are set.

REMEDIES. Ion. George Starr as to

y's Ready Reliet in a NESS PLACE, New York, our Relief has worked won-ars I have had frequent and conctines extending from tiles, and at times in both been thus afflicted. I have lies recommended by wise d relief, but all proved to

HTHERIA. INFLUENZA icult Breathing EADY RELIEF.

GEO. STARR

R.R. DEST PAINS Twenty Minutes. E HOUR Advertisement need er with Pain.

N REMEDY

Twenty Minutes. exeruciating the pain. Infirm, Crippled, Nerverth disease may suffer,

STANT EASE.

idneys, mmation of the Bladder, owels, sestion of the Lungs, Breathing, pitation of the Heart otheria, arrh, Influenza,

ralgia, Rheumatism. blains, and Frost Bites

Ready Relief to the part of fliculty exists will afford case carry abottle of RADWAT'S iem. A few drops in water ains from change of water, randy or Bitters as a stimu-

ND AGUE.

ADWAY'S illian Resolvent,

LOOD PURIFIER, CHRONIC DISEASE. AGIOUS,
ATED IN THE
Skin or Bones, Flesh or
TVES.
OLIDS AND VITIATING
FLUIDS. ELUIDS, cerofula, Glandular Swelling, cerous Affections. Syphilitio the Lungs, Dyspepsis, Water Inite Swellinga, Tumors Ulsess, Mercurial Diseases, Federopay, Sait Rheum, Broad

nplaint, &c. parillian Resolvent excel al ure of Chronic, Scrofulous Diseases, but it is the only DDER COMPLAINTS es. Gravel. Diabetes. Dropsy, ultinence of Urinc, Bright's in all cases where there are he water is thick. cloudy, et he water is thick. cloudy, the the white of a cold, sark, blite bone-dust deposits, and burning sensation when passismall of the back and along isss. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

N TUMOR GROWTH CURED ADWAY'S EDIES.

)., 82 Warren-st., N.Y. DWAY'S

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CAR nd True."

LOCAL POLITICS. Result of the Voting at the Re-

publican Primaries. City and Town Convention Delegates-

Aldermen Put in Nomination. General Feeling Regarding Harrison's Nomination by the Fiatists.

It Is Repudiated by Nearly Every One-Talk of Corruption.

Serth Side Young Men's Club-The Hyde Park Independents.

> THE PRIMARIES. DELEGATES AND ALDERMEN.

The Republican primary elections to choose delegates to the City and Town Conventions, and for the nomination of Aldermen, were held resterday evening. The result in each ward is given below. FIRST WARD.

The primary in this ward was quite animated about sundown, and from then until the close of the poil quite a large vote was cast. There were two tickets in the field, one representing the regular the other the opposition club. The former was headed by Abner Taylor, the latter by John Lyle King. The challengers and ticket-peddlers on each side worked with vim. The Custom-House workmen were impressed into service on behalf of the regulars; while the athers, not to be outdone, made importations from the West and North Sides. Good, ableodied Democrats living almost anywhere else than the First Ward came bravely up to the ticket, affirmed that they were old line Republicans, had never voted any other ticket, and passed in their ballots. Almost 500 rotes were cast. There was only one candidate for Aldermanic honors, the Hon. Arthur Dixon, who for two years has been en-joing a political vacation, D. J. Lyon having middrawn in his favor. It is needless to say he entherwn in his favor. It is needless to say accreted the almost unanimous nomination. In following delegates were elected by an arrage vote of 308 to 171 for the opposition:

City Convention—Abner Taylor, Arthur Dixon, D. J. Wrenn, F. W. Warren, D. J. Lyon, Arnold Dodus, F. A. Brokoski, Thomas Carson.

Town Convention—Omer Bushnell, Henry Lincoln, S. R. Keogh, Fred Geissler, W. W. Roberts, H. C. Ballard, F. W. Hunesberg, Enoch Howard.

The city delegation is unanimous for A. M.

The city delegation is unanimous for A. M. Wright for Mayor. On the City Treasurership is tands about 3 for Hall, 3 for Farwell, and 2 It stands about 3 for Hall, 3 for Farwell, and a unpledged. For City Attorney it about evenly divided between Ricary and Tutbill. Petrie seems to be the choice for City Clerk. The town ticket stands about equally divided between Drake and Rice. SECOND.

The election in this ward was a very hotlycontested one, owing to differences of opinion
among the leaders of the Club. At the last
meeting it was proposed to get up a diversion
in favor of Samuel Engel for Alderman, but it
was voted down. The defeated ones did not
willingly bow to the wish of the majority, and
circulated the following card broadcast:

circulated the following card broadcast:

CHICAGO, March S.—Dear Sir: Your attention is called to the fact that on next. Monday, March 10, a Republican primary will be held at 537 state street, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m., to elect delegate tickets to the City and Town Convention, and also to nominists an Alderman.

The Club present a delegate ticket for your suffrage, which it is hoped will secure your support, especially as there is an organized attempt by certain notoriously corrupt persons to defeat the regular Club ticket and the wishes of the people.

the regular Club takes no action on the Aldermanic question, but furnishes facilities for each one to vote for the candidate of his choice. Respectfully, E. R. BLISS, President. R. M. HANGOCK, Secretary. W. H. TURKER, Treasurer. H. S. VAIL, Chairman Ex. Com. F. W. HOTT, Chairman Fr. Com.

W. H. TURKER, Treasurer.

H. S. VAIL, Chairman Ex. Com.

F. W. HOTT, Chairman Ex. Com.

F. W. HOTT, Chairman Ex. Com.

F. W. HOTT, Chairman Ex. Com.

This pronunciamento was not allowed to go unchallenged. Mr. R. M. Hancock, the Secretary of the Club, promptly repudiated it by the following manifesto, and was thoroughly circulated in the vicinity of the polling-place:

To the Republicans voters of the Second Ward:
A paper is circulating throughout the ward branding certain gentlemen, not named, as "notoriously corrapt," and having the names of the officers of the Second Ward Republican Club attached thereto. This is to inform you that I knew nothing of the getting-up of the above-mentioned paper; that I do not indorse the same, and that my name was placed there without my knowledge or consent.

Secretary Second Ward Republican Club.

The result of this paper controversy was a well-fought fight, in which a large vote was brought out. The colored residents of the ward took a very active part in the fray, and, as they were pretty evenly divided in their sympathies, they added materially to the din and confusion. The regular club ticket, with the exception of one individual, was elected by an average majority of six on a total vote of 689, as follows:

City—W. R. Page, 349; W. H. King, 347; W. S. Babcock, 347; H. M. Humphrey, 345; J. Q. Grant, 346; Rodney Long, 345; L. Oppenheimer, 343; R. M. Hancock, 343.

Town—J. B. Chaffee, 357; J. W. McGinnis, 350; T. S. Rector, 348; W. S. Phillips, 346; J. W. E. Thomas, 346; E. G. Masen, 345; S. Bliss, 343; A. Lebrun, 342; G. R. Rockfeller, 342.

The last two having died, it will be necessary for them to throw dice or draw cuts to determine who shall occupy the seat.

That Ald. Ballard stands well with his constituents is evidenced by the vote he received—489, against 214 for his competitor, Sam Engel.

The city delegation is for Wright for Mayor, and almost solid for M. A. Farwell for Treasurer. No promises or piedges have been made on the other offices, and it is sitogether

THIRD. Harmony marked the voting at the Third Ward Republican primary which was held last evening at No. 190 Twenty-second street. The delegates chosen to the City Convention were Isaac Howland, Daniel Shorey, J. R. Custer, Eugene Cary, E. G. Keith, A. Eddy, R. W. White, A. Gibbs, D. H. Gill.

For the Town Convention the following were chosen: Measrs. Aldrich, Cary, Tenney, E. G. Keith, D. E. Hall, Kirk Hawes, Jenkins, Barnum, and Burch.

Keith, D. E. Hall, Kirk Hawes, Jenkins, Barbuna, and Burch.

Mr. Wright will receive the unanimous vote of the Third Ward delegates. For City Attorney, Mr. Pliny B. Smith, a resident of the ward, will secure their suffrages, and Mr. E. P. Hall is assured of their steady support for the office of City Treasurer. Mr. John M. Clark, who received the unanimous vote of the Club on Saturday evening, was equally fortunate at the primary, and will unquestionably represent the ward in the next City Council. He is a member of the firm of Grey, Clark & Co., leather-merchants, and a business-man of good standing.

The delegates to the City Convention are: N. C. Draper, H. N. Higginbotham, J. B. Jeffrey, J. W. Stewart, Ell Smith, D. H. Hammer, S. C. Weich, G. Montague, C. M. Hotchkin, F. Politi, O. S. Cook, R. W. Durham, J. L. Wood-

Ward.
The Town Convention delegation is as follows:
P. P. Matthews, G. W. Couch, R. B. Stone,
George A. Marsh, J. H. Gilbert, T. C. Clarke,
W. W. Perkins, B. R. De Young, C. M. Hotchkin, R. R. Davis, G. P. Jones, Robert Vierling,
D. C. McKinnon.
The city delegation is for Mr. A. M. Wright
for Mayor, Col. R. W. Ricaby for City Attorney,
and "undecided" as to Treasurer and City
Clerk.

The Aldermanic contest was between Mr. Amos Grannis, the well-known builder, and Mr. H. A. Anderson. The total number of votes cast was 488, and Mr. Grannis received 379, and Mr. Anderson 109.

jority of them favored Petrie for the latter office. Following is a list of the delegates:

City Delegation—Louis Hutt, John Pfeiffer, F. Zuttermeister, Joseph Keal, John Weber, Henry Garlick

City Delegation—Louis Hutt, John Pfeiffer, F. Zuttermeister, Joseph Keal, John Weber, Henry Garlick.

Town Delegation—C. Tegtmeyer, Nicholas Niemann, Frank Fneik, Charles Schroeder, Christ Peushorn, Julius Warneke.

No nomination for Alderman was made. The Ward Club, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to wait upon Trangut Diener, of the firm of Diener & Robertson, stone-cutters, with a view toward obtaining his consent to run on the Republican ticket, but at last advices they had not received an answer. The Socialists have a large majority in the ward, and unless they become divided on their own candidates,—which is scarcely probable,—there is no hope for a Republican victory. There is talk of uniting the Democrats and other elements in the ward on Mr. Diener, who is said to be a good man and a popular one, and if it amounts to anything there is a bare chance to elect him.

thing there is a bare chance to elect him.

SEVENTH.

In the Seventh Ward the primary was held on the corner of Biue Island avenue and Hastings street, and was a lively one. Two tickets were in the field for city delegates. Both were solid for Wright for Mayor, and one for Tuthill for City-Attorney, and the other divided between Perce and Tuthill. So far as known the delegates were not pledged on the candidates for Treasurer and City Clerk. The solid-for-Tuthill ticket went through, but it was nip and tuck, and nip got a little the best of it. The total vote cast was 541. The following were elected:

elected:
City Delegates—G. W. Gardner, William Pitman, Philip Mass, John Triber, William Love, J.
H. Taylor.
Town Delegates—John Schmeltz, C. W. Woodman, E. H. Thorp, Frank Shubert, Henry Ruger,
E. J. Stephena.

At the primaries in this ward, Chris Mamer, John Stephens, G. W. Spofford, Hermann Benze, Theo. H. Sennolt, F. J. Marworm, John A. Bell, and S. Dugan were elected delegates to both City and Town Conventions. Oscar W. Barrett, in the insurance business, was chosen as Alderman. NINTH.

NINTH.

In the Ninth Ward the following delegates to the City Couvention were chosen: John M. Smyth, J. J. Montague, P. R. Corcoran, Francis Beidler, R. W. Dyball, J. L. Brennan, E. D. Moore, and E. F. Gale.

Theidelegates to the Town Convention are the following: J. M. Getman, C. K. Herrick, Fred Boerner, Samuel Parker, Samuel Dilts, C. C. Hubbard, A. A. Dwelle, and T. J. Bluthardt.

The contestants for the Aldermanic nomination in this ward were Richard Jones and Albert Alling. The total number of votes cast was 297, of which Richard Jones received 211, and is, therefore, the choice of the ward. herefore, the choice of the ward.

therefore, the choice of the ward.

TENTE.

In this ward the primaries were conducted quietly. There was little opposition to the Club ticket. The delegates elected to the City Convention were as follows: George E. White, J. H. Burke, J. D. Kline, J. Barnsley, and J. H. Cruver. The delegates to the Town Convention are George A. Johnson, John Feldkamp, Fred Meiboldt, William Wayman, and James Conroyd. It was understood that the delegates elected were pledged to nobody, although of course they are all Wright men, as the Club indorsed that gentleman as its candidate for Mayor. The election was held at No. 258 West Lake street. The total number of votes polled was 126. There has as yet been no nomination for Alderman in this ward. ELEVENTH.

The delegates to the City Convention from the Eleventh Ward are the following: A. A. Sprague, J. B. Briggs. George W. Stanford, M. W. Carter, W. M. Pond, Charles Heper. M. E. Dickson, A. N. Waterman, John McArthur, Gilbert Qlesen, Henry Koop,
To the Town Convention the subjoined delegates were chosen: T. N. Boud, A. N. Linscott, I. K. Boyesen, S. C. Storer, W. S. Kaufman, Charles R. Barton, M. F. Tarble, Louis Heintz, J. M. Oliver, J. G. Mitchell, J. H. Clapp.
The total number of votes cast on the city ticket was 523, the successful ticket receiving a majority of 315. For the town ticket 513 votes were polled, the ticket selected having 807 ma-

were polled, the ticket selected having 307 ms ority.

The strangle for the Aldermanic selection in this ward lay between George B. Swift, axlegrease manufacturer, and E. C. Cole, the former receiving 444 votes and the latter 139. M. E. Cole also came in for slight recognition to the extent of 3 votes.

TWELFTH.

The delegates to the City Convention from this ward are: E. F. Allen, E. B. Baldwin, C. C. Kohlsaat, J. L. McDuffee, R. E. Jenkins, Martin Howard, W. H. Beebe, J. F. Laurence, Max Polachek, Charles H. Brenan, W. H. Nickerson, J. L. Campbell, A. L. Clinton, John Sutter, George K. Hazitt. This ticket, which supports Wright for Mayor, received S04 votes.

The temperance people also had a ticket in the field, but succeeded in polling only 33 votes.

The following list of delegates to the Town Convention was chosen: F. Q. Ball, W. H. Nickerson, George W. Newcomb, Alexander White, John A. Tyrrell, E. L. Wright, R. P. Williams, H. C. Noyes, Henry Mahler, Col. William TWELFTH. John A. Tyrrell, E. L. Wright, R. P. Williams, H. C. Noyes, Henry Mahler, Col. William James, Judge J. C. Polley, C. C. Kohlsaat, M. A. Morse, George W Deal, G. D. Buckley.

The fight over the Aldermania nomination in this ward was very spirited, and the vote was pretty evenly divided between the rival aspirants for the place on the ticket. The total number of votes was \$47. Of these, J. D. Everett, bookkeeper, received 425, S. G. Seaton 399, and J. W. Goodspeed, the candidate of the temperance faction, 23.

Goodspeed, the candidate of the temperance faction, 23.

THIRTEENTH.

In this ward there were two tickets in the field, as was expected, the fight being on the Aldermanic question. The contest was very spirited, and the result was a victory for Aid. Thompson, the present incumbent, who received 514 votes out of a total vote of 748,—or a larger majority than Mr. Hayes, his opponent, received voter. The following are the delegate tickets elected:

City Convention—George W. Smith, James Frake, A. C. Knopf, James Arnold, Martin V. French, J. M. Wanzer, S. J. Doggett, and Henry Grusendorf.

Town Convention—W. C. Wood, O. M. Brady, A. F. Demoney, W. T. Glenn, D. B. Moore, D. Blackburn, J. R. Buchan, and John Sackley.

The delegates to the City Convention are solid for Wright, and unpledged as to the other officers. For City Treasurer, they are for either Hall or Farwell, however, and whichever develops the most strength on the South Side will get the solid vote. For City Attorney they are divided between Perce and Underwood, but, if Col. Ricaby comes from the South Side, they will unite on him after giving them a complimentary vote. For City Clerk, Buschwab is believed to be the preference, or at least to have more friends than any of the other candidates.

more friends than any of the other candidates.

FOURTEENTH.

The primaries were held at the corner of Milwaukee avenne and Rucker street. There was a very large vote polled, and many Democrats deposited ballots. The regular Republican Clubticket was beaten by a very large majority by what was known as the "McGrath ticket," but four of the Club's nominees were elected as delegates to the City Convention. This ward is entitled to nine delegates to each convention, and they were elected, as follows: City—M. M. Gernhart, Michael Koenig, Jacob Deutsch, W. S. Edbrooke, J. J. McGrath, H. L. Hertz, August Wendel, John B. Kerr, George Rahlis. Town—C. Engber, Frank Draffen, Otto Tischer, John Gibbs, O. Rosler, Thomas Brown, Peter Olson, F. Schoenewald, John Lochner. The total vote cast was 438. The delegates will go into the Conventions unpledged. Louis Martin was nominated for Alderman with no osposition whatever. He is a German, a lumber-dealer, has resided in the ward for the last six years, and is considered one of the very best men that could be selected.

FIFTEENTE. In the Fifteenth Ward the regular club ticket In the Fifteenth Ward the regular club ticket was elected with scarcely any opposition. The delegates are Conrad Folz, H. O. McDaid, Henry Englehardt, Charles Andrews, Elias Shipman, Henry Zimple, Henry Spears, Jr. This delegation is to both the City and Town Conventions. They are solid for A. M. Wright for Mayor, William T. Underwood for City Attorney, and Peter Buschwah for City Clerk. For Treasurer they have no choice, but one or two are known to be in favor of Hall. For Alderman Mr. John C. Enders, of the commission firm of Enders & Meyers, South Water street, got all the votes. got all the votes.

THE SIXTBENTA.

in the second of the Fifth Ward was shed last evening on the corner of Portiand and Archer avenues, and resulted in the unanimous election of the Club ticket,—Measrs, Marker asked last evening on the corner of Portiand and Archer avenues, and resulted in the unanimous election of the Club ticket,—Measrs, Marker asked with the name of A. M. Wright for Layor, and the delegates were instructed at the Club under the corner of Portiand with the name of A. M. Wright for Layor, and the delegates were instructed at the Club under the corner of Portiand and archer avenues, and resulted in the unanimous election of the Club toket,—Measrs, Marker ask, and Marker and Club meeting on Saturday night to vote for that gentleman. In this ward the Republicans will make no nomination for Alderman, but will support the Democratic nominee if decent "timber" is provided. It, however, the Democratic nominee if decent "timber" is provided. It, however, the Democratic nominee if decent "timber" is provided. It, however, the Democratic nominee in the same predicament, efforts are being made at the Surah ward to the Sixth Ward was an unusual of the same predicament, efforts are being made.

The cancus in the Sixth Ward was an unusually quiet one. It was held at No. 772 South Haisted street, and there was but one ticket in the field—that made up by the Republican. Club. The total number of rotes cast was 122. The ctty delegrates are solid for Wright and Turhill, and mixed on the candidates for Treasurer and City Clerk, though it was stated that a major to a majority of the Republican. The bemocrats to get their opinions of Mr. Harrison's nomination, and vouchasted Mr.

The delegates elected last evening are for A. M. Wright for Mator, Sam Appleton for City Attorney, Peter Buschwah for City Clerk, and Mr. Meakings for North Tuwn Assessor. They have no choice for the other offices, as far as can be SEVENTEENTH.

The primary election in this ward was held at the corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street. There were three delegate tickets in the field, but the result was in favor of the regulars, C. F. Peterson, Thomas Tarney, P. A. Sundelins, William A. Johnson, and Joseph Sapta, for the city; and Peter Johnson, J. S. Mullen. John Booth, Emil Radolph, and George L. Ward, for the town. The city ticket, from all that could be learned, is unanimous for Wright and Tuthill, for Mayor and City-Attorney, and for Buschwah as City Clerk. For Treasurer, three of the delegates are said to be for Farwell, and the other two doubtful. There was no Aldermanic ticket in the field, Ald. Janssens having been nominated by the Club last Friday night and nobody appearing to care about entering into a contest with him.

about entering into a contest with him.

A remarkably large vote was polled at the primary in this ward, held at Turner Hali, the contest being quite lively between the two Aldermante candidates, although the regular nominee, William H. Bdsb, came out ahead by 407 votes against the 286 cast for his competitor, George Keller, who received considerable strength from the anti-temperance element. The regular delegate ticket to the City and Town Conventions also pulled through by a respectable majority. It was made up of J. N. Arnold, L. C. Huck, Sanuel Collver, F. W. Puscheck, David Wylie, Charles Heinemann, A. R. Betz, and Charles Harpel. It is conceded, of course, that the delegates are all for Wright, but as to the complexion of the ticket as regards other candidates, the thing seems to be very badly mixed, the delegates being divided as between Tuthili and Appleton, for City Attorney, tolerably well settled on Floto for City Treasurer, and generally split up between Butz and Petrie for City Clerk.

From the following letter it appears that another Aldermanic candidate will have to be chosen:

another Aldermanic candidate will have to be chosen:

Chicago, March 10.—To the Executive Committee of the Eighteenth Ward—GENTLEMEN: I was very much surprised to see the use of my name at the primary election this afternoun, after my peremptory declination on Saturday evening. I must positively refuse to act as your candidate, as my business would not allow me to give the time necessary to the position in case of my election. Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain, yours, respectfully.

The City Convention will be held at 10 this moraing at Farweil Hall. The South Town Convention will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the City Convention. The North Town Convention will be held this evening at the North Side Turner Hall, and the West Town to-morrow afternoon at Billings' Hall, corner of Washington and Halsted streets. Halsted streets.

THE CONTEST. IN REPUBLICAN CIRCLES

vesterday there was the greatest activity and interest, since the primaries for the election of delegates to the Convention to-day was to be held in the afternoon. The usual talk was indulged in about the "dark horse" for Mayor, but no one took any stock in it. The greatest interest was manifested in the office of City Treasurer, and all manner of wild speculation was indulged in, but nothing transpired that would seem to foreshadow any change in the managerial slate. IN DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES, notwithstanding Mr. Harrison's nomination Sat-

urday night by a ring of their party, many were still on the outlook for a candidate, yet with the rank and file that gentleman seemed to be the choice. Mr. Dunlap was scarcely mentioned as a candidate, and a diligent search for the petition calling him out failed to bring it to petition calling him out failed to bring it to hight. Ald. Tuley and his friends were busy pushing his name, and he received numerous calls and pledges from the better classes, but the workers were not inclined toward him, it appearing that he had absolutely refused to make them any promises,—even to promise Agnew the position of Superintendent of Police in the event of his election. The name of Clinton Briggs was freely used in connection with the office also, and he was somewhat worked up on the subject, but the prevailing opinion was that Mr. Harrison was the coming man, or could be if he wanted to. The only real fresh item gathered in connection with the canvass was that an effort was made to coalesce with the Socialists, and to this end the name of Harry Rubens, for City-Attorney, was mentioned, the belief being that he could get the nomination from that crowd, and thus add strength to the general ticket. The older heads, however, regarded this as so much child's play well knowing that the Socialists sould not be persuaded to have anything to do with any one who was not bound by oath to them, which Mr. Rubens is net, though he is said to be in sympathy with them and their cause.

A reporter called upon several of the more A reporter called upon several of the more

A reporter called upon several of the more prominent

GREENBACKERS

during the day to get at their private opinion of the nomination of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison Saturday night for Mayor, and, to his surprise, found that they all repudiated him, and would have nothing to do with him or those who nominated him under any circumstances. So much having been gained, it became necessary to get an explanation, from a Greenback standpoint, of what his nomination meant, and M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy, the father of the party in this city, was waited upon. He was found in his office entertaining some Flatist who had not heard of the resumption of specie-payments, and quite willing to talk. He went into the history of the organization to show the difference between the Greenbackers and the Nationalists, and alluded to the frequent attempts to unite the two factions, which had been unsuccessful, because the former would not conset to affiliate with or support the nominees of other parties, while the latter would not agree to do anything else. Having made himself so clear, he went on to say that in the Convention Saturday night there were but fifty-four delegates who claimed to be Greenbackers, and that they had been induced to take part in the affair, supposing that a straight Greenback ticket was to be nominated; but, finding that they were deceived, they did all they could to capture the Convention,—voted for Jones as against Harrison, and,—as a result, were caught in very bad company. Mr. Pomeroy did not say as much, but in the course of the conversation which followed the reporter was led to infer that the Convention, after all, had simply been an attempt upon the part of the factions alluded to to capture one another, and that the Greenbackers had not been very successful. Mr. Pomeroy was quite bitter in speaking of the Nationalists, and in disclaiming any fellowship with Mr. Harrison for the Greenbackers, and said that the former were nothing more nor less than the old Globe-Hall crowd which sold out to Lieb and others GREENBACKERS

and, speaking of their

said he had learned that they had gone to him (Harrison) representing that they were the Greenback party, and that he had agreed to give them \$5,000 in cash for a nomination by the party, and, in the event of his election, one-third of the patronage of the office to be divided among themselves. He did not know whether any money had actually changed hands or not, but he said he did know that Mr. Harrison would be reoudiated by the Greenbackers, and that he would not be able to get a single one to vote for him for love or money, as they proposed to nominate a ticket of their own; and to satisfy Mr. Harrison and the public that they were in earnest, the Executive Committee, representing the fifteen clubs and the 2,000 voters of the party in the city, would meet this evening for that purpose. He would not outline the proposed ticket, but it is believed that the distinction of being nominated for Mayor will fail upon T. P. Jones, "the rolling-mill man." The Greenbackers, he said, would support the ticket to a man, and would fuse with neither man nor party.

Mr. Beattie, Chairman of the Executive Committee of NOMINATING MR. HARRISON,

had to be hired year after year that their party fealty might be maintained. They could not see wherein a nomination from such a crowd would add to any one's strength but, on the contrary, thought it would damage him with the public and with the coming Democratic Convention, inasmuch as the idea had gone abroad that the whole thing was a sell-out. They were, on the whole, rather displeased; especially was this the case with Mr. Harrison's friends, who regarded the movement as an attempt on the part of the more disreputable element of the party to forestall the action of the Democratic Couvention, and as positively injurious to his candidacy.

MEETINGS.

HARRISON'S GHEENBACKERS.

The City Central Committee of the Greenback-Labor party (Carter Harrison fusion) met last evening at the Tremont House, Mr. Beattie in the chair. Mr. Gilmore objected to the approval of the minutes on the ground that the nomination of Mr. Harrison was procured by fraud, and that the Convention was not a repre-sentative body. The minutes were not approved on the plea that there was no quorum present. Ou motion of Mr. Felch, the resolution which provided that no member of the Central Com-mittee should be a candidate for office was re-

scinded.

Dr. Duff rose in considerable heat to repudi ate certain aspersions which he considered had been thrown upon his character. Gilmore apologized,—he didn't mean to burt Duff's feelings. Duff then declared that, although he had op-posed the nomination of Carter H., he would

The Chair, in bitterness of spirit, declared that the iron had entered into his soul, and begged the Committee to accept his resignation. t was accepted, and Dr. Duff was chosen as Chairman. Mr. Herr said that Mr. Springer had told him

Mr. Herr said that Mr. Springer had told him that money had been freely used, and that the Republicans were doing all they could to cause dissensions in the party.

Mr. Gilmore declared that all sorts of rottenness had been developed, and announced that a meeting would be held at Maskeli Hall Thursday evening, at which he promised to lay bare the whole nefarious scheme. Mr. Gilmore was very severe on both "Pomerovism" and "Harrisonism," and declared his disgust with the whole outfit.

Mr. Hartigan said he had opposed Harrison's nomination, but would support him as the nominee of the Convention.

Judge Feich, who presided at the Convention, said he had not intended to throw out a single insinuation against any member of the Committee. When he subsided, a delegate moved to adjourn, but the enthusiastic Committee refused to do so. Dr. Duff remarked, sotto voce, "It's 2 o'clock to-morrow morning again."

Mr. Cooper rose and swore by his gods that he would never, never come round to the support of Carter H. Harrison.

Dr. Washington (colored) would support Mr. H. He intended to go with the majority every time.

Mr. Hartigan said that Cooper had attended

time.

Mr. Hartigan said that Cooper had attended
an investigation up in his ward, and had
acknowledged to having received a portion of
the corruption fund disbursed at the last election.

Mr. Cooper indignantly denied the accusation and explained that the \$10 he got was simply his commission for collecting a bill of \$65 by using his influence with the Finance Commit

using his influence with the Finance Committice.

Mr. Collins demanded that somebody legally
authorized should wait upon Mr. Harrison personally, by letter, or by telegraph, before the
next meeting of the Convention, and demand
from him a statement of his position and
a declaration of acceptance or declination
of the nomination. After some further
discussion this was agreed to, and Mr. Harrison
will have an opportunity of explaining just
where he stands to Messrs. Collins, Glimore,
and Cassidy. The Committee were instructed
to report at the Maskell Hall meeting, and the
motley crowd adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY.

A meeting of the Young Men's Auxiliary Club of the North Side was held last evening at Brand's Hall, corner of Clark and Erie streets, Mr. E. F. Cragin presiding.

Reports from the primaries being in order, Mr. Sam Collver, of the Eighteenth, congratulated the Club on the election of the regular ticket by a vote of about two to one. To the young men of the ward, he claimed, was due no small share of the credit.

Mr. William Hahn, of the Seventeenth, reported that the ticket bearing the choice of the Auxiliary Club had been elected in that ward by about sixteen votes. [Applause.]

Mr. Curtis, of the Fifteenth, acknowledged that they had been licked in that section. One man who was sent after a fresh supply of tickets went over to the enemy or falled to turn up. YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY.

some of them would not support the movement and ticket of the Cakland Club.

Mr. Bogue replied that after the Union Taxpayers' Convention the Committee would cease to exist, and a new one would be appointed. How that Committee would feel or act could not be foretold.

The Committee then adjourned for one week.

THE SWEDISH INDEPENDENT CLUB held a mass-meeting yesterday evening at Svea Hall, No. 23 Chicago avenue. But the masses were not present. At 8 o'clock, when the meeting should have opened, there were so few persons present that it was decided to wait for stragglers until a quarter to 9. At that time even the hall was not one-third full. The Swedes are poor Independents. They are by nature and instinct Republicans, and no one can make anything else out of them. Had a Republican meeting been announced the hall would no doubt have been crowded. This club was organized because the Swedes claim that they have thus far been totally ignored in the distribution of offices by the Republican party with which they have always affiliated. They think that by an independent movement of this kind they can better secure recognition.

Mr. Charles Ekluud was elected President

eration the important question of the practicabil-ity of the scheme. It appears from Parliamentary reports, and other documentary evidence submitted, that such eminent engineers as Messrs. Kivas Tully, John Hawkshaw, A. M. Kendal, Walter Shanly, Col. R. B. Mason, and the late William Sykes, have at various times reported in favor of it. The great difficulty in the way in the past appears to have been the deep cuttings which would be necessary in passing through the "Oak Ridges," in the Township of King. In order to reach the level of Lake Simcoe this cutting would have to be 197 feet deep at the highest point of the ridges. The wonderful advancement of engineering science appears, however, to have largely overcome this difficulty. Your Committee have had before them Mr. Frank Turner, C. E., who gave full explanations concerning the hydraulic lift-lock, which seems to be peculiarly adapted to cases of this kind. From his testimony, which was supported by ample documentary evidence, your Committee find that hydraulic power has been Committee find that hydraulic power has been used in connection with floating docks for a number of years, and that the hydraulic lift-lock as applied to Canada is by no means a mere theoretical engineering problem, but has been practically and successfully tested on the canal at Anderton, on the River Weaver, in Cheshire, Eng., for three years past. By means of the hydraulic lift-lock the quantity of excavation in the Oak Ridge cutting would be reduced three-fourths, the number of locks required on the canal would be diminished in even greater proportion, there would be absolutely no waste of water af all except that resulting from evaporation, and the total cost of the undertaking would be decreased by one-half, or forty, the original estimate, to twenty millions of dollars. This assuredly places the project for the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal in a very much more favorable position. In the documentary evidence submitted in support of Mr. Turner's views as to the practical utility the of hydraulic lift-lock, it appears that such a high Mr. Turner's views as to the practical utility the of hydraulic lift-lock, it appears that such a high authority as Sir William Armstrong regards it as an unqualified success. Mr. Sidengham Duer, A. I. C. E., of England, who, in conjunction with Mr. Edwin Clark, M. I. C. E., designed and constructed the lift-lock at Anderton, also contrust this view, and asserts that he 'has no fear about the lifting of ships of any size.' Mr. David Roberts, C. E., of Toronto, gave similar testimony.

in testimony.

"The evidence adduced by your Committee on this point has satisfied them that the hydraulic lift-lock cannot only be adapted to the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal, but will be the means of overcoming the principal obstacle in the way of its construction. The enterprise itself is one of wast importance to the people of this Province, and deserves every consideration.

Service of the control of the contro

distance in this fast age represented a very large and ticket of the Oakland Club.

Mr. Bogue replied that after the Union Taxpapers' Convention the Committee would cease to exist, and a new one would be appointed. How that Committee would feel or act could not be foretold.

The Committee then adjourced for one week. THE SWEDISH INDEPENDENT CLUB. THE SWEDISH CLUB. THE SWEDISH

through which the canal would pass. The application of the lock would do away with three-fourths of the cutting in the ridges in the Township of King, and would decrease by more than three-fourths the cost of overcoming that difficulty. By the use of the lift-lock there was absolutely no loss of water, except that resulting by evaporation, whereas under the old system a constant supply of water was necessary. According to the estimates of Mr. Frank Turner, a qualified engineer, and others, the application of the new locks to the canal would decrease the cost one-half. It had been estimated that the sum that would have been estimated that the sum that would have been estimated that the sum that would have been estimated that the old system was \$40,00,000,000. [Hear, hear.] He would like to see members of the House dismiss all prejudices from their minds in the consideration of the question, and, if they did so, he had no doubt they would come to the conclusion that the scheme was feasible and would be beneficial. He thought that the Government might properly make a small grant to complete the survey of the route. The question was not a party one; it was a national, even an international one, and he trusted that the Government would see their way to countenance the scheme to the extent of granting a small sum towards the completion of the survey."

The report was received and referred to the

The report was received and referred to the Printing Committee, with instructions to have it printed.

THE NEW CENSUS.

Talk with Gen. Francis A. Walker-How the Census of 1880 Will Be Taken, and Why It Will Be in Certain Important Particulars Better than the Former Census.

Correspondence New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 5.—In a conversation with

Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, to-day, he went in the question of the next cen-sus at length. After superintending the census of 1870, when the last table had been made out, he at once reported his work as finished, and from that time ceased to draw any salary; yet so many points connected with the work came up that no one but he could attend to that he was requested by his superiors to continue in office. He agreed, and during these past years has done an immense amount of work, although not under salary, and until yesterday was in office. fice. Thus he has kept the run of the work, and his conversation shows that he has well in hand

his conversation shows that he has well in hand all the details of the immense undertaking, with the additional experience that he gained while taking the census of 1870. This experience guided him in the recommendations he made, and which were embodied in the Census bill that has just passed Congress.

The great change proposed by Gen. Walker is the doing away with the Marshals of 1870. In KELLOGG! LITTA! CARY!

fully understands that if the General is appointed to take the census he will resign the Commissionership if it at all interferes with his census work. Tet there is a year and a half to elapse before the time to take the census arrives, and during that time hr. Walker could act in railroad matters without any difficulty, and possibly held both positions.

UTTERLY FALSE.

The Recent Story About the Diseased Con-dition of Cattle at the East St. Louis Stock-Yards. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 10.—The New York Hera'd of the 6th, containing a letter charging that slop-fed and diseased cattle are shipped from the National Stock-Yards here to New York and other Eastern markets, has arrived here, and produced great indignation, not only among the officers of the yards, but cattle-dealers generally, and all assert most positively that the statements in the letter are false in every the statements in the letter are false in every particular, and were doubtless fabricated to damage or destroy the expert trade in American cattle. Isaac Knox, Vice-President, authorizes the statement that slop has never been fed in the National Yards since their opening in 1873, and during all that time not 100 head of alop-fed cattle have been sold there. The charge that poor Texas cattle are bought here, shipped to the farm of Abe McNeill, Greenville, Ill, there fed on distiliery slops till they are fattened and full of disease, then returned to the yards, and shipped East as healthy stock, is pronounced by Mr. McNeill as utterly false. He does not feed either still or slops. He also says there is not and never has been a distillery or brewery in Bond County, where he resides. Mr. Knox expresses the opinion that the writer of the letter was never in the National Stock-Yards. All dealers here say the cattle have not been so healthy throughout the West for ten years as they have been this season.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Commercial Bul-letin to-day says: "The novel feature of our exports last week was the sale of 100 tons of iron on Chinese account. This is the first shipment of American iron ever made to that market

China annually imports a large amount of British iron, but until this transaction the American commodity has never been imported, because of its higher cost." The same paper: "The general trade at the Eastward is exhibiting a little more life than of late. The Boston shoe and leather market is

late. The Boston shoe and leather market is especially active."

The Boston Journal of Commerce of Saturday says: "Very large quantities of light goods are on the way Southward and Westward, and Haverhill and Lynn are busy places, the activity in the former being especially noticeable."

A brisk movement in the lumber market is also recorded. We hear of a large New Hampshire cotton company cailing for bids for heavy timber to be used in rebuilding one of its mills. There is little or no call from shipbuilders.

A COURT OF INQUIRY. CLINTON, Ill., March 10.—The Court of In-quiry, composed of Deacons of the Christian Church of Farmer City, Ill., organized to investigate the charges of seduction and adultery brought against their pastor, Elder W. T. Maupin, met this afternoon, and brought in charges of slander against Mrs. Scott and ber husband, and exonerated Elder Maupio. A trial will not ensus, both parties acquiescing.

Reom for Roth.

Victoburg (Miss.) Herald.

Among the departures by rall yesterday afternoon were Gen. W. T. Sherman, of the United States Army, and the Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the late Confederate States of America. A friend of Mr. Davis remarked to him yesterday that he would have good company to travel with in the person of Gen. Sherman, and the ex-President replied: "Well, I suppose there is room snough on the cars for both of us."

The End of a Fashionable Whim.

Some London barmaids have adopted the chiton, and the World locks on this as the death-blow of the new costume, and says: "Every one knows what became of the Bloomer costume directly barmaids took to wearing trousers. It only wants some one to give a Greek ball at Willis' Rooms to as effectually crush the new costume in the same way that Bloomer hall eight and twenty years ago."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 17,

Admission, \$1. Beserved Seats, 50 cents and \$1 ex-tra according to location. Gallery, 50 cents. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday mora-ng, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the Box-Office.

MR. J. H. HAVERLY FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, tending Sunday, March 16. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees included.

JOS. K. EMMET With Full Dramatic Company and A CHICAGO GERMAN M.ENNERCHOR, To assist in the INVISIBLE CHORUS of the EMMET'S LULLABY.

Prices, S1, 75c, S0c, and 25c. Wednesday Matines, 25c and 55c. THE INIMITABLE

TO T T A I

Supported by a Strong Dramatic Company, Abboy 4
Schoeffel, Managers, and Managers Park Theatre, New
York City, will present every evening Marsdon's now
drama.

With New Scenery and Mechanical Effects.

Stock Company Matines Wednesday.

EASTLYNNE!

ONLY LOTTA MATINES

Saturday Afternoon—Regular Night Prices.
In active preparation. Lotta's new play. LA CIGALE.

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY Which will be repeated this evening, also Wednesday Matines and Night. Bright, Sparkling, and Piquant. Thursday, HIAWATHA. Saturday, Farewell Matines, Monday, March 17, Strakesch's GHAND ITALIAN OPERA, for One West Only.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Last West of the World Benevood Podestrianse,

MADAME ANDERSON, Walking night and day to finish her 2.084 quarter miles in 2.084 ten minutes. Musical Concerts every fiternoon at 2 p. m.: evening at 7:30. A feat never at-tempted in Europe or Emerica by any lady. Admis-tion, 28c. Children, 15c.

PRIDAY EVENING. March 14, at a SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 3, return of Chleago's Supreme Favorite, Mrs.

SCOTT-SIDDONS,
In her WORLD-PAMOUS DRAMATIC RECITALS.
Reserved Seats. Evening. 75c; Adminsion. 50c. Matthews, 50c; no extra for reserved. Trickets for both Recitals now at Boot & Sons', 15c State-et.

Gen. W. D. Washburn, Minnespolis, is guest of the Pacific. The Hon. John N. Thurston, Omaha, is

The Hon. C. W. Marshall, Urbana, O., is ing at the Sherman. Hon. C. A. Eldred, Fond du Lac, is

ng the guests of the Sherman. J Waldo, General Passenger Agent of the ton & Central Texas Railroad, is at the

A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, and J. S. Everest, General Traveling Agent, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad,

Gen. John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona rived from the West yesterday afternoon via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. is en route to Washington.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m. 49 deg.; 10 a. m., 56; 2 m., 65; 3 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 60. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.41.

J. O. Phillippi, Council Bluffs, Division reight Agent, and Henry P. Duel, Omaha, Jeneral Agent, of the Chicago, Burlington & uincy Railroad, are at the Tremont.

the military headquarters will be in the nore Block to-day. The work of removal commenced yesterday. The different offi-of the staff will occupy their old rooms. oroner Dietzsch vesterday held an inquest in Edward F. Lally, who died Saturday at County Hospital of pyemia, the result of in-es received in an elevator accident, at No.

The last report of the Surgeon-General shows hat Chicago, for the week ending March 1, had he lowest death-rate of any city of size in the Jujon. The rate here was twelve, while in most of the Eastern cities and in Europe it runs over

F. J. Hecker, General Superintendent of the ast River Railroad; Thomas P. Barry, General assenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Raiload; T. C. Power, General Manager, and J. C. arr, General Passenger Agent, of the Benton ne of steamers, are at the Palmer.

Late Sanday night J. C. Barrow, of No. 99
Desplaines street, and Florence McCarthy, of
10. 217 West Lake street, report that they
were knocked down by a team attached to
treet-car No. 308, going west, on Madison
treet. Both escaped with slight scratches and
few crits.

The greatest pedestrian feat on record took place on Saturday last upon State street, west ade, between Madison and Washington, from 3:30 till 5:30,—two hours,—17,800 people passing a certain point. Estimating three miles per hour each, and we have the grand result of

The Union Veteran Club held a regular nouthly meeting last evening in their rooms in the Grand Pacific, Gen. A. L. Chetlain in the hair. A long discussion on parliamentary uestions was indulged in, after which about wenty-five new members were elected. The venty-five new me est of the evening w outline business.

John W. Gaynor, 20 years, was found dead in his bed, at No. 200 Blue Island avenue, at 6 o'clock last evening. He had been employed as a broommaker, and came home from his work yesterday morning feeling bally. He retired to his own room and was not seen until evening, when his mother went with some food to his room. Heart-disease is supposed to have been the cause.

following are the officers of Pressmen's, No. 3, recently elected: President, A. er; Vice-President, John McMillen; Recguerer, J. A. O'Conner; Financial orresponding Secretary, William J. Tate; irer, Stephen McNamara; Executive Comparison, James E, Hardy, A. J. Beckler, J. C. ni; Board of Directors, F. Goss, G. Gar-Charles Moore, George Smith, G. Prochardian, J. Malley.

H. R. Page & Co., the map-publishers, have projected an atlas of Chicago, each section occupying a page of the work, showing not only all the details in previous works of this kind, but even all the street improvements at a glance. The work is being done in beautiful style, and when complete the atlas will be not only a faithful reproduction of the city, but a very handy and compact work for practical use. It will be sold by subscription.

rers were elected: Fresident, Thaddeus Dean; Vice-President, John McLaren; Secretary, A. H. Hitcheock; Treasurer, A. G. VanSchaack; Executive Committee, Joun McLaren, S. A. Irish, and C. K. Hamilton; Inspection Committee, M. McDonald, S. A. Irish, Perley Low, A. A. Carpenter, and B. F. Ferguson; Dock Committee, John McLaren, S. A. Irish, and A. G. VanSchaack.

Lowell M. Montgomery, 30 years of age, died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning at Haunett's boarding-nouse, No. 808 Blue Island avenue, without the attendance of a physician. He had been ill for three months with asthma and bronchitis, and only, left the County Hospital on the last of the present month. He was last employed by Henry Stephens, corner of Twenty-second and Throop streets, as a night watchman. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and found a verdict of death from valvular disease of the heart.

ease of the heart.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. L. Fairbanks, Jr., a lawyer from New York, was run down at the corner of State and Monroe streets by a runaway horse attached to a buggy. He was carried in an unconscious state into the Palmer House, where he is stopping, and attended by Dr. E. Hl. Horsey, resident physician of the hotel. It was found that he had received a concussion of the brain, bad contusions on the right shoulder and left leg, and a cut over the bridge of the mose. Last evening he was resting quietly, having been restored to sensibility. There was a lady in the buggy at the time of the occurrence, but she escaped uninjured, the horse having been stopped after a short run. The name of the owner and occupant could not be learned.

An odd incident happened at Justice Sculling

An odd incident happened at Justice Scully's Court yesterday morning. The plaintiffs in a cause in hearing called for a jury of six men, and a venire was placed in the hands of a Constable. The officer went out and sent his men one by one to the court. The defendant in the cause had meanwhile called for six men in addition, and another venire was made out and placed in the hands of another Constable. It would appear that officer No. 2 was a man constitutionally tired. He stood at the head of the flight of stairs leading to the Court, and as the men summoned by officer No. 1 came up they were seized and "returned" by No. 2. Therefore officer No. 1 was obliged to go out and call in six other men. Thus the jury when accepted consisted of twelve men all drawn by the plaintiff. It made no difference in the cause.

An adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's

in the cause.

An adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, W. J. Onahan in the chair. The Secretary announced that he had a communication from Lyman Trumbull accepting an invitation to the banquet March 17. Messrs. W. J. Onahan, J. F. Bonfield, B. Callaghan, Thomas C. Moran, and C. C. Copeland were chosen as delegates to the National Colonization Conference, to be held at the Grand Pacific March 17, at 12 o'clock. A list of alternates was also selected. The President read a communication from Brock L. McVicker, promising to write a poem for the occasion. Communications were also received announcing the fact that large delegations would be present from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Kansas. The following names were proposed for election to the Society, and duly elected: J. M. Smyth, Christian Casselman, J. E. Moran, William Buckley, Thomas Hoyne, and Thomas Hutchisson. The meeting adjourned after discussing some arrangements for the banquet.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.

The conferences which have been held for some time past at the Sherman House between the officials of the Graceland Cemetery Company and interested citizens of Lake View, in regard to the extension of the cemetery grounds, have concluded in a manner satisfactory to all soccerned. A pamphlet has just been published embodying the results of the meetings, which embraces still further arrangements than those already given in The Tribune. In mase the town passes an ordinance extending the right of burnal to the Company in the entire tract bounded on the north by Sulzer street, on the west by the Green Bay road, on the south by Graceland avenue, and on the west by Stella street, the Company will therefore accept the boundaries thus extended, and will relinquish all claim or intention to use or acquire for ourial purposes any other land in Lake View. They also bind themselves to pay all taxes invited upon its lands not now inflosed for cemetery purposes, for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. The Company also, and sitself in case of such extension to contribute so much of the land owned or to be acquired by it as shall be necessary to extend stells street, sirty-four feet wide, due north thom Graceland avenue to Sulzer street, and GRACELAND CEMETERY.

also to keep free from actual interments and plant with hedge-trees a strip of land fifty wide wide along the west line of Stella street. A similar engagement is made in case of the purchase of what is known as the "Suizer Tract" on the north. A petition signed by a large number of property-holders and others interested was presented to the Board of Trustees last evening, praying them to refer the matter to the voters at the next annual election of town officers. Messrs. S. B. Chase, J. B. Waller, and S. H. Kerfoot constitute the Committee, and recommend the proposed extension to the voters, in so far as they present the namphlet to the public, although they refrain from making any argument in regard to the advisability of accepting the proposition.

MATTHEW GRAFF.

MATTHEW GRAFF. The Merchants' Exchange, an organization of wholesale grocers of this city, held a meeting vesterday morning in the rooms of the Drug Exchange, No. 44 Wabash avenue, for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions to the memory of the late Matthew Graff, an old and respected member of the Exchange.

A. E. Sprague called the meeting to order and stated the purpose for which they had come

Messrs. P. H. Willard, Henry Sayres, and William M. Hoyt were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

ing, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Graff was an old resident of this city, and had been engaged in wholesale business hore nearly a quarter of a century, during all of which time he enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of all with whom he had business relations, while his kindness of heart, gentlemany deportment, and unswerving integrity won and secured to him the great good-will of a large circle of our estimable citzens; therefore.

Resolved. That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and further

Resolved. That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict hem, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT,

by which several persons nearly lost their lives, occurred yesterday afternoon. About half-past 3 o'clock a rotten stone in the sidewalk in front of Studebaker Bros.' carriage store on Wabash avenue, just south of Field, Leiter & Co.'s, cracked and broke, and the whole thing daved in, leaving a gaping hole about 20x13 feet. There were two ladies and two boys upon the walk when it sloped, and they were all precipitated into the basement. The employes of the firm at once hastened to the rescue, and the victims were taken out uninjured; but the ladies were so badly scared that they were sent home in carriages. The building is owned by Mrs. Rebecca Church, a sister of Mr. S. D. Kimbark, the hardware merchant, and was occupied by Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Ind., as their Chicago sales-rooms.

of South Bend, Ind., as their Chicago salesrooms.

Stonemasons and others all agree that the
accident was caused by a defective stone, which
was cracked in the first place, and the frost entered into and gradually weakened it until itfell of its own weight. It may be interesting to know that the sidewalk in question was laid by Ed Walker, the
Court-House contractor. The walk will be immediately repaired by the Singer & Talcott
Stone Company, who laid the walk adjoining on
the north. The damage is placed at about \$300.
A quantity of wheels, shafts, and other stock
was stored under the walk, and is damaged
about \$350 worth.

An eye-witness states that when the wall fell

about \$350 worth.

An eye-witness states that when the wall fell and the ladies slid down into the basement, several large pieces of stone fell after them, and it was a miracle that they were not crushed by the falling masses.

falling masses.

The names of the ladies could not be ascertained, as they were taken home immediately.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license-receipts were \$50.

The scrip disbursements were \$250. Among the deaths last week were three from old age, twopersons being 90 and one 92. Four cases of scarlet fever and one of diph-

theria were reported to the Health authorities Not more than half of all the scrip called in has been presented for redemption. Why the holders do not present the paper and get the

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$165; South Town Collector, \$656.62; Water Office, \$2,249.91; Comptroller, \$540.48; total, \$3,612.01. He paid out \$5,000. A permit was issued yesterday to Hugh Me-Birney & Co. to erect a three-story brick white-lead factory 30x100, a boller-room 30x40, and an office 18x36, at the corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets, to cost \$20,000.

will be sold by subscription.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Lumremen's Exchange yesterday the following offiremen's Exchange yesterday the following offiremen's Exchange yesterday the following officorresponding one last year. Of the decedent

See were under 2 years of age. Convulsions carried off 17; fevers, 11; consumption, 14; and bronchitis, 9. The Fifth and Sixth Wards fur nished 12 each and the Fourteenth 18.

rished 12 each and the Fourteenth 18.

The Mayor has received a letter from Nicholas Fish, the American Minister to Switzerland, asking relief for the sufferers by the recent fire at Meyringen, in the Bernese Oberland, nearly the whole of the beautiful village having been swept away. The distress, he says, is heart-rending. England was afready contributing, and the appeal was made to Chicago with the conviction that it would not be without result, as Switzerland was a liberal and sympathetic conviction that it would not be without result, as Switzerland was a liberal and sympathetic contributor to her in her distress. Remittances can be made to Gruner, Haller & Co., of Berne. Switzerland sent \$15,740.95 to Chicago in 1871, and it is to be hoped that, now that an opportunity is presented, the people of this city will take advantage of it to reciprocate.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Frank Donahue's case has been set for Friday in the Criminal Court, and Stevens' for the 27th

The Treasurer sold two \$500 bonds yesterday. and will have the \$1,000 bonds on hand to-day and the \$100s in a week.

The venire for the March Grand Jury is returnable on the 17th inst., but that body will not meet until the 24th inst. Johnny Lamb has again asserted his inno-cence of any participation in the Race murder or in the burglary preceding it.

The capias suit of H. H. Shufeldt & Co. vs. Boehm & Hartman was on trial before Judge Loomis yesterday, and was given to the jury last evening.

Judge Loomis put over the bastardy cases set down for hearing yesterday in the County Court, pending legislation regarding the juris-diction of that Court in such cases.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Prince Wat-son, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily injury, and was sen-tenced to the County Jail for thirty days. John Backley pleaded guilty to a like offense, and received a similar sentence. Alex McKenzie received a similar sentence. Alex McKenzie pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill, and was remanded. Cyril Billedieu was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sent for one year to the House of Correction. John Foster was discharged on a habeas corpus, the charge against him being larceny as bailee. John Mellen pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence. John Ryam also pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sent to the House of Correction for thirty days. John Popolsol was tried for the larceny of \$225 in each, found guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

upper stories is going on with the same business-like air, and everything, in short, is being done to push the completion of the entire building. Gen McDowell received another batch of plans yesterday, and expects the material for the chimneys and the iron sash for the window-

A COUPLE OF CIRCULARS

were received at the building vesterday, one from Commissioner Raum, and the other from Assistant-Secretary French, of the Treasury Department, which are of some importance to people having dealings with the Internal Revenue and Customs Departments. The first relates to the special tax liability of a successor in business of a firm which dissolves before the expiration of its special-tax, stamp and provides, in conformity with a late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Adam Glab, that such successor shall not be required to pay a further special-tax for carrying on the same business at the same place for the remainder of the period for which the stamp was issued to the old firm. Where a member of a firm, however, carries on the business after the firm's dissolution, and associates with him a person who was not a member of the old firm, the new firm thus constituted is required to pay a special tax and take out a new special-tax stamp, even though the name of the new firm be the same as that of the old.

The other circular was in relation to the cor-

The other circular was in relation to the cor-The other circular was in relation to the correction of errors in entries and invoices, which, according to Art. 534 of the Customs Regulations, could heretofore only be done by the authority of the Treasury Department, after a proper representation of the case, through the Collector of Customs. In practice it was found that this course burdened the Department with the decision of cases in which the errors made were merely of a formal nature, and which might, therefore, properly be corrected by the Collector. The article has, therefore, been so modified as to read as follows:

Manifest elerical errors, made in an involce or entry, may be corrected in the computation of duties by the Collector of Customs, with the sanction of the Naval Officer (where there is one), if such error be discovered before liquidation, or, if discovered after liquidation, if written protest be filed with the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs within ten days after such discovery by the importer. No claim for a return of duties will, however, be allowed by the Collector unless presented to him within one year from the time of the payment. Orher cases will be submitted to the Department.

In addition to the above, a circular was receiv-In addition to the above, a circular was received trom Secretary Sherman calling attention to Arts. S and 23 of the Universal Postal Union, Convention of Paris, June, 1878, in consequence of which no official stamps or franked envelopes can be used in prepayment of mail matter sent to any foreign country on and after April 1, 1879, etc. The ordinary private stamps will be placed upon such foreign matter upon its delivery for the purpose at the mail-room of this office, under the direction of the 'Chief Cierk of the Department, to whom such stamps will be issued for

ment, to whom such stamps will be issued for the purpose.

Another circular, from Cashier Gilfillan, of the United States Treasury, provides that Na-tional banks, in reimbursing the Treasury for their circulating notes redeemed under Sec. 3 of the act approved June 20, 1874, may forward directly to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York checks drawn on New York, payable to the order of that officer, with Instrucpayable to the order of that, officer, with instruc payable to the order of that officer, with instruc-tions to deposit the amount to the credit of the 5 per cent Redemption Fund, and to forward the certificate of deposit therefor to the Treas-urer of the United States. Checks drawn on any other place than New York, or sent to any ther officer than the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in that city, are not authorized to e received under these regulations. H. B. MILLER.

There was to have been an inquiry yesterday morning into the alleged concealment, on the part of "Buffalo" Miller, ex-County Treasurer, part of "Buffalo" Miller, ex-County Treasurer, now in bankruptcy, of certain assets which would, if brought to light, swell the prospective dividends of the creditors, prominent among whom is the Hide & Leather Bank, which charges a concealment of some \$8,000 worth of assets, and which some time ago, when Miller applied for a discharge, obtained the order for the examination before Register Hibbard. The applied for a discharge, obtained the order for the examination before Register Hibbard. The parties were all present with the exception of the man who was chiefly wanted,—"Buffalo" himself. Even District-Attorney Bangs, although the Government is first creditor to the amount of its claims against the bankrupt, including a judgment of \$26,421.80 for Miller's forfeiture of Golsen & Eastman's bond, put in an appearance for the purpose of seeing that everything was done up in ship-shape style. Without Miller, however, the examination could not take place, and there was some vague talk about attaching the gay distiller for contempt of court. It turned out, however, that no notice to appear had been served on the absent bankrupt, and the whole matter went over until such notice should be given, or until "Buffalo" puts in another application for a discharge, when the objection to granting it will probably be renewed on the old ground, and another order for an examination entered. It was shrewdly surmised that the failure to notify "Buf" was owing to the non-readiness of the bank to furnish such proof as they desired in support of their allegation, and for the purpose of gaining time and keeping the bankrupt out of his discharge in the interim.

CRIMINAL.

Constable Philip Koehler, charged with as sault on J. Silversmith, editor of the Occident, was before Justice Haines yesterday, and of tained a continuance till March 17. James Brigdell and wife were before Justice

Robinson vesterday, charged by Patrick Bennett with assault with deadly weapons-a knife and a stone. The case was continued to March 15. Maggie McGraw was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of \$100 by Justice Matson for the larceny of a ring from a member of the family of Col. Ellithorpe, by whom she was employed as a servant.

Late Sunday night Lieut. Lloyd came upon James Boyle and Lorenzo Cassabaum just as the former had robbed a drunken woman named Hennah Griffiths of \$11 in a saloon at No. 112 West Randolph street, kept by Fred Stuber. When Boyle saw the officer he handed the money to Cassabaum, and attempted to run away. He was held by Justice Morrison in \$500 bonds to nal Court, and his companion was dis

E. J. Ives, of St. Louis, an elderly, good-looking gentleman, who ought to have known better than frequent sucil places, last evening complained at the Armory that he had been robbed of \$300 cash in the room of Millie Edna, at No. 514 State street. He had been sleeping and sobering up there for the past two days. During the day he saw a man peek into the room ing up there for the past two days. During the day he saw a man peek into the room several times, but he thought nothing of the occurrence until last evening, when he missed his money. Notifying Officer Peterson of his loss, Millie was arrested and taken to the Armory. The man who had peeked into the room followed closely after, and upon reaching the station was also arrested, as Mr. Ives thinks he is the one who committed the theft. The money was mostly in large bills, which were wrapped up in an old leathern pocketbook, carried in an inner vest-pocket.

who committed fire their. The money was to the flower of t

to strike him, and he therefore whipped out he empty little gun and hade his assailant stand back. Turner stood back as far as Justice Haines' dispensary, and presently a constable, intrenched behind a warrant, stormed the works and took Babeuf prisoner. He gave bail for appearance March 13 at 2 o'clock. Turner has been discharged by Knight & Leonard, and Babeuf is under bail. Such is life.

About 8:50 last available.

About 8:50 last evening a row occurred in the saloon kept by Charles Mortemore, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Polk streets, between two colored men named Anderson Ford and Walter Knighton, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Ford in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the office of Dr. Hilderbrant and cared for. His case is not considered dangerous. Up to latest reports Knighton was still at large, bût it is expected he will be brought in within a few hours.

"Cheyenne" is becoming terribly desperate, and the folks about the Criminal Court must see to it that some of these robbers and thieving harlots go to the Penitentiary. They, and not the police, are the ones to blame for the present condition of affairs. Yesterday forenoon as Abraham Epstein, from Detroit, was bassing the corner of Clark and Polk streets, he was accosted by Maud Kinney, a notorious wench, who asked him to change a \$5 bill for her. He drew his pocketbook out to oblige her, and when in front of No. 404 Clark street Maud snatched it and the contents, which Epstein says were \$43 in cash and two notes for \$300, and ran up-stairs. Ebstein pursued, and when at the head of the stairs Maud broke a beer-Ditcher over his head, and in the scuffle which ensued, she managed to hide the plunder. Epstein was forced to retreat, and Officer Messing, upon hearing of the affair, arrested the woman and locked her up at the Armory. Maud has been bound over to the Criminal Court for robbery, with conclusive evidence against her, at least 'a half-dozen times in two years. But, like all the wenches of Cheyenne who carry on in the same manner, she spends a few days in the County Jail, and the case is years. But, like all the wenches of Cheyenne who carry on in the same manner, she spends a few days in the County Jail, and the case is heard of no more. It would create a sensation if some of the white frequenters of these dives were to be made known through the columns of

Huston, larceny of a watch from a lady guest at the Burdick House, \$500 to the 11th: Frank Howard, breaking open a showcase in front of a brush-factory at No. 167 Madison street, \$50 fine, and his two young companions discharged with a severe warning; Howard, oreasking open a showcase in front of a brush-factory at No. 167 Madison street, \$50 flue, and his two young companions discharged with a severe warning; Edward McCoy, an old colored man, caught stealing chickens from William Padelford, of No. 1250 Prairie avenue, \$100 flue; James King, larceny of a gold watch worth \$60 from William Ermeling, of No. 979 West Harrison street, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Edward Badgely, threats to kill his wife, \$500 to keep the peace for one year; Richard Ryan, an ex-convict, arrested upon suspicion, \$100 flue for vagrancy; a number of deprayed young men caught in company with loose women, \$3 flue each: Fannie Eastman and Maggie Hogan, drunkards, \$100 flue each. Justice Morrison: Michael Kennedy, caught stealing grain from acar on the Northwestern Railroad; Fred Varges, larceny of 200 pounds of brass from William Dodge, and a buggy and harness from George Dodge, all of which have been recovered, \$800 to the Criminal Court; John K. Durr, assaulting and threatening his wife, on complaint of Mrs. H. L. Royce, \$500 to keep the peace one year; Mary Lawless, whom it was claimed James and Jacobs abdacted from her home, \$500 to the lith upon a charge of disorderly conduct: George Kelley and Willie Riley.

claimed James and Jacobs abdacted from her home, \$500 to the 11th upon a charge of disorderly conduct; George Kelley and Willie Riley, ex-convicts brought in for vagrancy, \$100 or twenty-four hours to leave town; John Sheehan and Martin Mulvey, vagrants, \$200 to the 14th. and \$500 to the same date upon suspicion of having robbed a grocery at the corner of Leavitt and Fulton streets; Charles Williams, conspiracy, \$500 to the 11th; John Galusha and John Bell, stealing Capt. O'Donneil's chickens, \$25 fine for the first, and a term in the Brothers' Asylum for the second; Pat McDonald, alias "Red Cloud," \$50 fine; Charles Abel, selling liquor to minors, \$300 to the 19th; Joseph Slater and Joseph Dorgan, the suspected Goldsmid diamond robbers, discharged for lack of prosecution; Alexander Beaubien, forging an order for \$9 worth of lumber upon John O'Hara, of No. 338 West Harrison street, \$400 to the

The weekly criminal calendar was opened last night by two severe cutting scrapes:

About 8:30 p. m. Otto Schewy, a German about 24 years old, and only one month over from the old country, got into an altercation with one John Zawestuski, his cousin, and Adolph, a 16-year-old son of the man with the jaw-breaking name, with whose family he was boarding at No. 646 State street. The row is supposed to have arisen from some trouble about the board-bill; but the parties concerned being all Germans, it was difficult to get at the true cause. In the melee that followed, the boarder got the worst of it, receiving six cuts upon his back and three scalp wounds. One of the latter was fully two inches long and very minful, the blood flowceiving six cuts upon his back and three scalp wounds. One of the latter was fully two inches long and very painful, the blood flowing freely. A cut on his left shoulder was three inches long and an inch deep. He was attended by Dr. Moe, druzgist, at the corner of State and Thirteenth streets. John Zawestuski, the father, also received a long gash in the arm, which was sewed up by Dr. Montkomery Jones. Officers John Fitzpatrick. George Mead, and Dan Considine captured the trio and lodged them in the Harrison Street Station. A sailor's bread-knife about a foot and a half long was taken it, which is supposed to be the weapon used by Otto Schewy. The wounds of the latter, though panful, are not considered dangerous.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PAGIFIC HOTEL.

J. W. Dixon, Madison. A. R. Lee, Erie, Pa.
C. H. Lawrence, N. O.
H. H. Wheeler, Brooklyn.
J. Browne, Des Moines.
George Everett. Boston. P. Lowell, Omaha.
F. M. Gilpin, Philadel.
J. J. White, Ft. Wayne.

PALMER HOUSE.

C. A. Blake, Mendota. G. E. Merchant, Sioux Cy. A. W. Clarke, Papil., Neb. G. W. Adams, Tiffin, O. Henry Howard, Boston. E. Stanley, Oakland, Cal. W. Bacon, Topeka. B. F. Peton, Austin. S. B. Kirby, Little Rock, W. H. Stevens, Detroit.

W. Bacon, Topeka. B. F. Peton, Austin.
S. B. Kirby, Little Rock. W. H. Stevens, Detroit.
TREMONT HOUSE.
Ford H. Rogers, San Fran W. L. Parrott, Salt Lake.
J. M. Reynolds, G. Rapids Dr. S. C. Drury, Philadel.
B. N. Harrison, N. York D. T. Blake, Portiand, Ore
W. C. Williams, Boston, J. R. Kinkead, Earlville,
F. Leahmer, Alamosa, C. G. Metcalfe, San Fran.
SHERMAN HOUSE.
W. S. Baker, Omaha. J. M. English, San Fran.
J. A. Chapman, New Bed. W. Young, Milwaukee.
Arthur Bott, Albany.
C. C. Fuller, St. Louis.
O. Williams, New York, E. F. Hooker, DesMoines.
H. G. Old, Fort Wayne, H. A. Chase, Milwaukee.

THE WHEAT DEAL.
A DULL AND DEMCRALIZED MARKET.
The strain on the heat market Friday and
Saturday caused by the Fisher movement gave
way yesterday to a felling of depression, and
the bears had a little the best of the deal. The
fact is, the trade is for the moment demoralized. The bulls showed no disposition to hold
up the closing prices of Saturday, and the bears,
fearful of another reaction, were afraid to contine their hammering to any great extent. The
Fisher deal and the bogus telegram promises to
be a full nine days' wonder. The great bulk of
the operators are still puzzled over the events
of the past three days, and no uniformity of
common prevails. The know, who were cleaned

wheat, and did not propose selling for some time to come.

An attempt was made to excite a little flurry in the provision market by the display of a telegram from Milwaukee ordering the sale of 10,000 barrels of pork and 5,000 tierces of land. The commission merchant had no difficulty in disposing of the property, and, no doubt to his chagrin, the market slightly advanced in the afternoon, and closed very firm. Three large operators went to New York Saturday afternoon, and it is supposed that the firmness in pork undlard is attributable to orders received from them, based on pointers concerning the export trade.

Private dispatches received on 'Change stated that the Minnesota farmers had commenced the seeding of wheat.

JUSTICE FOOTE.

HE WINS HIS CASE.

case of The People of the State of Illiiois, for the use of Michael Fee, against Peter Foote, Justice of the Peace on the South Side, tice Salisbury at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The defendant asked for a change of venue, and t was granted to Justice Scully. Moses Brown appeared for the defense, and Turner & Miller represented the complainants. Both sides asked for a jury, and each was allowed six jurymen, who were duly examined.

The jury was made up of laborers, mechanics, tradesmen, and one dealer in Boston brown bread and baked beans. It was suggested that he should have brought up a lunch plied that he would have done so had he known that he was going upon a jury. He was subse-quently excused, and a janitor substituted. The jury was finally accepted, and Mr. Turner, for the prosecution, opened the case, and Mr. Brown, for the defense, replied, charging that the suit had been brought against his client as a means of petty revenge. EZRA B. HELM.

an attorney-at-law, was the first witness sworm for the prosecution. He had conversed with defendant on the subject of the cases referred to, and had received a statement from his clerk. He had also had some conversation with his client, Mr. Fee, regarding the statement. Witness related a conversation that he had with an interested party by the name of McPhail in relation to the garnishee case against Fee. McPhail had a judgment against Fee, to satisfy which he had instituted a garnishee suit to recover money on the note, Fee being an employe of the South Division Rallway Company. Witness went to Justice Foote to inquire as to how much money had been collected upon the garnishee. He was referred to the clerk, who gave him a transcript of the records, with who gave him a transcript of the records, with the number of the case, and showing the amount collected to be \$20.45, while the costs were a HENRY SCHULTZ.

the aforesaid clerk, testified as to the genuineness of the memoranda which had been offered in evidence, and which he admitted were made out in his own handwriting. Justice Foote knew nothing about the fees entered by the witness. Witness was asked to compare the transcript, or the memoranda which answered to the transcript, and see if they tallied. He did so, and stated that there was a difference of about seven cents in the total of fees, including Constable and other fees. The Justice's fees were the same in both places, and witness explained that Justice Foote had directed him to look over the trems and see that no illegal fees were charged by any of the officers. He directed him to do this before there was any notification of the suit against Mr. Foote. Witness also explained the differences which existed in the other cases referred to, and stated that he made the charges on his own account, without any direction from on his own account, without any direct the defendant.

the defendant.

Henry Schultz was once more placed upon the stand, this time for the defense. He read the docket charges as entered in each of the several cases indicated in the charges, and the result showed that in not a single case had an overcharge been made of Justice's fees. But the counsel for the plaintiff seemed disposed to saddle the responsibility of certain overcharges in Constable fees to the defendant, to which the defense objected. It was claimed that the clerk changed the fees of the Constables, which had in some instances been made out too high by him, to the legal amount, without direction by the Court.

While the clerk was figuring up the items of cost,

JUSTICE POOTE

was himself put upon the stand. He testified that be did not know anything about the fees charged by his clerk, and had no knowledge concerning the transcripts made out by the clerk. The only order he ever issued to the clerk was given to him in the beginning—to charge no more than the statutory fees in any case. He disbursed the money that was paid out himself. The clerk was again taken up, and he was asked to produce his figures. He stated that there was charged up \$46.59 in all the cases; the Constables, after collecting the amount, turned over \$39.53, retaining \$16.16. The amount of fees retained by the Justice was \$15.05. Several affidavits relative to the cases in question were produced in evidence.

The jury then brought in a verdict in favor of Justice Foote, the plaintiff to pay costs of suit.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Charles Proebsting, Deputy County Clerk, in charge of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, has prepared some important vital statis tics for the year 1878 which will be found interesting. They are as follows: Total number of children born in Chicago in 1878, 11,158, of which 5,738 were males, 5,398

females, and the sex of 19 was not reported. Eighty of the whole number were colored. On the average, the mothers of Chicago have produced 3% babies each. As to the increase in population, according to wards, the proportion as follows: First Ward, 115; Second, 257; Third, 345; Fourth, 419; Fifth, 1,042; Sixth, 1,171; Seventh, 845; Eighth, 810; Ninth, 334; Tenth, 300; Eleventh, 405; Twelfth, 421; Thirteenth, 428; Fourteenth, 1,688; Fifteenth, 810; Sixteenth, 726; Seventeenth, 615; Eighteenth, 368. The Fourteenth is the banner ward, with 1,668, this being only 410 short of the entire South Side, where again the Fifth Ward furnishes one-half of the increase. Other comparisons are equally interesting, all tending to show that those districts where the foreign population predominates return the most numerously. As to the ages of fathers and mothers, the number of the former up to 25 years is given at 1,021, while only thirty-five were over 60 years and but one over 70. Or the mothers, 734 were of or under the age of 20 years, and twenty-three over 45 years, but none over 50.

As to nationalities, the Germans furnish the largest number, being 4,518; the next largest are Americans, 1,838. Close up to them come the Irish, 1,625; Scandinavians (Swedes, Danes, and Norwerians), 890; Austrfans (mostly Bohemians), 685; English (including Welch), 401; Canadians, and from other North American British Possessions, 223; Polish, 234; Scotch, 116; French. 54; Swiss, 40; Dutch, 50; Italians, 50; Belgians, 21; other nationalities (including Russians, South and Central Americans, Sandwich Islanders, Australians, and of almost every other country on the globe, besides -two born on the Atlantic Ocean, 87.

Of the entire number there were 123 pairs of twins. Two cases of triplets have been reported up to Jan. 1. Since then two such cases have been filed.

The total number of still births was 266,—and in 146 cases the legitimacy of the offspring was of very doubtful character, the parents having Third, 345; Fourth, 419; Fifth, 1,042; Sixth, 1,171; Seventh, 845; Eighth, 810; Ninth, 334;

in 146 cases the legitimacy of the offspring was of very doubtful character, the parents having failed to procure the license generally obtained at the window adjoining the Bureau of Vital

DR. RAUCH.

THOSE CHARGES EXPLAINED.

The pamphlet distributed among the members of the Legislature, containing an alleged show-ing-up of the State Board of Health, and especially of Dr. Rauch, has furnished several items for the newspapers; and, now that there is some one in Chicago who can give information, the other side should be heard.

It is stated in the document that the receipts

of the Board from certificates up to Jan. 1, 1879, were \$6,102, and that the Board accounted for only \$5,910, leaving a deficit of \$192. The person who prepared the pamphlet wasn't very weil posted, or he would not have made this "point." posted, or he would not have made this "point."
The fiscal year of the Board ends Oct. 1, and
their report accounts only for money received
up to that date, not for that which came in between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, as seems to have been
assumed. It is, therefore, easily seen how such
a bad showing was made.

It is also charged that the Board fails to account for money received from licenses. There
was the best reason in the world for this,—no
licenses were issued. The act creating the
Board anthorizes them to issue licenses "in the
usual way." but, unfortunately, there is no
"usual way." the State collecting nothing from
licenses.

licenses.

It is further alleged that the total receipts of the Board up to Jan. 14, 1879, were \$8,855.21, and that their report doesn't show anything like that sum. The same error was made in this

matter as in that of the certificate fees. No receipts after Oct. I are included in the report.

As to the pay of the members, they are entitled to none under the State Board of Heaith act, but they are under the Medical Practice act; and they have been guided in this respect by the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Regarding vouchers, when money is drawn from the State Treasury the vouchers are retained in Springfield; others are in the possession of the Board. As the getter-up of the pamphlet got his information at the Capital, it is not to be wonderad at that he is wrong in saying that a large amount was unaccounted for by vouchers.

The bill of Dr. Rauch, \$790, while

the other members averaged about \$33, grew out of the fact, it is said, that the other mem-bers simply paid their railroad fare, while the Doctor paid the board-bills and sleeping-car fare.

The enormous postage bill, \$719, arose out of the fact that the Board used 20,000 envelopes, distributed 15,000 circulars and 15,000 affidavits, sent a great many packages to County Clerks, and, besides, had to pay 10, 15, and 20 cents on a great many diplomast sent in for examination.

and, besides, and to pay 10, 10, and 20 cents on a good many diplomas sent in for examination.

The other charges, according to the Board, are so absurd—the outgrowth of gross ignorance—that they need no answer. The attack on them, they say, was the work of "specialists" and other charlatans, who are angry because their work of gulling the public has been seriously interfered with.

DE WITT COUNTY'S RAILROAD DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunc. CLINTON, 111., March 10.—On Tuesday, April 1, the people of DeWitt County will be called upon, by order of the Board of Supervisors, to vote upon the funding of the entire railroad bonded indebtedness of DeWitt County at a lower rate of interest (6 per cent), with the exception of the \$30,000 which Barnett Township owes and is now quarreling over. The entire indebtedness taken from the Barnett Township debt is \$225,000, the interest per annum on which is about \$21,000. The new plan will save \$9,000 yearly. vote upon the funding of the entire railroad

WHAT CHICAGO HAS LONG NEEDED. Boast as you may, never until now could we coast of a complete house-furnishing establish-

ment. The new departure of the Chicago Carpe of Wabash avenue and Monroe street and select the furniture and furnishings of a house compl and at a saving of from 10 to 30 per cent over any other place in the city.

UNIQUE GEMS OF ODORS. A trial will convince the most sensitive that Dr. Price's Perfumes are the gems of all odors—like freshly-gathered flowers.

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer House.

Indigestion, dyscepsia, nervous prostration, at all forms of general debility relieved by takin Measman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the on preparation of beef containing its entire nutrition and the propagation. It is not a mere stimulant like the proparation of beer containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a micre stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES. LOCKE-SPENCER-At No. 440 West Randolph-st, a this city, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. David Swing, letter G. Locke, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Addie M. spencer, of Chicago.

23 Boston papers please copy.

CONWAY—At his residence, 644 West Lake-st., at a. m., March 10, 1879, Thomas H. Conway, aged 19 years 4 months and 8 days, eldest son of Michael W. and Johanna Conway.
Funeral from residence at 10 a. m. March 12, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WILLCOX-In this city, at No. 183 Twenty-fifth-s March 10, 1879. Edwin F., son of John F. and L. Aug ta Willcox. of diphtheria and pneumonia, aged 3 ye and 5 months.

and 5 months.

Remains to be taken to Cortland, N.Y.

CRUMWELL.—March 10, 1879, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. James Swan, Englewood, Carrie R., wifs of Charles Cromwell, aged 23 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 170 Forrest-av., Wednesday, at 11 a. m. Carriages to Graceland.

MERRIFIELD—Suddenly. at Riverside. Sunday, March 9, 1879, Rdward Jenkins Merrifield, brother-inlaw of W. H. Squires in the 28th year of his age.

Service at 1 p. m. to-day. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

L. Frazer, of Buckle, Bannishire, Scottagu, ages at years.
Funeral services at Babtist Tabernacle, 308 Wabashav., at 11 o'clock. Cars to Bosehill.
BAIER—March 9, 1879, at 4 p. m., Mary Baier, aged 21 years 5 months and 23 days.
Funeral to-day from 51 Sigel-st., at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.
HARBESON—At the residence of her brother-in-law. Charies R. Peaslee, Eq., March 5, 1879, kilza May, youngest daughter of the late Charles R. and Anna E. Harbeson, of College Hill, O.

WATERS—In Salem, Mass., March 4, 1879, Ablgaff Devereux, wife of William D. Waters, and mother of Stanley Waters, of this city. KIMBALL—On the 7th day of March, 1878, of pneu monia, Alice Bell, daughter of S. S. and Bell P. Kim-bell, aged 7 months and 22 days. SINCLAIR-At 177 East Ohlo-st., Mrs. Bridget Str clair, wife of the late James S. Sinclair, aged 69 year. Funeral at 9,30 Wednesday, March 12, by carriages t Rosehili.

NOT SYMPTOMS, BUT THE DISEASE. It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medicatio in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urinary affections, and other maladies are not palitated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease. in how many instances do we see this truth admit-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The City Treasury.

The City Treasury.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The very important office of City Treasurer should be looked at in a business way, as it is a local office, and outs no great figure in politics, and a man should be selected on general principles.—a man that is thoroughly qualified, a man of integrity and good business habits; also one that is well known to the business men of our city and the heavy tapayers; one that pays taxes and in himself interested in an economical government. If the connected with one of the largest jobbing souses in Chicaro, to-wit, C. P. Kellogg & Co. Mr. Hall has a thorough business education, has done a prosperous business in our city for the posperity of the Republican party and to the best interests of our city, lew ill have the hearty support of all business men if nominated to-day. He should have the unanimous support of the Republican Convention. If nominated he will not only get all the Republican votes, but will be solid with a large share of the Business men in the Democratic party, as the compliment will be returned, as was in the case of our last City Treasurer, who was a Democrat. but was largely supported by Republicans, knowing his integrity and fitness for the place.

A TAXPAYER.

Political. A MEETING OF THE FlisT WARD STRAIGHT Republican Club will be held at the Pacific Hotel Club-Rooms this evening at 8 o'clock. Republicans of the ward are invited to asjend. THE CITIZENS OF THE TWELFTH WARD WILL hold a meeting at campbell Hail, corner van Buren-st, and Campbell-av., to-night for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Joseph D. Everett, Esq., for Alderman. Miscellaneous.

I MERT E. STORES WILL ADDRESS THE FIRST

Hed Ribbon Club this evening in their new quarters at 104 Twenty-second-st.

MR. CHARLES W. ELLIOTT LECTURES FOR the Chicago Society of Decorative Art. at 3 o'clocithis afternoon at the Lydian Art Gallery, on "House hold Life and Art in England in the Time of Queen Elizabeth." Elizabeth."

M.R. FRANK PEASE HAVING ARRIVED FROM
Buffalo, those ladles who were invited to meet him
will assemble at Hershey Hall at 2 p. m. to-day.

SPECIAL UNION SERVICES PREPARATORY TO
North Side revival meetings—The Rev. Dr. Goodwin will preach and Mr. George C. Stebbins will sing at
the Lincoln Park Church, corner Sophia and Mohawksta., this evening at 7:30 o'clock! THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING IN LOWER FAK-well Hall to-day will be led by the Rev. A. Youker. THERE WILL BE A LECTURE ON THE MUSIC OF Cathedral, West washington and Peoria-sts. J. H. Knowlea, assisted by the Cathedral, when the lecture of the Cathedral, which is the lecture of the Cathedral, west washington and Peoria-sts. by the Rev. J. H. Knowlea, assisted by the Cathedral Choir. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OR THE Chicago Christian Association will be held at 7:30 o'clock b. m. at 221 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 9:30 A. M. IMPORTANT SPECIALTIES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioness.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabash-av., WILL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION Wednesday, March 12.

AT 9:30 A. M., -

3,000 CASES ASSORTED SPRING STYLE Boots, Shoes,

This sale will include lots from all the best and prominent manufacturers of the country. This will be found to be A CHOICE LOT OF GOODS.

Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Works. THURSDAY, March 13, at 9:30 a. m.,

SLIPPERS.

Glassware. Crockery, Tinware, Brackets, Chandeliers WE SHALL SELL A FULL LINE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CROCKERY Also a good assortment of Table Cutlery, a large lot Tinware, Brackets, Chandellers, Founts, Silvered Re-flectors, and a line of Assorted Glassware, Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auerra

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., TUESDAY'S SALE March 11, at 9:30 o'clock Special Furniture Sale.

lose several invoices of fine and medium Parior Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Marble-Top Tables, res, Carpets, etc., Also an invoice of 50 dozen ips, Giassware, School Slates, Plated Ware, Gas cures, and 500 boxes Cigars. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctra

At No. 15 Twenty-second-st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE! AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, at 10 o'clock,
the entire Furniture of large Brick House, consisting
of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchan Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware.

sale peremptory, owner leaving the city. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneen BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta. 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE

WEDNESDAY. March 12 at 5:30 o'clock, at our sales rooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers. REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Handolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

84 & 86 BANDOLPH-ST. At 3-Story Marble-Front Residence. 1.001 Wabash-av., THE ENTIRE PURNITURE, CARPETS, Ac., Ac.,

AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, March 11, at 10 o'clock. PARLOR SUITS. CHAMBER SETS.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Anctioneers.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

Situated in Store 368 State-st., consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Cutlery, Ribbons, Embroidery, Laces, etc., also Showcases, Fixtures, and one large Burgia-Proof Safe, almost new; will be sold on WEDNENDAY, March 12, at 10 o'clock. The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, in lost to suit the trade.

JOHN GELDER, Auctioneer.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av. REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK FULL LINES OF SPRING GOODS. BY T. E. STACY. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Furniture of a 14-Room House at Auction, On TUESDAY, March 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., at House 5:9 and 511 Wabash-av., up stairs. The furniture consists of Parior Seta, Marble-top Chamber Suita, Early Chairs, Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpeta, Pictures, Ornamenta, Crockery, Stoves, &c.

D. LONG, Salesman. D. LONG, Salesman.

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Lake HEINT'PS REMEDY.
Diabetes, Gravel, General Debility, Retention or points in the Back, Loins, and Side, Diatitle are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. TRY
HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists.

WEDDING CARDS CANDY.

NOTICE. NOTICE. VALUABLE MILL-LOTS, WATER-POWER, CITY LOTS, CANAL FRANCHISES, ETC., to be sold at

SCALES. PALGUANAS SCALES

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indersed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mett, New York; Dr. Bayes, Boston; Professor Genth. Philadelphia, etc. hold only in caus, by all Grocers.

E. Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to cell them at 20 cus, a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain slam. The continued use of Alum produces, griping, consupation, indigestion, headache, and dyspeptia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the fact, etc.

VOLUME XX

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New Spring Sha quality, \$1.00 a y A better line of D Heavy Gros Gra yard. Our Gros Grain Silk

\$1.50 a 3 Will compare favo our \$2 quality of las 500 PIE

Handsome Trimmir shades, 65c, 75c a y We will continue or **Black Dres**

Our prices are 15 p er than those of house. We are receiving

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EVENING In all the latest shad

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and money cheerfully 121 & 123 S CHICAC

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LAZARUS SIL FOR RI From May 1, 1879, the very de PFICE, No. 128 Washington-st., lace, east and adjoining CHAMBH out available Banking or Freigi

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The stores on Wabash-av. now Leiter & Co., either separately or t MEAD & O MANANNE, OPTICIAN. T PRICELESS ine Spectacles suited to all sigh les. Opera and Field Glasses, opes. Barometers. &c.

BRAID. LADII STAFFORD WILL OUTWEAR AN OCEAN STEAMS

To Glassow, Liverpool, Dublin, B from Pier 43 N. R., foot of Canal-STATE OF VINDIANA.

TATE OF VINGINIA.

Thist Cohon, 85 to 870, according Retains tickets, \$100 to \$120. Se tarm tickets, \$75. Steerage at low AUSTIN BALDWI JAMES WARRACK, General 124 Washin

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NORTH GERMA New York

Steamers sail every Saturday
Southsmuton and Bremen. PT
London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From
mpton, London, Havre, and Bren
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reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO.
A.Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.
Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL ANGLIA, March 15, 11 am i CINC.
ANGHORIA, Men'22, 3 pm i DEVO
CALIPNIA. Men'24, 8 a.m i CASI
Cabins \$65 to \$80. Excursion Tie HENDERSON BROTHERS. WHITE STA

Carrying the United States and New York and Liverpool. For pa Pany's office, 48 South Clarkest. ALFRED LAGERGHEN, Go To Drafts on Great Britain and CUNARD MAT

Salling three times a week toris. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, ark and Randolph-sts., Chicaler and Randolph-sts.

GORE & CO., TRADE SALE GOODS,

ON SA LES.

RCH 11, 9:30 A. M. ST SPECIALTIES. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. RE & CO., OUT AT AUCTION

ay, March 12. CASES

Shoes,

arch 13, at 9:30 a. m.,

Glassware, Cutlery, **Chandeliers** AMERICAN CROCKERY nt of Table Cutlery, a large lo nandellers, Founts, Silvered Re-assorted Glassware. intry merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

POMEROY & CO., AY'S SALE , at 9:30 o'clock.

urniture Sale. nces of fine and medium Parlor unges, Sofas, Marble-Top Tables, Also an invoice of 50 dozer school Slates, Plated Ware, Gar es Cigars. N. POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs. wenty-second-st.,

met and South Park-avs., D FURNITURE! AUCTION, NING, MARCH 12 at 10 o'clock of large Brick House, consisting Dining-Room, and Kitchen Ful ding, Crockery and Glassware. BUTTERS & CO.,

NITURE AUCTION,
th 12, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesandolph-st.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneere. SDAY TRADE SALE

FANCY DRY GOODS. urnishing Goods, etc., CH 13, at 9:50 o'clock a. m., at our 175 Mandolph-st. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. IM. BARKER & CO.,

RANDOLPH-ST. Tarble-Front Residence, Wabash-av. RNITURE, CARPETS, Ac., &c. AUCTION, ig, March 11, at 10 o'clock.

R SUITS. AMBER SETS

ENTIRE

GULAR SALE OF DES, AND SLIPPERS, AUCTION, ARCH 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK: IES OF SPRING GOODS. L MORTGAGE SALE.

4-Room House at Auction, reh 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., at House av.. up stairs. The furniture con-Maribe top Chamber Suits. Easy ussels and Wool Carpets, Pictures, Fy, Stoves, &c.

T. E. STACY, Auctioneer. MEDICAL.

Disbetes, gravel, General Debility, Retention or Incontinease Curio, and Stee Disbetes, Gravel, General Debility, Retention or Incontinease Curio, and Stee Disbetes Curio, and Stee Disbetes Curio, and Stee Disbetes Curio, and Appendix Returned Siccott, and Appendix Returned Stee Curio, and Appendix Returned Ste

NOTES & CARDS, Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Money, Stationery and Fine Tengraving, S. D. Childs & Co., 76 Washington-St., Cor, Dearborn

CELEBRATED THEOUGH-out the Union-expressed to all parts, 1 lb and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago. OTICE.

e terms as previously advertised.

DWARD-APPLETON,
HAS. ADAMS, Jun.,
1. BENYON,
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SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

KING

emists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Grocers. urge you to buy them, because they BASSICK'S LUCK.

How a Penniless Old Prospector Struck It Rich in Rosita.

Reminiscences of a Miner-Around the Fireside at One-Armed Kate's.

s Gold and Silver Hine that Has Perplexed the Scientists and Defied All Theories.

A True Story in Dialect.

Time's Fall, the day was fa'r, Tom Taggart stood behind the bar; The neighbors round the counter drawed, and calmly drinked and chawed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 2.—We were sitting around the stove, five or six of us, the other wening at One-Armed Kate's. With a single exception, all were old miners who had lived all the way from ten to twenty years in the Rockies, and had prospected more holes in the ground than there are cinnamon bears in Gunnison County. The conversation, beginning on general topics, gradually drifted into personal

"War you ever down about Rosita and the Silver Cliff districk," inquired one of the party, ddressing his remarks to a long, shambling, heavy-bearded individual in top-boots, who with one leg thrown over the other, and one enormous foot resting on the edge of the stove, sat tilted back in his chair at a dangerous angle. The person thus spoken to took deliberate aim at a sawdust spittoen on the other side of the store, and fired with deadly precision. He then carefully changed legs and replied:
"I hev."

The audience waited. After a considerable pause, Mr. Richardson discharged another round of ammunition and repeated:
"I hev, Mr. Simmons."

"It war nigh about three yar ago," he continued, "when me and my pardner struck Rosits and worked along in the Pokyhontus. They warn't much show then for prospecting. Men had been thar afore and dug over the duried old hill and give it up. They was holes ground so thick that you darsent step off the traff fur fear of goin' down."

"Ever know old Bassick over thar?" inter-

rupted Simmons.
"Know him? Should think I did. Warn't me and my pardner grub-stakin' him for nigh onto a yar before he struck it rich? Why, the old sinner couldn't git a job nowhar, and we boys all kinder took pity on him, his old woman being sickly-like and taking in washing at odd times, and him and her heving a large family. Old Bassick war a queer humpity-back chap and no use in a mine, but he war always tramping about the camp and peekin' into all the holes what hed been abandoned by the boys. Once in a while he'd

COME. ROUND AND WANT A STAKE,

come. Round and want a stake, and we'd gen'ly chip in and give him enough to get a bar'l of flour or a hunk of bacon."
"I've heerd of Old Bassick lots," remarked Simmons musingly, "but I never knowed jest how he struck it."
"Waal, it war queer, sure enough. You see, as he war sliding around that ar Round Mountain one day he come to a hole in the ground, which it hed been dug into and then kinder left, as being no account. So Old Bassick he looked into this hole, and he says to immelf, 'Mebbe they's mineral, mebbe not.' With that he jumps down and picks away, and picks away, and keeps on pickin'. Sure enough, himeby he comes to some sand between the bowlders which it looks like ore, and then he goes off and gits it assayed."
"War she big!" eagerly inquired one of the listeners.

"War she big?" eagerly inquired one of the listeners.

"Waal, she war in the eightles somewhar, I believe, but the boys all larfed when they heerd on it. They couldn't nohow think as Old Bassick hed ever struck anything. And, do you know, it war a week or more afore the old cuss would git anybody to work fur him. He come to me and says, 'Dick, P'll give you three and a harta day ef you will come onto my mine,' and I kinder winked at the boys, and I says, 'Whar I spour mine, Bassick?' He turned onto me as groud as could be, and he says: 'Up yar about hart a mile, Mister Richardson.'"

"So, some of us boys, jest fur a joke, said as we'd go up and take a look at it. Sure enough, when we got thar we found the old man

and we all hired to him on the spot fur three fifty, though the wages otherwise war no than two and two fifty."

"Good luck enough fur you," interrupted one

than two and two fifty."

"Good luck enough fur you," interrupted one of the party.

The miner reached down into his boot-leg and extracted a huge slice of tobacco, calmly bit off a mouthful, replaced the remnant, and replied:

"Old Bassick war no fool. He worked along fur a month, and when pay-day come he gov us jest two dollars a day all round. They warn't no use of kicking, seeing as how the durned old mine hed got developed so as he could git all the men he wanted at that ar price. No; Old Bassick warn't no fool."

This explanation caused a general laugh, in which, however, the last speaker did not join.

"We went down nigh onto sixty feet," he routinued gravery, and then all of a sudden the mineral give out, give out completely. Take it all around, that ar mine of Old Bassick's war the queerest and the cussedest mine. Nobody rould ever make it out. All them scientific bilers as examined it said as how it was a phenomanoun, and they couldn't make nothing out of it nohow. You see it warn't no strata, nor sand cerbonates, nor nothing of that sort, but like as if it war a chimbly growing right up out of the yarth, and as if it had been filled up with bowlders and then the stream of mineral roured in. You could scrape one of them ar bowlders with a knife and git a dollar's worth of horn silver off it. The screenings alone would assay 200 and 300 ounces. The durndest mine!"

"Too bad she give out at sixty feet," re-

"Too bad she give out at sixty feet," re-"Wait a minnit! That ain't all. You see,
we hed got down about forty feet when Old
Basick got it into his head to have the ore

ASSAYED FOR GOLD.

ASSAYED FOR GOLD.

It war a fool kind of a idee, fur nobody had ever heerd of gold in that ar region. But he war an uneasy old chap, and always assaying every few feet we got down. As I war saying, he one day took a notion to hey the ore assayed fur gold, and do you believe it, ef the durned ore didn't run up to \$300 a ton of wire gold."

"I remember now of hearn' tell as how they was gold thar," said Simmons.

"And, oh, warn't Old Bassick mad, though, when he diskivered it! He jest jumped up and down, and pulled his har out to think as how he hed missed all that ar gold previous. And didn't he make tracks for the smelter lively, whar he hed a lot of mineral stored—five or six

he hed missed all that ar gold previous. And didn't he make tracks for the smelter lively, whar he hed a lot of mineral stored—five or six tons—and buy it all back? Oh, no! You see that ar smelter treated only fur silver, and he jest carted all that ore up to another place as fast as he could cart it."

"But she give out at sixty feet," remarked me of the hearers.

"Yaas. And thet nigh broke the old man's heart. He come around as humble as could be, and he says, 'Boys, they must be another chamber somewhar. Dig onto her, for God's sake.' Waat they war a full six weeks thet we spent hunting up the trace. We drifted out in every direction, every man for himself like. I tell you Old Bassick's credit run low in them days. The bank wouldn't trust him a cent's worth, and he war completely busted. One day me and my pardner run onto her agin all of a suden, a full thirty foot away from the first shaft, and running down perpendickler jest like the other. It war a miracle we struck it. As soon as Old Bassick hearn of it—he war atop of the shaft at the time—he slung his hat up in the yar and

all round the windlass. Bimeby he sobered up, and the next day he war as proud and lofty-like as ever he war in the early diggings of the mine. No gratitude at all, the old sinner. Never said 'Thank you' to me and my pard. Went off and bought the finest house in town with high-toned first three distributes and is worth now high with high-toned furniture, and is worth now his

"How could he git the boys to work for him, being so treecherous!"
"How could he git the boys to work for him, being so treecherous!"
"Waai, they's only two other mines besides his'n thet war of any account in the camp, and at that time Leadville warn't heerd of, and it war work or no grub. The boys all hated him, though. I remember the old man brought in a foreman to work in the shaft, and this foreman's name war Ritchie,—he's now studying for a ministry in Californy,—and he war cross and jest the kind of a feller to suit old Bassick. So the boys put up a job on him one day. You see this yar Ritchie war doing the timber work himself inside the shaft, and there war stulls cross-ways to support the timbers. So one might the might shift shot (blasted) out the rock behind the timbers, leaving 'em unprotected like and liable to fall in sudden. In the morning down comes Ritchie in' the shaft and steps stulls, when the whole

thing came crashing down, and he fell thirty feet to the bottom of the shaft."

"Did it kill him?"

"Waal, no; he only got his eye blacked a little. But the queerest thing was thet one of the very men as put up the job on him got smashed. He war a standing on the ladder like, thinking as he war safe, and watching to see Ritchie get killed, when one of the stulls jest took him in the head and laid him out as nice and purty as ef the job hed been done by a navy."

"That war about the right thing, too."
"Waal, I believe the boys did carry the joke a

JEST A TRIFLE.

trifle,

JEST A TRIFLE,

teo fur. But did you ever hear how Old Bassick got cheated out of five ton of ore?"

"No."

"Cane day thar come along a feller all fixed up in store clothes, and said as how he war from New York; and war agent fur a reduction works thar, and how his firm could pay a bugger price fur ore than Hill's at Blackhawk, wher the old man war a-shipping then. So Bassick jest picked out five ton of his best mineral and sent it on to the address give him by the New York chap. And that war the last he ever heerd of that ar mineral. But the way Old Bassick need to swear when any one ast him about that ar ore was awful."

There was a pause in the conversation. Finally some one inquired:

"War yew ever down at Silver Cliff?"

"Two years ago," replied the miner, "I war around Silver Cliff considabul. I see as they are making an excitement thar now over fresh diskiveries. But I can't believe in it, knowing as I do, the quality of the districk. Silver Cliff is only four mile from Rosita, and the cliff itself is no more than a twenty-foot hill. They is leads in plain sight all around thar, but none of em while I was thar could ever be worked to pay. The veins in the granite are gen'ly slim, and run from eight to thirty ounces. They war a big excitement thar two year ago. A chap named Duna come down from the Black Hills to Silver Cliff, and he hed a lot of ore that he brung with him. So one day he salted a shaft, and it assayed as high as a thousand ounces. Inside of forty-eight hours every foot of ground for two mile around war staked off in claims, and ten is assayed as high as a thousand ounces. Inside of forty-eight hours every foot of ground for two mile around war staked off in claims, and the rush war big. Dunn sold a high interest in his shaft fur a stack of money, and got away afore the game war found out. Regarding the present excitement, I ain't pertending to say nothing."

CURRENT OPINION.

CURRENT OPINION.

Sour-Apple Trees. Buffalo Express (Rep.).

Jeff Davis is attracting too much attention. Have we a sour-apple tree among us?

Kentucky Democracy. Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

There are 90,000 men in Kentucky who are

unable to read and write. The average Demo-cratic majority in Kentucky is about 90,000. A Suggestion. Dayton Journal (Rep.).
The Confederate Democratic Congress should

set apart one day of the extra session for eulogies upon the late "illustrious" J. Wilkes His Record. Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).
Blackburn's stock is rising. He is a Southern man, entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served throughout the War. It is admitted that

Randall can show no such record. Gummery's Kindness Overlooked. Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.). Ex-Gov. Tilden has begun to accept nomins tions for 1880. He seems, however, to have overlooked the half-dozen or more that have been tendered him by Mr. Montgomery Blair.

Another Bigger Man. Circeiand Herald (Rep.).

Is there nobody to say a good word for Benedict Arnold about these days? Surely it would be quite in order for some able-bodied Brigadier to arise to explain that Benedict was really a bigger man than old Washington.

A Grumble. Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

The Potter Investigation Committee has cost the country between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and a

peculiar feature is that it hasn't been able to tell the country a single thing that it didn't know before, if we may except the establishment of the fact that Jim Anderson can tell more lies in a given time than any other free-

The South Solid for Jeff. Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.). There are comparatively few men in the South who have any serious liking for Mr. Davis. By downfall of the Confederacy. So long, how-ever, as he is denied his civil and political rights, or is sought to be degraded because he was President of the Confederate States, the South will be solid for him.

The Ticket After All. What this country needs is a Presidential aspirant who will have, like the King of Burmah,

the courage of his aspirations: No one man can do all that; but how does ticket strike the world: Bogardus and E. Per-

Giving Them to the East. San Francisco Alt.. The proposition to send to Eastern cities a few thousand of our Mongolian visitors meets with so much favor that an organization will probably be made to endeavor to carry the plan into operation. The field is evidently nearly worked out for many of the Chinese now here, and they will gladly offer themselves to the managers for the Six Companies, if the inducements of transportation and employment are offered.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).
The Baltimore Sun, a Democratic paper, con cludes an editorial concerning the late Congress with the philosophical reflection that, "though it did some harm and not much good, and falled in many particulars to command the respect of the country at large, it did not do all the harm of which it was thought to be capale." That is doubtful; we are inclined to think it did all the harm it knew how to do.

Ruined Again by Cheap Labor. "San Flancisco go hellee!" said an enraged Celestial on Chatham street, yesterday. He had just hear the latest. "Chinaman goodee man as Melican. Hoodlum too dam flesh. Makee steal all Johna money. Sit down, no walkee stein an oblind dlunk full as bed-tickee, Go San Flancisco makee Hodlum's jaw blokee. That's kind tootholickee John's. Have a dlink!" We walked in and had one with John. Before paying for it he excused himself and went out into the yard. The back fence was low, and we paid for the drinks.

The Democracy's "Fool Friends."
Peoria (Ill.) Democrat (Dem.). The Democracy constantly suffers from its fool friends." Lamar, in the Senate on Sunday night, gave to the Republicans the biggest and wickedest kind of a club with which to knock our brains out, in his scoundrelly eulogy of Jeff Davis. That same Lamar has done ble
Democratic cause more damage during the past
two years than all the Republican presses and
orators from Maine to California. He is simply
an educated fool, who might do in a Professor's
chair in a college, where he once was, but he has
no more political sense than a hollow and rotten
Mississippi gum-tree.

Besides, Lamar never
was a Democrat, but an old Weige

was a Democrat, but an old Wnig.

Boston Advertiser (R.p.).

What the Democrats complain of is, that the President has not given himself away, and confessed that he was not elected, by refusing to appoint any members of the Florida and Louisi-ana Boards to office on the ground that they were guilty of fraud. If they had done that, they would have been able to make out the case they have labored in vain to make out. Because he has treated these men as if they had done their duty honestly, he is, without an atom of proof, and in violation of all rules of evidence, to say nothing of fairness and charity, accused of this standalous, infamous corruption. Having failed to establish by reputable testimony the truth of their libels, the Democracy have determined, nevertheless, to assume their truth, and have undertaken to accomplish by slander what they could not do by testimony. they would have been able to make out the case

The Voice of Michigan. Detroit Post (Rep.).

Senator Chandler's brief but strong speech on the Democratic proposition to pension Jeff.

Davis spoke the sentiments of the people of

ness, and point which are refreshing to hear once more in the Senate. That is the roice of Michigan Republicanism and of Michigan loyal-ty. It is "stalwart" and unmistakable. It has no apologies to make for loyalty to the Union. no apologies to make for loyalty to the Union, and no soft beg-your-pardons for speaking Northern opinions in the presence of the Democratic Confederates. While it does not wantonly seek to introduce disagreeable topics of discussion, yet when the topic of the Rebellion is raised, it talks out like a strong, manly, determined patriot, and calls treason treason, and Rebels Rebels. Any Democratic Confederate Senator who is uncertain as to how much weight should be ascribed to that speech may safely assume that the State of Michigan was talking in those remarks.

The Dollars of the Fathers.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rev.).

The silver dollars are accumulating in the Treasury so fast that ways and means are to be considered to put them in circulation. It has dawned upon the intelligence of the Department that they may be used in the payment o salaries, and in satisfying the appropriations made by the last Congress. Why not? They made by the last Congress. Why not? They are legal-tender, lawful money, cois of the realm, so to speak. Why not pay the salaries of the officers of the Government in them, and those of members of Congress as well? The Forty-sixth Congress is soon to meet in extra session. Its labors are not likely to be such as to entitle Senators and Representatives to fine gold. Let them be paid in the round, white, and beautiful dollars of the fathers, which were good enough for Jefferson, Jackson, and other titular Democratic divinities, and should not be spurned by their disciples. Pay off the extra session in silver exclusively; that would be the best initiative of the effort to relieve the Treasury of its plethors.

One of the Results. Philadelphia North American (Rep.).
One of the unanticipated results of the reumption of specie-payments is the transfer of an unexpected amount of foreign capital to this country in search of investments. The first oken of this was the establishment of a large Dutch banking and commission house in New York; and this has been followed by the placing of the new Canadian loan in New York and Philadelphia. This is the first foreign loan ever offered in this city, and such an event would have been deemed impossible a year or two ago. We have been so accustomed to going to Great Britain to borrow that the idea of lending to Canada on better terms than she can borrow abroad seems at first preposterous. But the loan is now offered by brokers in this city, and one of the largest Freuch banking-houses is represented in New York now by its Managing Director, who seeks to establish a branch in the seaboard cities. London will still continue to be the clearing-house of the world, but every year sees a larger proportion of the world's commerce and trade transacted without paying her bankers to make the exchanges. offered in this city, and such an event would

A California View of the Chinese-Bill Veto. There is now no doubt that the anti-Chinese bill will be vetoed-and it may be that the official announcement of the fact will reach us before this issue of the Bee goes to press. It is announced that the Cabinet is a unit in favor of the veto, and that the main reasons for vetoing will be given as the abrogation of the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty by the bill under consideration-and that this mode of annulling treaties is not in accordance with custom. And the President having declined to sign the bill there is not the least chance of passing it over his head. Knowing the public sentiment of the Eastern States upon this subject, as well as we do, through the press, their pulpits, and by reason of much intercourse with representative men residing in that section, the Bee has not hoped for the President's approval, hence it will

men residing in that section, the Bee has not hoped for the President's approval, hence it will not be disappointed.

We of California must look the facts squarely in the face. It will not benefit us to abuse the President or his Cabinet because of this action. In this matter they are but representing the sentiment of the American people. California is a small place in this great nation. She may have a million inhabitants, but there are 45,000,000 elsewhere within the confines of this Republic. From their standpoint the President is doing right; and it is no doubt true that most of those in California who favor the bill in question would oppose it if they were residing in the Eastern States. Men are controlled by their feelings, political and otherwise, by circumstances and surroundings. What we are often depends on where we are, who and what we come in contact with; hence it would be strange if the workers of California were not opposed to the Chinese, and it would be stranger still if the makers of public opinion in the East were opposed to them. The only thing to be wondered at in this connection is, not that the President and his Cabinet are unanimous for a veto, but that the bill ever passed.

not that the President and his Cabinet are unatimous for a veto, but that the bill ever passed Congress. Indeed, California was astonished when she awoke one morning and found that it had passed the House, and she was still more astonished next morning when she was assured that it had passed the Senate!

Nothing but the pressure of political reasons could have passed the bill through Congress at this time. It was passed not to benefit this coast, but to benefit political organizations. It was not adopted as a measure of justice, but as one of expediency, and therefore Californians should not delude themselves with the idea that the anti-Chinese cause is popular outside of the Pacific coast. In time it may be, but a long time may be required before the people of the Pacific coast. In time it may be, but a long time may be required before the people on the other side can be educated up to it, unless they are carefully managed. Make them mad and nothing can be done; coax them and watch your opportunity, and all obstacles may be overcome. Once really sangry, these people would rather confer citizenship on the Chinese than not. They even now have an idea that California wants to bulldoze them; and that they will not submit to. The South, with its 8,000,000, tried this and failed, and it would be folly for California to make the attempt. In this view tried this and failed, and it would be folly for California to make the attempt. In this view of the case it will readily be seen that after the veto, over which the whole East will rejote, it would be folly for California to get angry atand, above all, it would be criminal in her people in every sense to abuse or maltreat a Chinaman. Let not California be disgraced by an assault upon these Mongols or on any of them, for, so sure as they are outraged in such manner as to offend the now arouse! public sentiment of the East, the cry will be, "Give them the ballot," and that would be the worst thing, politically speaking, that could happen to this coast. No doubt the treaty will be in some manner modified, and all California can properly do is to protest in a respectful manner and to

do is to protest in a respectful manner and t HUMOR. For The Tribune.
A fall of rain: A wet autumn. The main chants: Songs of the sea. A big miss-take: Marrying a fat girl. The Spirit of the Times: Crooked whisky. Women seldom keep Lent-Si-lent, we mean. A news-stand: The home of the female gos-People who bruit scandal about belong to the bruit creation.

A Justice of the Peace may honestly altude to his calling as "one of the fine arts." "That's snooze to me," as the man observed when told that he slept too "loud." it is a libel on a man about to be hanged to say that he "can't take a choke." The more a man preys, the more certain is he to be damned—by those he preys upon. Just because she snores, a refined man will not refer to his wife as "a regular snorter." "Caws and effect," said the farmer as h ruefully surveyed a field of corn devastated b

It is painful to see a man trying to "make this mind," who has no mind to make up. We suppose that a misunderstanding at altar, between candidates for marriage, may be termed an altar-cation. When a man dies from the effects of drink, is proper to say that he has been "spirited away."

The manager of a country theatre, whose audience consisted one night of but two men, both drunk, declared that he had a "full house." A paragrapher always feels as though his mission in this world was nearly accomplished when he discovers two or three of his antiquated and disabled jokes in a patent-medicine al-

"Are modern physicians in favor of bleeding?" asks a correspondent. Having recently liquidated a doctor's bill, we speak from experience when we answer, They are. when an old curmudgeon, on taking leave of a certain young lady, commanded her to hand him his hat, he was politely referred to the servant, with the assurance that she was the handmaid of the establishment.

"Boys," said the schoolmaster, "can any of you tell me the meaning of 'a local hit?!" 'I can," replied a little shaver whose father was connected with a morning journal. "A 'local' hit means a newspaper-reporter punched." Then

the youngsterfelt as though he was a light-weight interviewer who had been severely punched himself. "Edward," sail the mother of a little 6-year-old, "why did yeu remain on the sidewalk after that bad boy had challenged you to a fight?" "Because, Mamma," replied the em-bryo paragrapher, "I was Ed-defied, you know, and wanted to see the fun."

The New York Herald thinks that men who are unable to discuss their provender without first pinning a napkimabout their necks should "practice in a gymnsium." We are of the opinion that such bibulous fellows should be furnished with a high chair and a nurse, and be fed with a spoon. But, joking aside, Mr. P. I. Man, don't you occasionally sheld your own immaculate linen with a napkin! H.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mexican Pensione Mexican Pensioners.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Chicago, March 10.—Will you let a few "old soldiers" fully understand the following: (1) Did the bill introduced in Congress by Gen. Shields for pensioning Mexican soldiers on the 28th of February become a law! (2) Was the appropriation made for the payment of arrears of pensions passed! WILLIAM B. ADAMS, Seventh Illinois Volunteers (Mexican). [1. The bill pensioning all the men who served as volunteers in the Mexican fight during the

remainder of their lives upon the overburdened taxpayers did not become a law. It passed the Senate, and stopped there. 2. An appropriaion of \$28,000,000 was made to pay "arrears of pensions" (as far as it will go for that purpose) out of any money in the Treasury.-ED.]

Railroad Accident.
To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 10.—There was an accident Saturday afternoon at about 1 o'clock near Dwight, on the Chicago, Alton, & St. Louis Railroad, of which, to my surprise, no mention was made in any morning paper. The rain, on which I was a passenger, jumped the track, and but for the softness of the ground at once deeply imbedding the cars and the breaking of the engine coupling, there would have been another indiscriminate slaughter. Every-body present, as far as I could gather, assigned the same cause,—rotten sleepers, and consequent spreading of one rail and breaking of the other. That we escaped with only slight hurts is no merit of the managers of the road. I well under-stand that these gentlemen should be desirous of hushing up such occurrences, but think it is everybody's duty to assist in bringing them to public notice, hence these lines. Yours respectfully,

Of the City of New York.

The Municipal Debt.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO March 10.—Is it not the duty of the City Comptroller, under the requirements of the State Constitution and the City Charter, to provide annually in the Appropriation bill for the payment, discharge, and final extinguish ment of one-twentieth part of the municipa debt, or for the whole debt within twenty years from its inception? Otherwise the whole debt of a given issue would fall due in one year, and of a given issue would fall due in one year, and the intent of the Constitution is that the inunicipality shall get out of debt, and not get a continuance and extension by substituting a new issue of bonds. Eight years have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution, and during that period nearly half of the city debt should have been finally discharged. Had former City Councis applied the excess of expenditures to the liquidation of the city debt, real estate in Chicago would have been enhanced in value at least 10 per cept as the direct result of prudent, economical administration. M. C. S.

Town Assessor. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 10.—Among the officers to be elected at our coming city election is that of As-sessor for the South Town. This is the most important office of all in the list, the Mayor tione excepted.

This Assessor will have the fixing of values of

the South Town under his complete control,-of personal and real property,—the most important election district outside of New York or Boston. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the taxpayers of South Chicago to have elected a man of good character, good index elected as man of good character, good indexment, and intelligence to that office, and to sink all party lines and personal preferences in order to accomplish that object. I think as citizens we have seen enough and suffered enough of unjust and unequal assessments during the past five years to justify a selection from such men as James H. Reis, J. G. Shortail, B. W. Thomas, or men of like character, who have property intermen of like character, who have property-interests as well as their good names at stake. C.

To the Editor of The Tribune ALTO PASS, Ill., March 8 .- 1 have no doubt there is good cause for the complaint abroad of unsound meats, and that, too, apart from any claim made to offset it by the statement of meat being bought by irresponsible parties and shipped without reference to quality.

Twice I have bought on 'Change in Chicago, through my commission house, in different years, small lots of fresh cut hams, or in dry alt, for home curing. They were bought fo best in the market. On arrival they showed in-dications of unsoundness from want of bleed-ing. After curing this became very apparent, and all were unsound about the bone.

The cause I assigned, from the appearance, was that in the staughter-house the work of kill ing and cleaning had been pushed too fast. The hogs were in the scald before sufficiently bled, and cut up before cooled.

I think this will account for a good deal of spoiled meat shipped from Chicago as sound. It will not cure properly and keep when in this condition.

I paid the price of a straight article, was dis-appointed both times, and know that my com-mission house was not at fault. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Clara Louise's Tollettes.

CFICAGO, March 9 .- I saw in a recent edition of one of the city papers a statement of vast importance to the ladies of the "profession, particularly to those who coruscate in the dra natic firmament as "stars." It was this: "Clara Louise Kellogg wears the most expensive toilettes of any woman on the stage." Mon dieu! I am astounded; is it possible? What has become of Modjeska's marvels of man-millinery? Where is Fanny Davenport and her gorgeous trappings? Where are all of Mary Anderson's new clothes, about which the interviewers went into ecstasies last fall? Ladles, is it possible that all your well-managed interviews of last fall are to be overshadowed by a single sentence? Never! Without doubt the enterprising reporter was bribed by the shrewd Strakosch to write that, for Clara Louise is soon to be here, and—well, feminine curiosity is proverbial, even if it pays \$2 per seat. Such statements as the above are permicious in the ex-"Clara Louise Kellogg wears the most expen verbial, even if it pays \$2 per seat. Such statements as the above are permicious in the extreme, and caiculated to decelve the "dear public," and lead them into a blind acquiescence, and thus the magnificent caparisons of Davenport, Modleska, ct al., will be as the "sweetness wasted on the desert alr." On, ladies, to the fray; let us be treated to more column interviews even if they have to be paid for. Anything the sour reputations, or else go.

Rodonom.

Consolidate the Park Boards.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 10.—Next to the three Town Boards, the three Park Boards are the most expensive luxuries which the taxpayers of Chicago ever set before their servants the officeholders. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that these six institutions or Boards cost the people half a million dollars a year-money thrown away. And were not taxpayers generally a pack of fools, who think any fool good enough to legislate for them, and any knave fit to run the machinery that chips off the annual tax on their property, they would go at once to Springfield and compel the Legislature to so simplify the business of collecting and disbursing the revenues that the City of Chicago would be better governed than it now is for one-third to one-half the present cost.

New York City has but one Park Board or Commission and no one will pretend to see

New York City has but one Park Board or Commission, and no one will pretend to say that her park system is not as well administered with one set of men as ours with three. All the park taxes and special assessments could be collected by the County Treasurer, and disbursed by him upon the order and audit of a General Park Commission, consisting of three members, one from each Division of the city. Let the Legislature be petitioned to consolidate not only the Town Boards but the Park Boards by an act that would harmonize the action of both bodies; then let the Governor appoint three Park Commissioners with power to appoint a Secretary, missioners with power to appoint three rark Com-missioners with power to appoint a Secretary, and such official aids as may be needed, the County Treasurer acting as ex-officio Treasurer of the Board. Under this arrangement but one office would be required, ten Commissioners

would be dispensed with, and the park system greatly simplified, and many thousands of dollars annually saved to the taxpayers, who are being devoured on every hand by Town, City, County, and State Boards of various kinds,—ail legalized to take as large a percentage from the value of each man's property as he will stand without bloodshed or revolution.

M. C. S.

Landlord and Tenant. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, March 10.—Will you have the kind-

ness to inform me of the length of the period of notice required to be given to a landlord by monthly tenant previous to moving? Take the case where such a terant pays in advance on the lst of every month, is he bound, if he con-templates moving at the end of the month, to give notice on the 1st? If he does so he may find himself in this dilemma: Supposing shortly after giving notice he finds a house which just suits him; if it is emptyland he desires to secure it, he will find himself obliged to rent it at once therwise some one else may take it. Should he rent it, he will have to pay for it from the he reut it, he will have to pay for it from the moment he takes it. Thus during the currency of one month he may be paying two rents, one for the house he occupies, the other for the one he rents for future occupation. Again, should he defer taking a house until nearly the close of the month, he may be unable to secure one in time, and meanwhile his present landlord may have rented the house he occupies to another tenant. In that case the luckless tenant finds himself without a house to remain in or one to go to. Now is there no middle course open which might obviate this, such as deferring notice until the middle of the month? Please enlighten me and others on this point and oblige, yours respectfully,

J. F. COWPAR.

Is Angell a Criminal?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 8.—In the face of recent vents many may think this a senseless ques tion, while those who have a knowledge of the nervous system and the effect upon it of great and long-continued grief will, if acquainted with the facts of the case, take a very different view of it. Few men have suffered as Angell has suffered. A few years since he was seemingly at the zenith of worldly happiness. Suddenly all was blank. His subsequent career is but the result of that terrible shock. I have no apology for crime, nor have I stone to cast at poor Angell. By the number that have been hurled at him one might infer that this community is a at him one might lofer that this community is a goddlike one,—not that there dwell in our midst and trusted as honored citizens bank-robbers, thieving post-office and other officials whose crime, acknowledging Angell to be morally responsible for his actions, which I do not, is such that Angell's sinks into which I do not, is such that Angel's sinks into insignificance, and yet no such energy is shown to bring them to justice as was shown in Angell's case. Has this man acted like a criminal! Has he tried to profit by his misdeeds! All his movements, actions, and words since the cloud was lifted from his brain, where it had so long rested, are surely not those of a criminal. He has made every repraction in his power. He put rested, are surely not those of a criminal. He has made every reparation in his power. He put no obstacle in the way of those who led him from Lisbon to the bar of a Chicago court where a Judge, after sentencing him to endure the greatest punishment the law allowed, soiled his judicial ermine by inhumanly expressing his regrets that he could not increase the torture.

I write this from no judicial standpoint. All the parties are strangers to be. I do not know that I ever saw one of them. I simply wish to say a word for one who, though now under a pall, will, I think, yet redeem himself if he is permitted to do so, as I hope and trust he soon will be.

E. A. Ballard.

Public Brutality.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 10.—"Pedestrianism" in many cases is very conducive to good results; in other cases it may result in great evil. The woman or girl who spends much of her time sitting at the piano or reading, or any other sedentary occupation, would be greatly benefited by a brisk walk of a few blocks once or twice a lay, or even a mile or two. Walking is too little practiced by the ladies of this country for their own good. That ruddy glow of health which is observed by travelers as mantling the cheeks of females in other climes is the excepion, not the rule, in this land. No more healthful exercise can be indulged in than the moderate

ful exercise can be indulged in than the moderate walk; it helps not only in regaining, but tends to the preservation of, health, that most precious boon of humanity.

On the other hand, walking for gain, or a morbid desire to equal others, or outstrip them, giving public exhibitions, and that by females, is utterly degrading in its nature, debasing in its tenderer, and most dissinating in its final its tendency, and most dissipating in its final results. It is a delusion and a snare. When a woman will so far forget her sex and conde-scend to place herself on a level with animals in scend to place herself on a level with animals in the race-course, what may we not expect from man? Our modern female pedestrians are a disgrace to themselves and dishonor to society, and an outrageous insult to every virtue which adorns true womanhood. Preaching and ex-horting can have little effect in its attempts at moral reformation so long as such sinful spec-tacles are witnessed and patronized by our re-spectable, citizens.

pectable citizens.

The managers of the Exposition Building are to blame as much as any for permitting such exhibitions as the present within its walls; they are helping, aiding, and abetting in prostituting humanity to a level with the old heathenish arena of vice and crime. The present revolting phase of human nature is only an index of what may eventually be tolerated, unless our law-givers, aided by every respectable citizen, take hold, and, with strong hands and willing hearts, banish such evils from our midst. It tends to debase the minds of the rising generation,—imperii the sound principles which are being installed in youthful hearts. It ought to be stopped at once and forever. I hope The Tribune will take this matter in hand, as its able editorial in Sunday's 'sue would seem to imply, and, using its great influence, crush out this vice, which is tending more and more, allied with other wickphase of human nature is only an index of whi ing more and more, allied with other wick

edness, to rivet the chains of iniquity mor firmly in our midst.

L. MOUAT.

The Movement in Hyde Park to Elect :
Straight Republican Ticket.
To the Editor of The Tribune. HYDE PARK, March 10 .- Is it not strange the there is any necessity for urging the Republicans of Hyde Park to support a Republican ticket at he coming April elections? Yet such seems to be the case. Hyde Park, possessing a Repub lican majority of 700 or 800, has been governed for many years by successive, self-appointed cliques, composed of Democrats and Republic-ans, the Democrats taking most of the offices and the Republicans furnishing most of the votes. This has resulted in fostering and supporting the Democratic party, and bringing

porting the Democratic party, and bringing an almost unnecessary debt of nearly \$1,000,000 upon the village, the Water-Works blunders and the Waldron (Democratic) embezzlement largely adding to our indebtedness.

This system of non-political or clique government, sometimes called People's party, has nearly ruined the Town of Lake, the City of Chicago, only a few years ago, and the Village of Hyde Park; and yet men claiming to be good Republicans, some holding office under Republican appointments, are apparently afraid to support their own party in the coming village elections. We know the motives of such men, and say to them, "Come into line," or in the future you must take backiscats in the party, giving place to men who have the courage and honesty to support the Republican party in the Mational, State, and City or Village Governments.

ments.

The mixed conciliatory policy which has fostered, fed, and encouraged the Democratic party in Hyde Park has resulted, in the case of the General Government, in making a Solid South, and transferring the Government to the control of its concepted engines. This police

South, and transferring the Government to the control of its conquered enemies. This policy, continued in all the villages of the country (and if in Hyde Park, why not in others!), would soon put Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate or make him President, would cause the national debt to be repudiated, and all the Southern Rebeis to be pensioned.

Is there not already a movement to pension Jeff Davis, and has he not been eulogized and compared to Washington by the very foremost Democratic leaders of the country! Is not the Democratic party of the South, that controls the Democratic party of the North, a party of repudiation! Are not public debts in nearly every Southern State and in many Southern cities repudiated, and in course of repudiation? Democratic and Republican journals every day give us accounts of such.

pudiated, and Republican journals every day give us accounts of such.
Good, confident, easy-going Republicans say: "They cannot repudiate the national debt; there is too much housesty among the people for that." You are mistaken. Let the Democratic party, when they get entire control of the Government, pension the Rebel soldiers, pay Southern war-ciaims, build levees on the Mississippi River, and make other large expenditures for internal improvements; at the same time let them reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky, and cut down other sources of revenue,—thus largely increasother sources of revenue,—thus largely increasing the expenditures and at the same time decreasing the revenue,—and the bonds of the Government will depreciate in value 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, and 75 per cent. And when the last purchasers have not paid more than 5 to 10 per cent

for them, the process of repudiation will be

for them, the process of reputation will be nearly completed.

Any one who has taken the trouble to keep himself posted on the proceedings of the last Congress knows that the above process has already been commenced by the Democratic House of Representatives.

Are there not good, trustworthy Republicans enough in Hyde Park to fill the offices? And are not Republicans willing to strengthen their own forces for the political struggle for ascendency in 1880? What say you, Republicans of Hyde rark? Answer at the primaries soon to be held.

CELLULOID.

A Substitute for Ivory, Shell, Amber, Cor-al, Malachite, Parchment, Leather, and

New York Evening Post other day, "that about everything we have now, except what we cat, is made out of celluloid." An investigation of the subject tends to per-suade one that his statement is scarcely exag-gerated. Although celluloid was invented nine ten years ago (by two brothers named Hyatt), its perfected manufacture has been regularly in progress for only about five years, and is con sidered to be still in its infancy; yet immens quantities of the substance are produced, it is onverted into a wonderful variety of forms and new modes of applying it are discovered almost daily. Celluloid is a composition of fine tissue paper

and camphor, treated with chemicals by a patented process. A rather common impression that it contains gun cotton is a mistake, which arises from confounding it with collodion. Celuloid, it is said, is entirely non-explosive, and burns only when in direct contact with flame. When crude it looks like transparent gum, and its color is a light yellow brown. It can be made as hard as ivory, but is always elastic, and can be readily molded into every conceivable form. With equal ease it can be colored in any tint desired, the dye running through the entire

substance, and being, therefore, ineffaceable.
All the celluloid made is produced by a single company, with factories in Newark, N. J. This company makes only the raw material, which it sells to various manufacturing companies for so much per pound and a royalty on their net sales. No one can buy it unless the producing company decides to give him a license, which is granted only for the purpose of making some new article that will not interfere with the trade of the companies already licensed. A number of large corporations are now engaged in the various branches of mapufacture for which celluloid can be employed. Most of these have their factories in Newark, but there is one large es-

tablishment in Centre street, this city.

The cost of the crude article to the buyers is

as factories in Newark, but there is one large establishment in Centre street, this city.

The cost of the crude article to the buyers is regulated by the producing company according to the use to be made of it and the competition met with in other materials. For instance, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is regulated by the producing company according to the use to be made of it and the competition met with in other materials. For instance, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per pound are charged for celluloid which is to be made into jewelry, while only \$\frac{2}{2}\$ are charged if it is designed for umbrella handles, though there is no difference in the quality of the substance. In consequence of this system there is a similar wide variation in the cost of the innufactured articles.

As a close imitation of 'tory, celluloid has made great inroads in the business of the ivory manufacturers. Its makers assert that in durability it is much superior to ivory, as it substains hard knocks without injury, and is not discolored by age or use. Greaf quantities of it are used for piano and organ keys, to the manufacture of which one company is devoted. So extensive is its use for this purpose that the ivory manufacturers have reduced their price for keys below that of celluloid, in the hope of checking the competition. "It is only a question of who can bold out longest," said a celluloid manufacturer; "but we can make our own elephants, and the ivory men have got to catch theirs."

Billiard-balls are made of celluloid at half the price of ivory, and are said to be equally elastic, while thorse durable. Large amounts are used for combs of every variety, for the backs of the interest of the comb made of celluloid is 25 per cent cheaper than ivory, while in large pieces, such as the backs of hand-glasses, the difference in price is enormous. Amour many of the piece, such as the backs of knowledge of the piece, such as the backs of knowledge of the piece, such as the backs of knowledge of the piece, such as the backs of knowledge of the piece,

nuch more durable, however, and it is superior for pencil-cases, jeweiry, etc., where gold mountings are used, as it does not tarnish the metal, whereas the sulphur in the India-rubber tarnishes gold which is less than eighteen carats fine. The freedom of celluloid from sulphur, and the natural flesh-color which can be imparted to it, have caused it to be extensively substituted for India-rubber in the manufacture of dental blanks, or the gums and other attachments of artificial teeth.

stituted for India-rubber in the manufacture of dental blanks, or the gums and other attachments of artificial teeth.

Celluloid can be mottled so as to imitate the finest tortoise-shell, and its elasticity renders it less liable to breakage. In this form it is used, like the imitation ivory, for combs, card-cases, match-boxes, pocket-books, napkin-rings, jewelry, and all sorts of fancy articles. The substance is employed for similar purposes as a good imitation of malachite and also of amber. It is made into mouthpieces for pipes, eigarholders, and musical instruments, and is used as the material of flutes, flagcolets, and drumsticks. For drumheads it is said to be superior to parchment, as it is not affected by moleture in the atmosphere.

As a substitute for porcelain, celluloid is used for the heads of dolls, which can be hammered against a hard floor without danger of fracture. Beautiful jewelry is made of it in imitation of the most elaborately-carved coral, reproducing all the shades of the genuine article. Most of the coral tints are bright or dark red, however, as the makers, strange to say, have found that excellent copies of the costly pink coral are not in popular demand.

One of the large manufacturing companies is employed exclusively in the making of optical goods, using celluloid in place of tortoise-shell, jet, etc., for the frames of spectacles, eye-glasses, and opera-glasses. The material is extensively used for shoe tips, protecting the toe as well as metal tips, and having the appearance of patent leather. By shoemskers it is also used for insoles. Large quantities of thimbles are made of it, and it is said to be the best material known for emery-wheels and knife-sharpeners. As a ground for paintings, celluloid has all the advantages of ivory, the photographs can be taken on it which are alleged to be superior to ivorytypes.

Within the last year and a half another branch of calluloid manufacture has been developed.

within the last year and a half another branch of celluloid manufacture has been developed which promises to reach enormous proportions. This is the use of celluloid as a substitute for the property of the This is the use of celluloid as a substitute for linen or paper in the making of shirt-cuffs, collars, etc. It has the appearance of well-starched linen, is sufficiently light and flexible, does not wrinkle, is not affected by perspiration, and can be worn for months without injury. It becomes soiled much less readily than linen, and when dirty is quickly cleaned by the application of a little soap and water with a sponge or rag. For travelers and for wear in hot weather the celluloid linen is especially convenient. It has lately been much improved by the introduction of real linen between two thicknesses of celluloid. Shirt-forts have been made of it, as well as cuffs and collars, and it is believed that these will prove equalty desirable.

When asked if this branch of the business was not likely to cause serious injury to the trade in paper collars, a celluloid manufacturer replied: "No, not nearly so much as you would think. Celluloid collars and cuffs are cheaper in the long run than paper, they last so much as the start of the business when the long run than paper, they last so much as the contract of the last so much as the long run than paper, they last so much as the contract of the last so much as the contract of the last search as a search as a such as a search as

trade in paper collars, a celluloid manufacturer replied: "No, not nearly so much as you would think. Celluloid collars and cuffs are cheaper in the long run than paper, they last so much longer, but their first cost is coual to that of linen. The collars are sold at retail for 25 cents apiece, and the cuffs for 50 cents a pair. When I was in Boston, some time ago, I happened to be in a barber's shop, and I showed to the barber a celluloid comb, which he examined and praised very highly. He inquired the price of such combs, and when informed that it was 40 cents exclaimed, 'Why, we can buy ruber combs for 15 cents.' 'But,' said I, 'this comb, as you see, is elastic, the teeth will not break, and it will outwear a dozen cheap combs made of rubber.' 'That makes no difference,' said the man; 'I tell you, a barber has 15 cents to buy a comb with a long sight oftener than he has 40.' Now, that's the way it will work with these collars and cuffs. There are a great many men who have the money to pay for paper collars and good deal oftener than they have it to pay for celluloid. Still this celluloid-linen business is going to be immense. It has only just fairly begun. From 6,000 to 12,000 dozen collars and cuffs are made weekly already, and orders are coming in from all over the country."

Celluloid has been experimented with as a material for necktles, and, although the trials have not yet been very satisfactory, it is thought that they will eventually be successful. For hat-bands and sweat-bands it is a trifle more expensive than the materials commonly used, but it said to be better, as it does not become rusty or greasy. It has also been used lately for watch-cases.

There is a large export trade in celluloid still its as trifle more expensive than the materials commonly used, but its said to be better, as it does not become rusty or greasy. It has also been used lately for watch-cases.

constantly increasing. They are not sent to Europe, as the right to manufacture and selt them there has been sold to a foreign company, which has a factory in France.

THE NEXT WHEAT-CROP.

The Hon. Eli Perkins Predicts a Short Crop and High Prices. "What impression have you formed of the coming wheat-crop?" was asked of Eli Perkins, who was resting at the Palmer House yesterday.
"The indications look like a small crop. The acreage of winter wheat now in is less than two-

thirds the acreage sowed last year," replied Mr Perkins.
"On what do you base your calculations?"

"Not on official reports, nor the newspapers, but on my best judgment after looking at the winter-wheat crop as it stands in every State in the Union. Last year at this time, Missouri, Northwestern Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan looked like a great green pasture of winter wheat. I have ridden through these States within ten days, and I do not see ove one-half the winter-wheat acreage that I did last spring. In fact, it is quite rare to see a field of winter wheat where last year the country was green with it."
"What proportion of the entire crop is usu-

"What proportion of the entire crop is usually composed of winter wheat?"

"Oh! 65 per cent of it."

"How did your estimate of last year's crop, which you made for THE TRIBUNE a year ago,

which you made for THE TRIBUNE a year ago, come out?"

"Well, I said there were 100,000,000 extra bushels in sight. It finally measured up 85,000,000 bushels. I said wheat, then seiling at over a dollar in Chicago, would drop to 75 cents. It did drop to 78 cents."

"Taking the wheat crop to be raised the coming season, both winter and spring wheat, how does the outlook appear?"

"Well, sir, the acreage for winter wheat now growing will produce \$5,000,000 bushels less winter wheat this year than last,—that is, one-third of 65 per cent of 4,000,000 bushels. The soring-wheat crop will depend upon conditions. If we have a good wheat year in Nebraska, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota, we may get 40,000,000 bushels more spring wheat than we did last year. But, with a good-crop of spring wheat all over the Northwest, even up to Manitoba, the wheat shortage for the coming season will fall short 50,000,000 bushels."

"How much will this shortage affect the market?"

"How much will this shortage affect the market?"

"The shortage will be about one-sixteenth of last year's crop, or about 50,000,000 bushels, so wheat is bound to advance more than one-sixteenth in price. With a splendid crop of spring wheat and the winter wheat as it now stands, wheat must sell in Chicago at \$1.10 next August. With poor crops in the Northwest wheat will go to \$1.25, \$1.50, or even \$1.75, in Chicago."

will go to \$1.25, \$1.30, or even \$1.15, in Cinca go."

"What has become of the extra \$5,000,000 raised last year?"

"It has all gone abroad. The world has taken it. It went to Spain, Portugal, and France, as well as England. At one time we put whea in Liverpool at \$1.08 per bushel. It was the cheapest food the Old World had ever seen,—that with clear dry sides (pork) at five cents. All Europe supplied itself. New York harbon was and is full of little sating vessels distributing these cheap provisions all over the world. Now they want more pork and wheat at the old figures in Europe, but they can't have them. It is sold, and now these products have got to advance."

is sold, and now these products have got to advance."

"Then you predict a good year for the farmer this year!"

"Yes, they will get larger prices for their crops. The plague will hold back Asiatic products. The coming season will be the golden season for American farmers. Wheat will go to \$1.10 or \$1.25 in Chicago, and live hogs will seli at five cents before next January. Mind what I say."

Olster County's Sheriff Defied, and the Mil tia Ordered Under Arma,
Correspondence New York Sun (Dem.).
KINGSTON, N. Y., March 4.—The streets are ringing to-night with the boisterous songs of two companies of militia, who are put under arms this afternoon to be in readiness against a threatened riot at the polls. Early this after-noon news came into the city from Mutton Holnoon news came into the city from Mutton Hollow, the one polling place for the Town of Kingston, that the polls were in possession of a mob, so that none but Ring men could vote; that several taxpayers had been assaulted; and that strong efforts were being made to keep all who wish to vote that ticket away from the polls. Application was miade at Sheriff Webb's office for a force of Department.

Sheriff Webb's office for a force of Deputies to sent from town. Deputies went to Mutton floi-low, but they were powerless to do what the oc-casion demanded of them. The situation grew worse, and when Sheriff Webb returned in the

worse, and when success who even the poll closed, and addressed the crowd; but he was defied, and the disorder continued. Ho ther returned to the city, and ordered Companies B and H of the Twentieth Battailon to be put in fighting order and held in readiness to proceed at short notice to the scene of the disturbance.

By this time the voters obnoxious to the gasg at the poll had withdrawn. Some Lew knockdowns had occurred, however, and exaggerated reports of the disturbance had reached the city. While the militia wore being mustered and company and the poll and readiness for duty, and in a short time the company B, received instructions to out his command in readiness for duty, and in a short time the company was assembled on the street, armed and equipped. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Sheriff returned from the poll and reported that quiet had been so far restored that the militia would not be required to march to the scene.

Mutton Hollow is a collection of house, meet of them small hovels, on the northeast side of the city, just beyond the city limits. The place is reached by going across Kingston bridge. It is inhabited chiefly by teamsters and other laborers. There have been in the town of Kingston heretofore five polling places, but is accordance with a new law passed by the Legislature the present session, and introduced by Gen. George H. Sharpe, member from the First District of Ulster County, the polling places were reduced to one, and Mutton Hollow was disignated as the place. The voting was done at a saloon, a window being removed for the purpose.

The polls were opened at 8 o'clock and were almost immediately surrounded by a some first personal places where the places are the several places where the places are almost immediately surrounded by a some first personal places while for the place and the place

Stock Market Steady. The Produce Markets Less Act-

Chicago Finances Dull---The

ive, and Generally Easier.

Pair Business in Provisions Wheat Tame... Hogs Poor.

FINANCIAL.

The Government bond dealers find the deand for 4-per-cents slackening, and the loca um point. Prices showed a slight de The 6s of 1881 were down from 1061/4 t 08%; the 5-20s of 1867, from 102 to 101%; th 5-20s of 1868, from 1021/2 to 1021/2; the 10-40s from 1011/2 to 1011/2; the new 5s of 1881 were 0434; the 436s, 105; and the 4-per-cents, 100

otation is nominal, as there is no de

were scarce. There was no change in Chicago ties. Sterling grain burs were 486, and rebendles 5214. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486% and 489. In New York the actual ties were 486% and 489%. The posted rates a sterling were 487 and 490. French bankers'

ills were 516% and 518%.

The cable quotations of consols, which re-tained all day at 96 7-16, indicate that financially ondon situation is strong, however great dustrial depression may be.

ago bankers reported a light demand for counts, leaving on their hands an increasing oply of loanable funds. Loans have been on call on strictly cash collaterals at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The rate for time loans ranges between the extremes of 6@10 per cent. The currency movement is not heavy, in or out, and the country orders for exchange were moderate. Bank clearings were \$2,800,000. There is a good inquiry for local municipal ecurities, but there is no supply. Prices are h to call out the holdings of present own-We now quote Chicago City 7s, long, at and interest bid; Chicago water bonds, the me; Chicago 6 per cents, long, 1051/4 and in-rest, bid; Cook County 7s, long, 110 bid. has not been a market quotation yet ade for the new Cook County 5 per cents. Parks, 1031/4 and interest; and Parks, 1021/4 and interest bid; bid for Chicago City gas stock, without akers, and city scrip is 97% to 99. Chicago lealers have been buying large lots of Cook County and Chicago City bonds in New York ston at the highest prices, and are hold-

ng them for a further advance.

The stock market was dull, without any teworthy tendencies in any direction. The ion of the Western Union Directors in deent, and entirely ignoring the "popular" denand for a flat dividend, had anything but a day and recommended the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. This was a disapdend of 1½ per cent. This was a disapdend of 1½ per cent. 14 to 88%, in Lake Shore from 7114 to 71%, in Northwestern common from 53% to 53%, in St. Paul common from 37% to 37%, in Jersey Central from 381/4 to 381/4, in Western Union from 1041/4 to 1041/4, in Kansas & Texas from 91/4

There was a decline in Northwest preferred from 851/4 to 85, in St. Paul preferred from 813/4 to 80%, in Union Pacific from 74 to 73%, in Wahash from 20% to 20½, Ohio & Mississippi from 11½ to 15%, C., C., C. & I. from 43½ to 43, Delaware & Hudson 42 to 41½, Atlantic & Pacific 38½ to 38, Canada Southern 57 to 56¾, and Kansas Pacific 22½ to 22.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks for the day are given below.

In referred bonds in New York Saturday a heavy business was transacted at advancing quotations. The largest dealings were in the Kansas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and

Erie consolidated 7s were active, and advanced to 105%. Ohio & Mississippi seconds, Cincinnati & Springfield, Toledo & Wabash, Great Western, and Union Pacific issues were conspicuous in the improvement. At the close there was a slight reaction from the best figures.

Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad are now, the Philadelphia Ledger says, thoth selling at about the same price. 35 "both selling at about the same price-85. They each are paying 4 per cent per annum on They each are paving 4 per cent per annum on par, equal to nearly 6 per cent on the price. The Lehigh Valley has the fact on the side of its credit of having paid dividends regularly through all the period of the last five years of shrinkage, while the Pennsylvania Railroad did stop dividends for a time, but, as tending to overcome that discredit, it has now resumed, and promises in the early future to increase those dividends, which it may do, as its business is large and varied, while the Lehigh Valley is terests of coal and iron. There is, however, the market shows, not much choice between

works, well equipped and well managed, an lend-paging properties."

The San Francisco Herald says that in ministocks everybody is looking for a booming maket. Everybody is looking for an active maket in the spring, not alone in the Comston mines, but in a number of other largely creasing bullion producing districts. The California and Consolidated Virgin

Mines, which three or four years ago we selling at \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000, are no bave paid \$71,000,000 in dividends. The only persons who have made money out of the

mines are some of the original owners. On this point the Bulletin says:

Some of the original owners, who have held large blocks of the stock from the first discovery of ore, have undoubtedly made a very handsome thing out of their investment. It is those who went into the stock as a dividend investment that are the sufferers. There are hundreds of this class all over the coast and country, and probably some in Europe. The dividend class is nearly always disappointed. It is rare that such investments prove even safe, and still more rare that they are remunerative.

Railroad earnings in February are reported as

Manifold earnings in Fer		reported as
follows by the Financial (hronicle:	SE END
Gross	earnings i	n February.
	1879.	1878.
Atch. , Topeka & Santa Fe. \$	397,500	\$ 184,885
Burl., Cedar Rap. & No	97,277	147, 196
Central Pacific	1,093,000	980, 528
Chicago & Alton	812,311	300, 186
Chicago & East. Illinois	60, 363	58,903
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	476,000	666, 853
Chicago & Northwestern	895,000	1,084,857
Galveston, Hous, & Hen.	43,948	33, 909
Grand Trunk of Canada	684, 054	746, 949
Great Western of Canada.	352, 546	359,070
Hannibal & St. Joseph	98, 425	93,072
Illinois Central (Ill.line)	379, 377	380, 048
Illinois Cent. (Iowa lines),	95, 866	131, 339
Indianapolis, Bl. & West.,	68,611	73, 946
International & G. North.	112,748	82,605
Kansas Pacific	236, 214	172,995
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	194, 857	181,118
Mobile & Ohio	165,600	188, 790
St. L., Alt, & T. H. (bran's).	43,962	35, 157
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern.	339,950	341,318
St. L. Kan. C. & Northern.	265, 828	. 234, 661
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.	77,624	94,878
Union Pacific	747, 761	679, 768
Wabash	328,011	294, 635
Total	7 548 838	97 547 888

St. L., Alt. & T. H. (bran's). St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern. St. L., Kan. C. & Northern. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw. Union Pacific	339, 950 265, 828 77, 624 747, 761	35, 157 341, 318 234, 661 94, 878 679, 768	North Dearborn at, se cerner of Elm st, wf, 50x150 ft, dated March 8 (John T. Davis to Kate Fisk) Thirty-first st, 60 ft w of South Dearborn st, n f, 25x114 ft, dated March 4
Total	prices and flu	1,167	George R. Clarke to Fanny Kiefer) South Halsted st, 281 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x1244 ft, dated March 10 (Steele and Wedels to Lars A. Pederson) West Lake st, 100 ft e of May st, n f, 25x 100 ft, dated Feo. 25 (Mars L. Dallam
Stocks. Opening. I N. Y. Central. 116 Michigan Central. 87% Lake Shore. 714 C. & N. Western. 53% Do preferred. 85% M. & St. Paul. 37%	88% 87% 71% 71% 53% 52% 85% 84% 84% 84% 84% 84% 87% 87% 87%	118 88% 71% 53% 85	to Sarah Carbine). Ambrose st. n e corner of Hoyne av, s f. 50x1:24 ft, dated March 8 (I. and J. E. Wright to Mathias Lillig). West Twentieth st, 72% ft w of Wood st, s f. 24x1:23 ft. dated March 7 (G. L. Osborne to Herman Kohn).
Do preferred 814 C. R. L. & Pacific 130 Chicago & Alton 74 Union Pacific 74 Erie 251	25% 95	80 % 130 78%	SOUTH OF CITY LINITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Fifty-first st, 312 ft e of Wallace st, s f, 24x125 ft (with other property), dated March 5 (John Laffler to C. Franchen). \$

	Wabash Railway, 20%		1119
	Wabash Railway, 20% Onio & Miss 11% 11%	10%	i
	C., C., C. & Ind. 43%		File
	H. & St. Jo 14% Do preferred 43%		1
	Delaware & Hud. 42 42	41	
N	D., Lack. & West, 48% 48%	4716	
	D., Lack, & West. 48% 48% N. J. Central 38% 38%	37%	3
	W. Union Tel104/2 105	103%	10
	Can. Southern 57 .57	5614	5
8	Kansas & Teras 04 03/	914	
	St. L., K.C. & N. 814 Do preferred 3414	****	El-al
	Kansas Pacific. 224 224	****	3 2
		21%	2
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE		a.
٠,	Starling Sizt	days.	8ig
	Sterling	51714	51
	France	516%	51
	Switzerland	516%	51
•	Germany	95%	9
	Holland	10	4
	Norway		2
	Sweden		2
	Denmark		2
	COMMERCIAL BILLS		40
-	SterlingFrancs	******	521
	Francs		1
1	GOVERNMENT BONDS	Peret.	Aske
5	TT & Be of 181	106%	106
-	U. S. 5-208 of '67	TOTA	10:
0	U.S. 5-20s of '68	102%	10:
e	U.S. 5-20s of '68 U.S. 10-40s. (ex. int) U.S. new 5s of '81. (ex. int) U.S. new 44s (ex. int)	1041	104
	U. S. new 58 of '81. (ex. 1116)	105	10
e	I S 4 per cent conpons	100	100
	U. S. new 44s (ex. int.) U. S. 4 per cent coupons U. S. currency 68 LOCAL SECORITIES.	12014	
0	LOCAL SECURITIES.	100	le de
			Aske
0	Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long).	110%	*111
t	Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long).	11014	•111
	Chicago City R per cents (long)	10514	*106
	Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long). Chicago City 8 per cents (long) Cook County 7 per ct. bonds (long)	110	*111
			*102
	Timester Deals Times cont bonds	1433	*104
)	South Park bonds, 7 per cent	1021/2	*103 *104
1	West Park bonds, 7 per cent	100%	-104

121 *And interest. The following are the Chicago quotations for

Napoleons
Twenty marks
Austrian florins (paper).
Five francs
Prussian thalers
Holland guelders
Kronors (Swedish).
Mexican and Senth American
doubleons BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Governments were generally steady. Railroad bonds were active.

State securities were dull. The stock market opened firm and a fraction higher, but subsequently prices dectined 1/4@11/4. Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific, and coal

shares led the downward movement.

At the Second Board the quotations current showed a recovery of 1/4@1/4 from the lowest point, and the market continued firm to the close, the advance in prices from the lowest point ranging from 1/201%. The stocks most conspicuous in the improvement were Western Union, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Michigan Central, Lake

Shore, and Northwestern.

The Express says the Executive Committee of pointment to those speculators who expected a stock dividend, and the price pected a stock dividend, and the price dropped off, but subsequently advanced. Then it was reported that the surplus April 1 would be \$540,000, a gain of \$242,000 since Jan. 1, that the Company was negotiating contracts with the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio roads which would preclude these Companies from going into the telegraph business, and that the capital stock would be raised to \$50,000,000, and 6 per cent dividends paid thereon as soon as this could be done without inviting hostile legislation on the part of Congress. At last advices the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's track was laid 830 miles east from San Francisco.

Transactions were 115,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 North-

western common, 7,000 preferred, 2,000 St. Paul common, 30,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 20,000 Western Union, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 2,500 Kansas Pacific, 3,000 Kansas & Texas,

Mail, 2,500 Michigan Central, and 4,500 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money active at 3@4 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3%@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 486%; sight, 480%.

	sight, 489%.
	GOVERNMENTS.
	Coupons of 1881106% New 41/8105
	Coupons, '67s 102 New 4s
	Coupons, '68s 103% 10-40s
Ü	New 58
	Currency 68121.2
	STOCKS.
	W. U. Telegraph 10414 N. J. Central 383
	Quicksilver
	Unicksilver, pfd. 344 St. Paul 37%
	Pacific Mail 123 St. Paul, pfd 813
	Pacific Mail. 123 St. Paul, pfd 813 Mariposa 103 Wabash 203
	Mariposa, pfd1044 Fort Wavne105
	Adams Express 105% Terre Haute 31/4
	Wells, Fargo & Co., 99 Terre Haute, pfd 12
	American Express. 49 Chicago & Alton 77%
	U. S. Express 48 C. & Alton, pfd 100
	N. Y. Central1152 Ohio & Mississippi. 1034
	Brie 20% Del., L. & Western, 48%
	Harlem 155 Missouri Pacific 114
3	Harlem
9	Michigan Central. 84 C., B. & Q. ex. div. 1134 Panama 133 Hannibal & St. Joe. 144
3	Panama
Я	Union Pacific 74 H. & St. Joe, pfd. 4314
4	Lake Shore 71% Canada Southern. 564
9	Illinois Central 81 Cent. Pac. bonds110
1	Clev. & Pittsburg 911/2 Union Pac. bonds 10014
9	Northwestern 53% U. P. Land Grants 112% Northwestern, pfd. 84% U. P. Sinking-F'ds.110
9	Northwestern, pfd. 84% U. P. Sinking-F ds. 110
1	C., C., C. & I 42
1	STATE BONDS.
١	Tennessee 6s, old 33 Virginia 6s, new 30
1	Tennessee 6s, new. 24 Missouri
1	Virginia 6s. old 29

450	Table Changle Conthern Sol
less ,	Illinois Central 81 Cent. Pac. bonds110
y is	Clev. & Pittsburg., 914 Union Pac. bonds. 1004
in-	Northwestern 53% U. P. Land Grants .112%
, as	Northwestern, pfd. 84% U. P. Sinking-F'ds.110
een	STATE BONDS.
ant	Tennessee 6s, old 33 Virginia 6s, new 30 Tennessee 6s, new. 24 Missouri 104
nd,	Virginia 6s, old 29
ivi-	SAN FRANCISCO.
B1127	
ing	SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Following were
3 196 /	the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
ar-	Alpha,
ar-	Alta 51/2 Julia Consolidated 5%
oek	Beicher 7% Justice 4%
in-	Best & Belcher201/2 Mexican
1	Bullion & 61/8 Northern Belle 10
13.3	Caledonia 314 Ophir
mia	California 5% Overman
ere	Chollar
F	Consolidat'd Virginia 51 Savage
OW	Crown Point 514 Sierra Nevada 4714
nes	Eureka Consolidat'd. 27% Union Consolidated. 78
1	Exchange 51 Vollow Tooket 183/

LONDON. March 10.—Consons, months, account, 16%.
United States bonds—10.40s, 104; '67s, 104; new 5s, 106%; 4\s, 107\s, 4s, 102\s, American Securities—Reading, 13; Erie, 25\s, preferred, 45.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53.000.
PARIS, March 10.—Rentes, 1107 97\s\sqc. LONDON. March 10.-Consols, money, 96 7-16;

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 10:

The following instruments were filed ord Monday, March 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Millard av. 100 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f. undivided \(\) of 83x124 8-10 ft. dated March 10 (E.A. and A.C. Millard to Julia F. Brown)

Millard av. 100 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f. undivided \(\) of 83x124 8-10 ft. dated March 10 (E.A. and A.C. Millard to Nancy F. Wells).

West Twentieth st, 175 ft e of Lincoln st, n f. 25x125 ft, dated March 8 (M. Ruttinger to August Neustadt).

West Twentieth st, 150 ft e of Lincoln st, n f. 25x125 ft, dated March 8 (M. Ruttinger to Julius Krohn)

West Monroe st. 131 ft w of Campbell av, n f. 66 x130 ft, dated March 8 (Arthur N. Saylor to Henry Winter).

North Dearborn st, se corner of Elim st. w f. 50x150 ft, dated March 8 (John T. Davis to Kate Fisk).

Thirty-dirst at. 60 ft w of South Dearborn st, n f. 25x114 ft, dated March 10 (Stoele and Wedels to Lars A. Pederson)

West Lake st, 100 ft e of May st, n f. 25x 100 ft, dated Feb. 25 (Maria L. Dallam to Sarah Carbine).

Ambrose st, n e corner of Hoyne av, s f. 50x124 ft, dated March 10 (Stoele and Wedels to Lars A. Pederson)

West Lake st, 100 ft e of May st, n f. 25x 100 ft, dated Feb. 25 (Maria L. Dallam to Sarah Carbine).

Ambrose st, n e corner of Hoyne av, s f. 50x124 ft, dated March 8 (J. and J. E. Wright to Mathias Lillig).

West Twentieth st, 72% ft w of Wood st, s f. 24x123 ft, dated March 7 (G. L. Obborne to Herman Kohn).

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 e'clock on Monday morning, and for the coresponding date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. | BHIPMENTS. 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878.

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for

The following grain was inspected into store

in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars No 3 do, 1 car mixed, 48 cars No. 2 spring, 71 cars No. 3 do, 56 cars rejected, 10 cars no grade (191 wheat); 73 cars high mixed corn, 19 cars new do, 18 cars new mixed, 122 cars No. 2 corn, 9 cars rejected, 1 car ne grade (242 corn); 22 cars white oats, 32 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (58 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 12 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra do, 1 car feed (16 barley). Total, 516 cars, or 220,000 bu. Also, 28,069 bu No. 8 wheat unloaded from a vessel in harbor. Inspected out: 10,325 bu wheat, 12,435 bu corn,

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: | Received | Shipped | Shi

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. March 10.—Receipts—Flour, 26,584 brls; wheat, 167,300 bu; corn, 150,298 bu; oats, 42,150 bu; corn meal, 1,090 pkgs; rye, 13,282 bu; barley, 7,700 bu; cut meats, 8,226 pkgs; lard, 1,845 tes; whisky, Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 24,000 bris; wheat, 360,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu; rye,

at Port of Chicago, March 10: O. R. Keith & Co., 8 cases artificial flowers, 11 cases dry goods; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 4 cases tobacco-pipes; John W. Wells, 2 cases gelatine; Mandel Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; Stettatier Bros. & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 32 cases dry goods, 11 cases hosiery; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 114 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 432 sacks salt; Suffer Bros., 14 bates leaf-tobacco; W. E. Burlock & Co., I case sell. Collections, 219 280 63 lock & Co., 1 case silk. Collections, \$12,280.62.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and rather weak, till the latter part of the session. The offerings of all kinds were rather large, especially of pork and short ribs, for future, while there was a very light shipping demand, and speculative buyers were not buying freely, except to fill shorts. The hog market was reported lower, but the quality of the arrivals was poor, so that there is not much prospect of a large augment to present stocks. But the break in wheat of last week seemed to have

called out selling orders from outside holders of pork and meats. The later feeling was relatively

MESS PORK-Declined 20@25c per brl, and closed

Loose, part cured. \$3.45 \$4.57\square, \$4.75\square, \$4.75\square, \$4.87\square, \$4.80 \$4.80 \$4.80 \$4.90 \$5.05

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was only a light demand for shipment, and the local trade was light, but holders were firm in their views, as they have not much flour offering. Sales

were reported of 91 brls winters on private terms; 100 bris do supers at \$3.25: 975 bris springs, part-ly at \$3.50@4.00. Total, 1,160 bris. The fol-lowing was the nominal range of prices:

week's advance. Sales were 60 tons at \$11.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL-Sales were 10 tons coarse

Wheat was easier, sales being made of 140,000 bu at 94%@94%e for Anril and 97%@98c for May. Corn was off in sympathy with wheat. Sales 160,900 bu at 38%@37%e for May and 33%e for June. Oats—30,000 bu at 25%e for May and 25%e for June. Mess pork—4,750 bris at \$9.57%@9.60 for April and \$9.67%@9.70 for May. Lard—4,750 tes at \$6.42%@6.45 for April and \$6.52%@6.55 for May. Short-ribs—350,000 ibs at \$4.57% for April and \$4.67% for May.

Wheat was slow and lower, closing tame. April sold at 33%@94%c, and closed at 94c. May sold at 97%@97%c, and closed at about 97%c.
Corn was quiet and easier. May sold at 38%@34%c, and closed at the inside. June sold at 38%@30%c.

36% and closed at the inside. June sold at 36% (2.36%)c.
Oats were steady at 25% c for May and 25%@26c for June.
Mess pork was firmer, sales being made of 6.750 bris at 39.60%9.67% for April, and 39.70%9.80 for May.
Lard was stronger; sales were reported of 2.000 tes at 36.37% for March, 36.45 for April, and 36.50%6.52% for May.
Short ribs were firmer; sales included 400,000 lbs at 34.60 for April, 34.70%4.72% for May, and 34.82% for June.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$9.67%%9.70 for April, \$9.80%9.82% for May, and \$9.92%9.95 for June. Sales, 10.500 bris at \$9.77%%9.87% for May.
Lard was steady at \$8.45%6.46% for April, \$6.50%6.52% for May, and 36.57%200 for June. Short ribs were steady, with sales of 350,000 lbs at \$4.60 for April and \$4.72% for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in request at regular prices. It is understood that some large sales were made lately at lower figures than dealers care of broom-corn in the country.

very fair demand at fairly sustained prices.

So cars gatin do. 1 sex feed 10 barley). Total
50 forang or 2000 to but Also, 8000 but No.
6 wheat unloaded from a ressel to harbor. Its
sected out: 10,005 but wheat. 12,65 but nor.
18,115 but barley.
18,115 but barley.
18 but barley.
18 but barley.
18 but barley.
19 breat of the Board of Trade to ald in finding.
6 out the author of the diseastch ordering him to sell wheat for Mr. Reten. It is also intimuted that the party or parties are already more than half known, and that they were ricorous sellent.
18 but half harbory, and they have reviewed sellent of the half known, and that they were ricorous sellent of the half harbory, and they do not come and the half known, and that they were ricorous sellent of the half harbory and the half harbory do not come and the half harbory and hal

MESS PORK—Declined 20@25c per brl, and closed

12% lower than Saturday. Sales were reported of
500 bris (old) at \$8.00 spot; 16,500 brls seller
April at \$9.500@9, 62%; 25,250 brls seller May at
\$9.62%@9.75; and 500 brls seller June at \$9.80.

Total, 42.750 brls. The market closed steadler at
\$9.57% for cash or seller March; \$9.60@9, 62% for
April; and \$9.70@9, 72% for May, with about
\$9.82%@9.85 for June. Old pork was quiet at
\$9.82%@9.85 for June. Old pork was quiet at
\$9.00 when not repacked.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9, 25, and

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9, 25, and

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is im ..\$ 7.50@ 8.00 .. 14.00@16.00 .. 65@ 75 .. 85@ 1.00 .. 1.25@ 1.50 Lime, in bulk, per brl 65@ 75
Lime, in brls 85@ 1.00
Cements, per brl 1.25@ 1.50
Portland cement, per brl 4.00
Americas do, per brl 2.50@ 2.75
Plastering hair, per bu 20@ 25

Family kits... George's codfish, extra, per 100 lbs... Bank cod, per 100 lbs....

Dank cod, per 100 ios.
Compressed cod.
Dressed cod.
Labrador herring, split, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Labrador herring, round, \$5-brls.
Holland herring 9 box 10@

Holland herring. 1.10@ 1.1 Smoked halibut. 10@ 1. Scaled herring, \$\text{\$\psi\$} box. 30@ 3. California salmon, bris. 13.0 California salmon, \$\psi\$ box. 6.7. FRUITS AND NUTS—A continued liberal demand for domestic cried fruits is noted, and price of all kinds are firmly held. Fair activity also characterizes the market for imported varieties.

Alden apples New York and Michigan....

9 @ 10 20 @ 21 18 @ 14

| GREEN FRUTIS—Were in fair request and steady. Following are the quotations:
| Apples, \$\partial \text{policy} \text{ for feet} \]
| Apples, \$\partial \text{ bri.} \\
| Appl quiet and easy. There was a firm market for rice. Other lines were about steady. Below are the

...28 @29 ...24½@26 ...17 @17¼ ...15½@16 ...12½@14¼ ...10¼@11¼ Mendaling, Java O. G. Java
Choice to fancy Rio
Good to prime.
Common to fair
Roasting. 9%@ 9% 9%@ 9% 9 @ 9% 9%@ 9% 8%@ 8% 8%@ 8%

C No. 2
Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified.
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fair
New Orleans fair
New Orleans fair
SIRUPS.
California sngar-loaf drips.
California sngar-loaf drips.
Sugar-house sirup.
New Orleans molasses, choice
Do prime

good heavy shippers. Conover & Hall sold a averaging 387 bs at §4.40. Skips and scale cenerally were peddled out to Chicago butch \$3.00@3.30.

No. 49. Price, No. 49.

21. 274 \$4.15 46 .204
21. 246 4.10 74 .220
33 .286 4.00 65 .339
28. 289 4.00 32 .257
22 .244 3.85 26 .206
38 .252 3.80 51 163
69 .245 3.80 55 310 163
42 .346 3.75 65 .210
186 199 3.75 102 159
30 219 3.75 39 .245
42 .215 3.75 41 .330
166 193 3.70 24 .312
103 .292 3.70 34 .292
75 .224 3.70 24 .279
75 .212 3.70 60 .288
25 177 3.70 34 .221
36 .29 .29 .370 34 .211
100 190 3.70 51 .320
29 .298 3.70 24 .191
110 178 3.70 34 .211
110 178 3.70 37 .291
61 .294 3.70 37 .291
61 .294 3.70 37 .291
61 .295 3.70 25 .290
156 .198 3.70 25 .290 Calf...... 1.15@2.00 | Kip.... 85@1.00

g, first 7.00@11.00 Shingles, No. 1. 1.00@ 1,10
Cedar shingles . 1.90
Track shingles . 1.80
OILS—Prices were steady and unchanged. Trade
is fair and gradually improving. We repeat our
quotations of vesterday as follows:
Carbon, 110 degrees test . 12
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test . 14%
Snow white, 1.0 deg. test . 17%
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test . 18%
Carbon, Michigan legal test . 21%
Elaine, 150 deg. test . 10
Lard, extra winter strained . 61
Lard, No. 1 . 56
Lard, No. 2 . 50
Linseed, raw . 65
Linseed, raw . 65
Linseed, raw . 65

Neatafoot oil, No. 1 52
Bank oil 40
Straits 43
Turpentine 34
Miners' oil, extra yeillow 55
Miners' oil, extra yeillow 55
Miners' oil, white 58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg 13
Gasoline, 37 degrees 19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees 30
Natural, 30 degrees 25
Reduced, 28 degrees 20
Aztural, 30 degrees 25
PAINTS—The pleasant weather of the past few days has called out an increased inquiry for paints and colors, and from this time on dealers look for an improving demand. White lead is quoted firm at \$7.5% 80 of or pure, and zinc at \$9.500
11.00 for French.
POTATOES—Were unchanged, choice stock being scarce and steady, while small, poor lots were slow. The receipts were mostily of the latter kind and were liberal. Peachblows were quoted at 55
@72c, and rose at 45@30c per bu.
POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings of dressed poeltry were light but simple, and prices were easy, the weather being so warm that it was unsafe to hold stock very long. Wild ducks were abundant and lower:
Chickens, dressed, \$B\$. \$ 7 62

to hold stock very long. Wild ducks were abundant and lower:
Chickens, dressed, \$ B. \$ 7 6 8
Turkeys, dressed, \$ B. \$ 11 6 12½
Geese, dressed, \$ B. \$ 11 6 12½
Geese, dressed, \$ B. \$ 7 6 8
Turkeys, dressed, \$ B. \$ 7 6 8
Turkeys, dressed, \$ B. \$ 7 6 8
Wildducks, small, per doz. \$ 75 6 1.00
Mallards \$ 1.50 6 1.75
Canvas-oacks \$ 4.00
Red-heads \$ 2.00 6 2.25
SEEDS—Timothy was fairly active and steady. The offerings were larger, several lots that have been held here coming on the market. Sales were made at \$1.16/21.26, and prime closed at \$1.206
1.21. Clover was in fair request at \$3.50623.85, and prime closed at \$4.00 4 1.0. Hangarian was firm at 75
@85c. Crushing flax was quiet at \$1.3061.40, and sowing do at \$1.60.
SALT—Was steady under a fair demand from the city and interior:

gSic. Crushing flax was quiet at \$1.30@1.40, and sowing do at \$1.60.
SALT—Was steady under a fair demand from the city and interior:
Fine sait, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ br!}\tag{1.15}
Coarse, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ br!}\tag{1.40}
New York dairy, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ br!}\tag{1.40}
New York as the said of the

Coarse do
Tub-washed, choice.
Tub-washed, common to fair.
Colorade, medium to fine.
Colorade, common
Colorade, common

CHICAGO.

MARCH 10, 1879.—L, the undersigned, Inspecto

of Cattle, appointed by the United States Commis made to-day due investigation and careful inspec-tion of the cattle arrived at, or departing from, the Union Stock-Yards, of Chicago, Id.; that I have not found any case of pleuro-pneumonia, or of any other contagious disease of cattle, and have satisfied myself that at present no case is existing. H. J. DETMERS, Inspector. CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday,

1,650; same time last week, 1,617 head. The amount of stock on sale was light, - exceptionally proportions, so that the fact that the arrivals were meegre did not result greatly to the advantage of sellers, prices showing only slight improvement as compared with the closing quotations of last week. The Eastern markets remain in a somewhat de-moralized condition, and until there is a favorable reaction there any marked change for the better in tne tone of our market cannot reasonably be looked for, no matter how limited the supply. There was a very moderate inquiry on shipping account, and a fair demand from feeders and the local trade, and during the day everything was worked off. Sales were reported at prices ranging from \$2.25@2.40 for inferior to \$4.87% for extra grades. Shippers

bought principally at \$3.90@4.60 for fair to choice steers weighing from 1, 100 to 1, 400 lbs, while sales to butchers and canners were mostly at \$2.60 @3.75. The market closed firm.

220 3.70 180 3.70 170 3.70 191 3.70 185 3.70 183 3.70 SHEEP—The supply amounted to about 850 head. 1 rices were without important change, ranging from \$3.00@3, 25 for inferior grades, to \$5.00@5, 25 for strictly choice. PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dissects to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. March 10.—BEEF CATTLE—
Were dull this week, and prices were rather lower;
2, 400 head arrived. and sold at 5½-606 for extra
Pennsylvania and Western steers; 4½-65c for fair
to good do; 3½-62de per B gross for common as
to quality; cows and caires were dull; 250 head
arrived and sold at \$25,00-35,00 per head.

Hous—Were dull; 4,000 head arrived and sold,
choice at 6½-62; common, 6½-66½-6;
SREEP—Were also dull; 7,000 head arrived and
sold choice at 5½-6; good, 5½-65½-6; common, 464½-6. sold choice at 5%c; good, 5%c; common, 40
4%c.
NORTH PHILADELPHIA DROVE-YARD.—CATTLE—
Market was rather dull; 1,200 head sold at the above yard at from 4%65%c per b as to condition. SHEET-Unchanged; 3,000 head sold at from 49

dition.

SHEET—Unchanged; 3,000 head sold at from 40
5\(\) c per B.

Hoos—Were unchanged; 1,100 head sold from
6\(\) 6\(\) c per B.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Beeves—Necepts,
2,900; sellers made strong efforts to spring the
market, and some sales were at an advance of \(\) c
compared with Friday, but the market was very
dull, and before the close most of the advance was
lost; exporters used 600 at 9\(\) 60\(\) (10\(\) c; a few extra
steers, upwards of 1,500 lbs, at 10\(\) 610\(\) 620 por
to good steers, 76\(\) 9c; no stillers in the market;
none looked for either from St. Louis or Toronto;
shipments for the week, 4,580 qrs of beef and 170
live, the latter to London.

SHEET—Receipts, 9,700; market oversteeked
and dull at a decline on ordinary to fair grades of
\(\) \(\) c; extra sheep and choice lambs good prices;
\(\) shipments for the week, 2,225 carcusses.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,200; market quiet for live
at 34.20\(\) 4.30, with two cars at 54.25.

PHILADELPHIA.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Pa., March 10.—CATTLE Receipts since Friday, 867 head through and 154 cai; total for the week ending this day, 2,499 through and 550 local against 2,492 through and 1.105 local the week before: the supply for yard sales is extremely light, and non much doing, as none but retail buyers are on hand; only 4 loads sold at wholesaie at a slight advance, and only because they must have them for the local butchers: cannot form any reliable quotations, as the quality is very common.

Hous—Receipts, 2, 150 head: total for the week, 16,940, against 17,710 last week; Yorkers, 33.90 (3.90; Philadelphias, 54.40.24.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,700 head; total for the week, 11,200, against 11,600 last week; selling fair at last week's prices.

fair at last week's prices.

ST. LOUIS.

S

So. 25@5.50; receipts, 450; shipments, 300.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—CATTLE—Market very duil; ½@½c lower; very best, 4½@5%c; frat quality. 4½@4½c; mediums, 3½@4c; ordinary, 2½@2½c; most sales at 4@4½c. Receipts, 1,079; sales, 955.

Swing—Market slow and closed weak; quotations, 5½@6c. Receipts, 6,786.

SERBER—Quotations, 4½@6c. Receipts, 1,648.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., March 10—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts 197 head; shipments, 138; steady; native shippers, \$3.70@4.80; native stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.78; native cows, \$2.50@3.50.

Hous—Receipts, 468 head; shipments, 590; slow and lower; fair to good, \$3.00@3.20; light shipping, \$2.65@3.00.

CINCINNATL Cincinnati, March 10.—Hoss—Duli; common, \$2.50@3, 25; light, \$3.35@3, 70; packing, \$3.70 @4.00; outchers', \$4.00@4.25. Receipts, 1,983; snipments, 490.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board LIVERPOOL, March 10-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat-Winter, 9s@9s 4d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 3d; white, 8s 10d@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d8. 9s 9d. Corn, 4s 7d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 32s 9d.

LINERPOOL, March 10-1:30 p. m.-Lard, 32s 9d.
LINERPOOL, March 10-1:30 p. m.-Lard, 32s
LINERPOOL, March 10-Special College oor, March 10-Special cable-Bacon

Liverpool, March 10—Special cable—Bacon—Cumberlands, 27s 6d; short rios, 27s; long clear, 26s; short clear, 27s. Beef—Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 48s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d. Lard, 32s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; Western, 48s. Hams, long cit, 20-m average, 40s.

London, March 10.—Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn rather easier. Mark Lank—Wheat a shads dearer. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; corn quiet. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 40,000 to 45,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Testions.

Liverpool, March 10—11:30 a. m.—Flour-No.

1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New No. 1, 4s 7d.

Provisions—Pork, 48s. Lard, 32s 9d.

Liverpool, March 10.—Corrow—Firmer at 5% @57-16; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

Breadsturrs—California white wheat, 8s 10d3

DREADSTEFFS—California white wheat, is along be 4d; do club, 98-98 3d; red Western spring, 7s 6@8s; Nô.3 do winter, 9s@9s 4d. Flour, Western canal, 8s 6d@8s 10d. Corn—Western mixed, 4s 7d. Oats—American, 5s 6d. Barley—American, 5s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 0s 5d. CLOVER SEED—American, 35@40s.
Provisions—Mess pork, 48s. Prime mess beef, 71s. Lard-American, 32s 6d. Bacon-Loag clear, 26s; short do, 27s 6d.

CHERSE-Fine American, 49s.
TALLOW-Fine American, 36s. Pernoleun-Spirits, 9a; refined, 84@884 LINSEED OIL-26s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-22s 9d. RESIN-Common, 4s 6d@4s 9d; pale, 9s@9s 6d. ANTWERP, March 10. -PETROLEUM-22%d.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, March 10.—Corron—Quiet at 9%@
9%c; futures firm; March, 9.76c; April, 9.90c;
May, 10.06c; June, 10.21c; July, 10.32c; August,
10.30c 71.30c.
PLOUR-Light demand; receipts, 27,000 bs; super State and Western, 33,50@3,75; common to good extra, \$3,80@3,90; good to choice, \$3,80@3

good extra, \$3.80@3.90; good to choire, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@8.50.

Graix—Wheat in limited demand; receipts, 167.000 bu; rejected spring, 85c; ungraded do, \$1.02; No. 3 do, 94½@97c; ungraded winter red, \$1.10@1.14; No. 3 do, \$1.10@1.12; No. 2 do, \$1.18@6.1.17; ungraded winter red, \$1.10@1.17; No. 1 do, \$1.17; ungraded amber, \$1.18@1.15; No. 2 amber, \$1.15@1.15½; No. 1 amber, \$1.13@1.134. Rye; quiet; Western, 60@63c. Barley-Market duil. Mait nominally unchanged. Corn—Market duil; receipts, 150.000 bu; ungraded, 45@46c; No. 3, 45@45½c; steamer, 45@46%c; No. 2, 45%c; old do, 46@45%c. Oast-Market duil; receipts, 150.000 bu; ungraded, 45@46c; No. 3, 45@45½c; steamer, 45@46%c; No. 2, 45%c; old do, 46@45%c. Oast-Market duil; receipts, 150.000 bu; ungraded, 45@46c; No. 2, 40%d5%c; No. 2 do, 34%d644c; No. 1 do, 36@36c; mixed Western, 33@36%c; No. 2 do, 34%d644c; No. 1 do, 36@36c; mixed Western, 33@36%c; white do, 34@36c; old do, 46@46c; do, 34%d644c; white do, 34@36c; cold edining, 6%d64c; white do, 34@36c; mixed Western, 33@36c; Molasses steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm. Petholeum Arket duil; united, \$4.2664c; crade, 8½@55%c; refined, 9c asked.
Tallow—Steady at 64@69-16c.
Resin—Quiet at \$1.40@1.42%c.
Provisions—Pork—Market duil; mess, 30.25 for old; \$10.25 for new, Beef quiet buisteady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; long clear middles, \$4.87% asked; short do, 55.00. Lard frm/prime steam, \$5.00@6 55.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 7@28c.
Cherses—Nominally unchanged.
Whishy—Duil and nominat at \$1.06%. 4. 50; white wheat extra, \$4. 55@5.25; extra Ohio

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flours—Stronger and higher for low grades; Western super, \$3.75%4, 25; do extra, \$4.50%5, 00; do family, \$5.12%5, 75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western weak; Southern red, western weak; Southern red, a weak; Southern red, a western weak; Southern red, a weak; Auc; clear rib sides, new, Lard Refined in tierces, 7% c, BUTTER Firm; prime to 20c; roll, 15c. righer for gram, 3, 220 bris RECEIPTS Flour, 3, 220 bris orn, 7, 160 bu; oats, 3, 940 bu SEIPERNTS Wheat, 97, 100

MILWAUK MILWAUNE March 10. Milwaukee at the opening of

Total ... Total. Total ..

BYE. To the Western Asse. firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; opene steady: No. 1 Milwaukee bard wankee, \$1.01; No. 2 do, April, 931/4c; May, 97%c; No.

26c. Rye dull; easier; No. steady; No. 2 spring, March Phovisions—Quiet and eas PROVISIONS—Quiet and easnew, \$9,60. Prime steam is Hogs—Live dull at \$3,25@ PHILADEL PHILADELPHIA, March 10. and market firm; Western su lota extra family, good, \$4. Indiana good, \$4.95; St. Lon

at \$2.70@2.87% at \$2.70%2. Wheat quiet; No. evator, \$1.14%. Rye quiet Corn frm and anchanged. mixed, 30%31c; white, 31% PROVISIONS—Fair demand. \$12.50@13.00 Mess pork, prime, \$10.00@10.25. Han pickled, 74@8%c. Lard—We

NEW ORLIAMS, March 10 firm; superdue, \$3.00; XX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.00 for the superdue, \$5.0 84674c; keg. 7674c. light, but holders firm; st 34c; packed, 3464c; ch 54c. Bacon-Market du cured dull at 9@10c, as in 9%c. Whisky-Steady; Western

Gracerius - Sugar quiet bu common, 44,65%: fair to prime to choice, 53,66%: 7%c. Moiasse in good defermenting, 206,28c; commugal, 206,27c; fair, 246,20c; 35c. Hice steady, with a gage. ST. LO.
ST. LOUIS. Mo., March 10 higher; double extra fall, \$4,0504.80; family, \$4.25.40.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; ca higher; closed lower; No. 2 cash; \$1.04 March; \$1.080
1.06 May; \$2.044, \$21.04
1.01; No. 2 spring, 904c. No. 2 mixed, 93% 33% ca 33% ca 34% May; 34 % 438c June. a shade higher: No. 2, 20c Rye higher, scarce, and waley dull and unchanged. Whissay—Steady at \$1.04 Previsions—Pork lower; free on board. Lard dull; smeats dull and nominally lo (34.05; clear, \$4.7034.75 active; clear ribs, \$5.15; ca Recurres—Flour, 5.000 corn, 103,000 bu; oata, 14 barley, 7,000 bu; Shipments—Flour, 5.000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oata, bu; barley, none.

Boston, March 10.—Flo
Western supers, 33, 256\$5, 756-4, 25; Wisconsin ex
nesota do, \$4,50@5, 75; W
Michigan, \$4,75@5,50; III
\$68,00; \$8, Louis, \$5,50
Minnesota, \$6,30@8, 25.
GRAIN—Corn—Moderate
fellow, 47@456. Onts sca
extra white, 37@40c; No.
3 white and No. 2 mixed,
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500
wheat, 1,200 bu.
Shiffmanys—Flour, 4,100
wheat, 3,000 bu.

GRAIN-Wheat steady; 1 1.05. Corn steady, with 1.05. Corn steady, with 36c; mixed, 35c. Oats—) mixed, 28c. Rye quiet at HAY—Steady at 28.0021 PROVISIONS—PORK Quiet ket easier; choice isaf, 3/4c; clear rib, 4/405c. shade lower; shoulders, 4/clear, 5/405/4c. Hams, mand at 8/469/4c. Whishy-Pirm at 31.02

KANSAS CITY, March Ourrent reports—Wheat—I ments. 26,030 bu: stea March, 92/c; No. 3 cash, 4 cash, 61c. Corn—Reb ments, 5,225 bu; weak 25/5c; March, 25/5c. INDIAN

Indianapolis, Ind. 1 at \$2.25@3.25; receipts, Grain—Wheat strong; Corn quiet at 33@33%c 26%c.
Phovisions—Shoulders, Lard, 6%c. Hams, 7%@

DETROIT, March 10.—F GRAIN—Wheat easier; white, \$1,05%; March, May, \$1.07%; June, \$1. bid; amber, \$1.00%. Re lacents, 12,350 bu. CINCIN ATT, O. March arm at 94.c. FLOUR—Quiet but stead GRAIN—Wheat dull; \$1.05. Corn irregular; 3 ftm; 20-630c. Rye a steady, with a fair deman Pauvisions—Port dull amounted to about 850

PHIA DROVE-YARD.—CATTLE— null; 1,200 head sold at the in 4,65%c per fb as to cond; 3,000 head sold at from 40

anged; 1,100 head sold from quality EW YORK.

ndon.

9.700; market overstocked
con ordinary to fair grades of
and choice lambs good prices;
eek. 2.225 carcasses.

9.200 market quiet for live
a two cars at \$4.25.

common. 2.150 head; total for the week, 710 last week; Yorkers, 33.80 ias, \$4.4004.45. 5.700 head; total for the first 11,600 last week; selling

rch 10.—CATTLE—Market very er; very best, 43,65%c; first; mediums, 3%64c; ordinary, ct at 4,4 c. Receipts, 1,079;

Mo., March 10 CATTLE—The orts: Receipts 197 head; shippers, \$3.7004.50; a feeders, \$2.75@3.75; native

rch 10.—Hoss—Duli; common, \$3.35@3.70; packing, \$3.70 \$4.00@4.25. Receipts, 1,983;

TELEGRAPH.

at—Winter, 9s@9s 4d; spring, e, 8s 10d@9s 4d; club, 0s 3d@ d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 32s 9d. h 10-1:30 p. m.-Lard, 32 irch 10-Special cable-Bacon-

stern, 48s. Hams, long cut,

week, 40,000 to 45,000 ch 10-11:30 s. m. -FLOUR-No.

American, 35@40s.

188 pork, 48s. Prime mess beef,

189 prican, 32s 6d. Bacon—Long

10, 27s 6d. rican, 49s. .

NEW YORK. Western Associated Press. arch 10.—Cottox—Quiet at 9%@

6.00@8.50. in limited demand; receipts, 167, spring, 85c; ungraded do, \$1.02; 97c; ungraded winter red, \$1.10

77: ungraded winter red. \$1.10 \$1.10@1. 12; No. 2 do. \$1.18'4 \$1.17; ungraded amber, \$1.13 ber, \$1.15@1.15%; No. 1 am-ded white, \$1.10 21.14'4; No. 2 %. Ryc quiet; Western, 60@ rket dul; mesuts. 150,000 646c; No. 3, 45@45'4c; steamer, 45 2c; old do, 46 46 4c. Oats-dus. 42,000 bn; rejected. 32%c; @.334c; No. 2 do. 34'4@34'4c; de; mixed Western, 33@34'4c;

340@45c.
arings, 3@5c.
the quiet and unchanged. Sugar
d reduing, 64,06%c. Molasses
mann fair and market firm,
arket dull; united, \$43,06%4c;
refined, \$6 asked.
r at 64,06 9 16c.
\$1.40 1.42%.
teady at 294,029%c.
Vestern, 16,017c.
w. Beef quiet but steady. Cut
mechanged; long clear middles,
short do, \$5.90. Lard firm.
Western, 7@28c.
ally unchanged.
nd nominar at \$1.06%.

ALTIMORE. rch 10.-FLOUR-Stronger and s; Western super, \$3.75@4.25;

s; Western super, \$3.75%4.25; .00; do family, \$5.12%5.75. Western wesk; Southern red, moer, \$1.20%1.22; No. 2 Western teach and March, \$1.14%1.14%; 15; May, \$1.15%3.1.16. Corn estern mixed, spot and March, \$1.44%4.46; May, 45%3. Sec. Oats firm; Pennsylvania, white, 32%33c; domixed, \$1c. oc. choice Pennsylvania, \$11.00% der. Mess pork, \$10.50@10.75, shoulders, 4c; clear rib sides, 64c. Bacon—Shoulders, cld.

exc: clear rib sides, new, Ge. Hams, 8@10c. HAC: clear FID Sinds, new Call Ham, Called Card—Reined in tierces, 75/c, BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western, 1820; roll, 15c.
Butter and firm at 15/2 fec.
Person Higher and firm at 15/2 fec.
Person Higher and firm at 15/2 fec.
Person Higher and firm at 18/2 fec.
Person Quiet; Rio cargoes, 10/2 fec.
WHEST—Quiet at \$1.075.
PERSON TO Liverpool, per steam, firm and sigher for grain; cotton, 4d; flour, 2s 6d; grain,

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 10. - The stock of grain in

Milwaukee at the opening of business to-day is re-ported by the warehousemen as follows:

41,785

3,766

2,008

5,774

30, 111

1,306

433, 719

WHEAT.

| No. 1 spring hard, | 1879. | 109. 941 | No. 1 regular. | 2, 445, 524 | No. 3 regular. | 2, 445, 524 | No. 3 regular. | 602. 855 | No. 4 | 3333, 980 | Rejected. | 17, 079 | Special bin. | 18, 921 | No. 2 | 9, 300

Total.... 3,595,283

No. 2.... 20, 073 New 4, 608 Rejected. 393

- OATS.

BARLEY.

BYE. 150,064

Total 154,505 96,392
To the Western Associated Press.
MLWAUKEE, March 10.—FLOUR—Scarce and

Grain-Wheat firm; opened 1/4c higher; closed

steady: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.02%; No. 1 Mil-makee, \$1.01; No. 2 do, 93%c; March, 93c;

walkee, \$1.01; No. 2 do, 93%c; March, 93c; april, 93%c; May, 97%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81%c;

No. 4, 76c; rejected, 67c. Corn easier; No. 2, 336c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 24/c; May.

PHILADELPHIA.

-PHILADELPHIA, March 10. -FLOUR-Demand fair and market firm; Western supers, \$2.87%; Minne-

nota extra family, good, \$4.50; do fancy, \$5.00; Indiana good, \$4.95; St. Louis fancy, \$5.90@6.00;

Minnesots patent process, \$7.00. Rye flour dull at \$2.70@2.8714.

GRAN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western red, in ele-evator, \$1.14%. Rye quiet; Western, 56@57%c.

\$12.50@13.00 Mess pork, extra, \$10.50@10.75; prime, \$10.00@10.25. Hams, smoked, 9@10c;

pickled, 7%@8%c. Lard-Western in tierces, 7%@

NEW ORLEANS.

frm; superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.75.

Grain—Corn quiet but steady at 46@47c. Oats scarce and firm. Rye generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher at 38c.

CORN-MEAL-SCARCE and firm at \$2.60@2.70.

HAY-Quiet; choice. \$16.50@17.00.

Provisions-Pork-Market dull; old, \$9.25@

3714; new, \$4.25. Lard-Fair demand; tierce,

\$67%c; keg, 7@7%c. Bulk meats-Demand htt. but holders firm; shoulders, losses, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\). Buts meats—Demand that holders firm; shoulders, losses, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\). If the packed, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\). Get clear rib, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Clear, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Bacon—Market doll; shoulders, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\). Clear rib, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Clear, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Boolders, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\). Hams—Sugar-cared dull at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\). 10c, as in size; uncanvased, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\).

9%c. Whisky—Steady; Western rectified. \$1.05@1.10. Graceris.—Sugar quiet but firm; common to zood common, 4% @5%c; fair to fully fair, 5%@6%c; prime to choice, 5%@6%c; yellow clarified, 6%@7%c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; fermenting, 20@28c; common. 20@22c; centrifued, 2%26.26c; fair, 24@26c; prime to choice, 27%.35c. Rice steady, with a good demand at 5%.@

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—Flours—Strong and higher; double extra fall, \$4.45@4.60; treble do. \$4.65@4.80; family, \$4.90@5.10; choice, \$5.20

Boston, March 10.—FLOUR—Steady and firmer: Western supers, \$3.25@3.50; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Min-

nesota do, \$4.50@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.50; Illinois and Indians, \$5, 25

Meangan, 54.75%5.50; Himois and Indians, 55,25 66.00; St. Louis, 55.50%6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesots, 56.50%8.25.

Grain—Corn—Moderate demand: mixed and Jellow, 47@49c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 37%40c; No. 2 white, 36%37c; No. 3 waite and No. 2 mixed, 35%36c. Ryc, 60c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,500 brls; corn, 24,000 bn; wheat, 1,000 bn.

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.

Louisville, March 10. -Corron-Steady at

Grain-Wheat steady; red and amber, \$1.00@ 1.00. Corn steady, with a fair demand; white,

Soc. mixed, 35c. Oals—Market dull; white, 30c; mixed, 25c. Rye quiet at 53c.

HAT—Steady at \$8.00@10.00.

PROYSIONS—Pork quiet at \$10.25. Lard—Market easier; choice leaf, tierce, 7½c; do, kegs, 5½c; clear rib, 4½@5c. Bacon quiet; generally a sinde lower; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 4½@5c. Bacon quiet; generally a sinde lower; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½@5½c; clear, 5½@5½c. Hams, sugar cured in good demand at 8½@9½c.

Waishx—Firm at \$1.02.

Bran-Quiet and weak at 82%c.

parley, none,

Shirments-Flow theat, 3,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10 .- FLOUR-Quiet but

443, 699

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Total 174, 388

25,072

Toleno, O., March 10 .- GRAIN-Whest inactive; amber Michigan, April, \$1.08; May, \$1.034; No. 2 red winter, April, \$1.084; May, \$1.094. Corn quiet; No. 2 spot, 354c. Oats dall; No. 2, RECEIPTS—Flour, 3, 220 brls: wheat, 38, 300 bu; orn, 7, 100 bu; oats, 3, 940 bu; rye, 900 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 97, 100 bu; corn, 96, 500

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 10. -GRAIN-Wheat neglected. Corn nominal; 39@40c on track; no sales. Oats dull; white, 32c on track. Rye neglected. Barley RAILROAD FREIGHTS-Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSW

midding, 9½c; low do, 8½c; net receipts, 10, 149 bales; gross, 11, 127; exports to Great Britain, 14, 018; to the Continent, 16, 374; coastwise, 2, 609; sales, 6, 000; stock, 276, 694

MENPHIS, Tenh., March 10, —Cotton—Steady; receipts, 3, 813 bales; shipments, 5, 646; stock, 57, 901; sales, 2, 000; export, 900; spinners, 900; speculation, 200; midding, 9½c; St. Louis, March 10.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; middling, 9½c; sales, 850 bales; receipts, 1, 100 bales; shipments, 1, 000; stock, 29, 675.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY. Pa., March 10. - PETROLEUM-Market opened fairly active, with sales at 86%c, declined to 85c, advanced and closed at 86%c; shipments, 43,000, brls, averaging 31,000; transactions, 236,000.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, March 10. - The jobbing trade imroves steadily, and business is fair with cotton goods commission houses. Cotton goods generally firm in first hands; brown and bleached well in hand; fancy prints a little more active, and apron prints in good demand; men's wear woolens sing-gish; dress goods doing well.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Easier at 26%c.

MARINE MATTERS.

The propeller Antelope has been put in good shape for the season's trade.

cefving a new pilot-house.

A new lighthouse is being erected on the South Pier to replace that torn away last fall. yesterday for Lockport with 7,000 bushels wheat.

Corn frm and unchanged. Oats quiet but firm; mixed, 30%31c; white, 31%33c. Provisions—Fair demand. Prime mess beef, The schooner Oliver Culver was raised yes The schooner Oliver Culver was raised yesterdayand taken to Miller's drv-dock for repairs. Propellers and other steamers are being brushed up for the season's business.

Calkers and painters are busy along the river putting vessels in order for the coming season. New decks are being put on the schooner San Jacinto. She is lying in the Light-House Slip. President Powers, of the Seamen's Union, is at Oswego, organizing the sailors. There are now four strong branches of the Chicago Union. The two new schooners being built at Milwaukee for Messrs. Blanchard & Borland will be ready in April and May. One is named Resumption. Bate. Pirm; New York State and Brrdford County, Pa., extras, 20@21c; Western Reserve extra, 18@18c; do good to choice, 12@15c.

Engas-Scarce; Western, 18c.
CHENSE,—Steady; Western full cream, 8%@8%c; do, good, 7@8c.
Princleum—Neglected: refined, 9c.
WHIRKY—Market duli; Western, \$1.06.
RECEITES—Flour, 2, 300 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

tion. Chicago will have a good supply of excursion-boats this coming season. The steamers Flora and Grace Grammond are already booked for business here, and others are expected.
At Miller Bros. 'ship-yard the propellers Inter-Ocean and Annie Laura are booked for new wheels, and the propeller Ira H. Owen for new

Everything is favorable for an organization of the vessel-owners along the great lakes, and it is likely that they will adopt the Chicago plan, or some other, whereby they can get fair rates. The Convention meets at Cleveland to morrow, and the Chicago delegates have gone there.

A Revolution in Ocean-Transit. Yachtsmen and tourists who visit the Isle of Wight or Southampton have often been puzzled by a strange craft that cruises in those waters, and which invariably slows down to ordinary speed when approached by other vessels. She seldom appears to have anything more serious on hand than a party of gay gleasure-seekers, but watermen and others who have watched her closely tell of wonderful bursts of speed in but watermen and others who have watched her closely tell of wonderful bursts of speed in which she flies through the water like an express train. She is the vessel with which all the later experiments of the Winans brothers, of "cigar steamer" fame, have been conducted, and the results to which these experiments have led are as follows: One spirdle-shaped steamer 508 feet longer than the Great Eastern, or 1,200 feet in length, is already designed and to be built. It will have engines of 100,000-horse powers and will be propelled by twin screws under the after quarter of the vessel. The mean speed of this vessel is expected to be over twenty nautical, or twenty-three statute, miles an hour. She is to have a tower 150 feet high, containing in part state-rooms looking out on circular balconies, but having within a hollow cylinder extending vertically throughout its entire length, and traversed by an immense weight susceptible of being adjusted at any desired hight. This is an invention of Mr. William L. Winans, and the effect that it produced upon the motion of the vessel higher: closed lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.04@1.0414 cash; \$1.04 March; \$1.06@1.0614 April; \$1.07@ 1.06 May; \$1.0414@1.04 June; No. 3 do. \$1.0014@ 1.06 May; \$1.04 ½@1.04 June; No. 3 do. \$1.00 ½@1.01; No. 2 spring. 90 ½c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed, 334 ½c 335 ½c cash: 335 ½c 335 ½c April; 34½c May; 34½c M35 ¿June. Outs fairly active and ashade higher: No. 2, 26@26 ½c cash: 26c May. Re higher, scarce, and wanted; 47½c 48c. Barley dull and unchanged.

Whiskyr-Steady at \$1.04.

Phovisions—Pork lower; \$0.60 to arrive; \$0.75 free on board. Lard dull; small lots, \$0.35. Bulk meats dull and nominally lower; clear ribs, \$4.80 £d. \$4.00 £d. \$5.25.

Resupprs—Flour, 5.000 bris; wheat, 42.000 bu, corn. 103.000 bu; oats, 14.000 br; rye, 2.000 bu; barley, 7.000 bu.

Shiffments—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn. 92,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 40,000 bu; barley, none. their intention to construct three other similar vessels as soon as that described shall have been successfully operated. The estimated cost of construction of these vessels is £1,000,000 each, and it is confidently believed by the Messrs.

Winns and many of their friends that they will accomplish the passage of the Atlantic in less than six days at all seasons and in spite of any

The Detective's Dream. The Detective's Dream.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. George Tarr, the Illinous detective, who has been engaged in the successful search for the murderers of Dr. David Pierson, of Augusta, performed a feat which surprised himself on Friday night, and which is partially attributed to the long search and the excitement attending the arrest of Edwin Ferguson, one of the accomplices in the bloody conspiracy. On Friday evening, after the return of Messrs. Hoy, Tarr, and the prisoners from the chopping camp near evening, after the return of Messrs. Hov, Tarr, and the prisoners from the chopping camp near Montrose stations he two detectives, accompanied by Chief Munger, strolled around the city for an hour or two, and then Mr. Tarr retired to his room at the Windsor Hotel. He soon fell into a heavy sleep, but it was disturbed by an unusually lively dream, in which his prisoner, Edwin Ferguson, escaped and rap off at the top of his speed. The detective evidently followed him,—in his sleep,—and with surprising suddenness and agility Tarr leaged from his bed, and with one bound passed through the window of his sleeping sor, states that the marks of Tarr's nails are plainly visible on the side of the building, where be clambered upward, and the blood spots still remain as proof of the striking reality of the Illinois detective's dream. Mr. Thempson states that he would declare the feat a physical impossibility, if he did not know positively that he had one guest able to scale the side of a nouse like a cat.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS,

The Methodist ministers held their usual meeting yesterday morning, Dr. McChesney pre-About thirty were present. The topic for discussion was taken up,—"The

Present Condition and Outlook of Methodism Among the Foreign Population of the City."

Mr. Loeber spoke of the Germans, saving that German Methodism in Chicago was an established fact, not an experiment. The Church had a strong hold, and yielded a blessed influence to thousands of Germans. The first missionary was sent to the city is 1849. At that time there was not a German Methodist in Chicago, though there was a very large German population. Though the beginning was small, the work prospered, and one church after another sprang up. To-day there were six, and as many Sunday-schools. The membership of the churches was only a few less than 1,000, including probationers, and that of the Sunday-schools 1,500, with 150 teachers. The regular attendance at the churches was from 1,200 to 1,500, but irregularly, during the year, it was from 3.000 to 5.000. He did not think he exaggerated by saying that not less than 10,000 Germans were influenced more or less by the churches. Last year \$1.20 a member was raised for missionary purposes, though many were very poor. The work suffered heavily by removals,—migration to the West; and the voung men and women drifted off to the English churches. Notwithstanding this the German churches were going steadily ahead, and some of them were in a very prosperous condition. He estimated that there were 100,000 Germans in the city, and he thought Methodism had about as good a hold among them as any other denomination, except, perhaps, the Catholics. German Methodists were good, peaceable, and true American citizens. Socialism and Communism were plants which would not grow among them. From their present condition he many were very poor. The work suffered heav-

munism were plants which would not grow among them. From their present condition he drew the conclusion that the future was bright and promising, though he thought the work would not spread unless some arrangements were made for missionary work.

In reply to a question of Dr. Williamson, he said he didn't think more than 20,000 or 30,000 Germans were reached directly or indirectly by the Evangelical churches.

Dr. Williamson thought that was encouraging. Mr. Parkburst referred to the young Germans

Mr. Parkhurst referred to the young Germans who had united with the English churches as among the best workers in the Gospel meetings. He approved of their leaving the German churches, since it would Americanize them. He desired to see something done to reach the German adults,—the establishment of meeting places in the thickly settled districts. Money could be gotten for the purpose, but what was needed were earnest, baptized souls to do the work.

Mr. Anderson spoke of

THE SWEDES.

Up to the fire they had one church. They lost everything then except their faith in God. Poor at that time, they were so now. But after the fire they commenced two churches, one on the North Side and one on the West Side, and subsequently another on the South Side,—a frame structure on a leasekilot. The church property in all, including two parsonages, was worth \$34,700, and the debt only \$2,000. The First and Second Churches, however, were not completed. The and the debt only \$2,000. The First and Second Churches, however, were not completed. The people worshiped now in the basement, but those on the West Side expected to get "unstairs" this summer. The South Side church was crowded every Sunday evening, and a better and larger building was needed. The membership numbered 643 in full connection, and \$2 on probation, by the last report. There were now over 700. A theological school had been established, in which there were eight students and three good teachers. The first and second churches were self-supporting; the third received \$200 from a Missionary Society, which was all the money expended in the Swedish work in this great city. They paid back between \$300 and \$400. Referring to the Swedish Conference, established two years ago, to which the Chicago churches belong, he said it covered eight States,—Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconism. There were 50 districts in it, 40 mastoral charges, 3,912 persons in full connection and 428 probationers, 49 churches valued at \$21,550. pastoral charges, 3,912 persons in full connec-tion and 438 probationers, 49 churches valued at \$124,788, and 24 parsonages valued at \$21,550,—
total, \$145,638. The missionary appropriation
last year was \$4,720, this year \$5,000, while the
missionary collection was \$1,604. The churches
also paid their full proportion to the other conference collections. The expenditures of the
Missionary Society last year were \$3,116, less
than \$100 for each preacher engaged in the
work. He estimated the Swedish population of
Chicago at from 15,000 to 20,000.
Mr. Johnson spoke of \$124,788, and 24 parsonages valued at \$21,550,-

THE NORWEGIANS.

Norwegian Methodism, he said, was the youngest plant among the foreign element, it having been organized June 18, 1868. The First Church, on Indiana street, cost \$14,000. There were now 265 full members and fifteen probationers, on linual street, cost of the control of the condition of the church was very good. The condition of the church was very good. The Second Church was an offshoot of the First. It was a fine one, but on leased ground. The membership was sixty-five, and the Sunday-school was well attended. There were, besides, three or four meeting places, where services were held every Sunday, with good results. The debt of the First Church was \$4,500 (the property being valued at \$20,000); and of the Second \$000. The latter needed help. The Missionary Society gave \$250 a year. As to the work in the country generally, there were four presiding Elder districts, two in Minnesota and two in Wiscousin, which covered everything except New York and California.

nia.

Mr. Parkhurst asked as to the tendency of the foreign population to become Americanized, which to his mind was the great desideratam. It was not desirable to continue preaching in foreign languages. It was wise to encourage the young people to come out. If it were true that one German in ten was being touched, there was cause for thanksgiving to God. He believed a grand work could be done among them, and was willing to help. Gospel meetings should night in the year. A great mistake was made be neglecting the thickly settled sections of the or neglecting the thickly settled sections of the rity. For \$200 a year a room could be rented, lighted, and warmed, but a harder thing to get was men with souls on fire who would hold to

the work.

Mr. Loeber said he was as good an American Mr. Loeber said he was as good an American citizen as Mr. Parkhurst. Where did he (Parkhurst) come from? [Laughter]. English was transplanted here. No language should be a test of citizenship. He believed a man could talk German and still be a good citizen. The Germans stood by the flag, and were true and honest, and could not be bought like "American citizens." [Laughter].

The meeting then adjourned.

a class directly under the pastor's instruction, and fitting itself for the work of teaching. The evident demands of the class were those of the teachers. The class was to the teacher what a is prisoner, Edwin prisoner, E

ent treatment at the hands of the teachers. The Bible instruction should be treated as more than child's play. As in pulpit teaching so in Sunday-school stanching,—the flash baited for were caught. If the small fish were baited for, small fish were caught. If the instruction were light and frivologs, the persons under that instruction were and to be of like character. The minister was a teacher as well as a preacher, and more depended upon instruction than upon that of the Superintendent or any of the under teachers. There was latent teaching-power in the church that would double the amount of work now done if it were only brought out. The great reason of the instability of the pastoral relation was the desire of the pastor to stand alone, and take the credit of the entire work. Certainly, then, when snything did go wrong, the pastor was left alone to bear the entire responsibility. How could the normal class be successfully conducted? The pastor must answer that question for himself. It was not necessary that the class abould be numerically great. The influence of a few would spread itself to others. The pastor must give more than the "dribblings" of time to the instruction of the class. Time and place for class meetings were also important, and by all means a text-book should be used. No pastor had time to prepare and deliver to the class a course of lectures necessary to the well-being of the members. The pastor should possess a familiarity with the lesson in the text-book that would enable him to simply propound some doctrine of religion, but establish the proposition by logical and statistical instruction.

The paper was much complimented and discussed. The Rev. Galusha Anderson said that, in his opinion, Sunday-schools should be managed in much the same way that public schools are conducted. They should be graded. Public school teachers never thought that their classes could be tauger and separated from each other. Fewer teachers would be required, and thus there was a better chance of having all the scho

MISCELLANEOUS. At Trinity Methodist Church, the Rev. W. F. Crafts, pastor, revival meetings are still continued. On Sunday evening thirteen persons umed the vows of baptism, and, at the close of ings are held every evening except Saturday, ers are leading the music, and the pastor

reaches the sermons. The Presbyterian ministers held their regula The Presbyterian ministers held their regular weekly meeting in their rooms in McCormick Biock vesterday morning, the Rev. W. C. Young in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Trowbridge lead the discussion on the subject of "How to Make Sermons." The discussion was particited in bymost of those present. A committee of ladies from the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest was present and invited the ministers to attend a social reunion at the Seminary, No. 1060 North Halsted street, from 2 to 10 p. m. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and the meeting adjourned to come together at the Presbytery-meeting next Monday at 10:30 a. m. at the Same place.

morning and evening, giving the greatest satisfaction. The fact is that the Evanstonians want him. He will have a conference with the Committee Wednesday, and probably decide what he will do in the premises. Dr. Custis has received a call from the Edgefield Church, of Nashville, Tenn., and one from Utica, N. Y.

Pistols in Georgia.

Pistols in Georgia.

Pistol-shooting, as a recreation, will have to be given up in Georgia. When one of the chivalry "gets his blood up," he will hereafter be obliged to "fix" his man in some other way than by simply pulling a six-shooter from his hip pocket and firing indiscriminately in his direction. The Legislature has passed a stringent law against pistol-carrying, the penalty being the forfeiture of the pistol, a fine of \$50, and, at the discretion of the Court, imprisonment for the discretion of the Court, imprisonment for thirty days. Judge Lester, while holding court then informed those present that he had seen a pistol on one man in that room, and that he felt it might be his duty to go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted, but if he would come forward and lay down the pistol and a fine of one dollar, the matter would be overlooked. One after another from among be overlooked. One after another from among the lawyers, witnesses, and jurymen came forward, until there were lying on the table nineteen pistols and revolvers, and as many dollar bills. "This is right," said the Judge, as each one advanced, "but you are not the man." There was a pause, and the Judge resumed: "Gentlemen, here are nineteen persons who have acted like men; but the man I saw has not yet come forward. I will give him one minute longer to accept my proposition: if he does not in that time, I will point him out to the Sheriff and order that he be taken into custody." Immediately two men in the rear of the courtand order that he be taken into custody." Immediately two men in the rear of the courtroom arose; they looked at each other a moment, but it was too late; they had committed
themselves, and could do no other than go forward and lay down their pistols and their dollars. One of these the Judge designated as the
original culprit, and the law having thus been
vindicated, the Court proceeded with its regular husiness.

to learn at last that years of silence of blame, years of unequivocal praise, were not a grain in the balance beside the one spontaneous utterance touching his ever visible vanity, of a young, unworldly woman. Without the slightest provocation for years and years, one week ago Mr. Conkling took occasion in private to empty the vials of his wrath upon my name. Forgetting that I am a lady and that he should be a gentleman, he stabbed the absent, heaped on an honorable woman epithets with rage, vulgar as they were opprobrious. That being his reward for honor, for kindness, henceforth, when I have occasion to speak of Roscoe Conkling, it will be to speak of him as he is, without ling, it will be to speak of him as he is, without reserve."

Considerable excitement prevails in New York City over the discovery that there is in existence a cith of men whose sole object is to swear away life and property wherever and whenever

chase, and he recommended it by all means, al-though the price was high. A few days later he received a note from the intended buyer to say that she felt she could not afford to give so much for "a second-hand picture."

CEDAR KEY.

A Delightful Place in Florida—Its People, Business. Climate, Etc., Etc. Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. CEDAR KEY, Fla., Feb. 25.—There are few ocalities in this flowery State that offer equal

attractions to this quaint, peculiar, busy little city; none that are more interesting. Situated on the Gulf coast, nearly in the centre of the long coast-line on this side of the State, it is the centre of trade and distribution for a large extent of country, ranging from about 100 miles along the coast north to about 200 miles south, and extending inland, on the a territory of some 15,000 square miles, with a population of 50,000 people, drawing the greater part of their supplies from this point, and a least once in a year visiting here, mostly in their boats, for this method of travel is altogether the most convenient and in general use. Every body, as it were, owns a boat, where few own a team,—communication by boat being always handy and cheap, with the innumerable water-courses reaching into all parts of the interior,

nd the streams being sluggish in flow and easy Cedar Key is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants including about 500 blacks. A large proportion of the whites are from the North, and all ar busy and enterprising. It is a healthy place; in fact, the death rate is so very small that it seems absurd, being only five persons for the entire year of 1878; and these figures are given on the authority of Mayor Hale and his official records. It is a very peaceable, orderly community,—a drunken man, or an arrest for a theft, or crime of any kind, being an event of note, it occurs so seldom.

Cedar Key is rapidly becoming a city of extensive and steadily increasing commercial importance. It is the Gulf terminus of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, completed tance. It is the Gulf terminus of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, completed over twenty years ago, and has extensive docks and transfer-facilities built out into the harbor, permitting large steamers to be loaded right from the cars. The harbor is one of the finest along the entire Galf coast, with a depth of about twelve feet at lowest tide, and can be entered by vessels of fourteen feet draught at high tide. It is the port of entry for five lines of steamships,—including two to Havana, Cuba,—and clears eight steamers weekly. The number of sailing vessels entered last year was about 300; and this does not include any of the great number of little coasters of under five tons burthen that do an immense freight-traffic along the coast. The principal shipments are lumber,—which includes a large quantity of valuable cedar in logs and pencil-boards, and yellow pine,—oranges, fish, oysters, turtles, sponge, shell-lime, for fertilizing purposes, and various tropical fruits and vegetables. At present a Government appropriation of \$20,000 is being expended in deepening the harbor at the bar, and a number of immense dredging-machines are at work, under direction of Col. Smith, Engineer-in-charge, rapidly cutting out the obstruction.

Cedar Key is an island, separated from the struction.

Cedar Key is an island, separated from the

mainland by a small, shallow lagoon, and con-nected by the well-built railroad-bridge. Sin-gularly, it has no roadway or common traffic bridge to the mainland, which is quite wild and unsettled just at this point; but all the ousiness is drawn from points farther up and down the coast. It was first selected as a landing-place, in 1839, by Col. Miles (of Harper's Ferry surrender notoriety), then Quartermaster of the army at war with the Indians of Florida. Maj. John Parsons, an enterprising, wealthy gentleman, now residing here, was clerk to Col. Miles at that date, and gives a very interesting description of the growth of this Dlace, and of events that have happened in the State. It is one of a large number of islands (or "keys" as they are called here) that dot this portion of the coast. They contain from ten to fifty acres of land; are all covered with dense vegetation, including palmettos, dates, cocoas, oranges, palms, cedars, is drawn from points farther up and down the are all covered with dense vegetation, including palmettos, dates, cocoas, oranges, palms, cedars, lemons, and cacti,—and are very tropical in appearance, quite beautiful and interesting to see. It is somethat singular that they contain a greater variety of plants and trees than the mainland. They are alive with countless flocks of game-birds,—ducks, plovers, teels, herons, wild geese, curlews, and pelicans,—besides deer and such game, and are royal fields for the hunter. There are very few snakes, or any kind of daugerous reptiles or insects, here,—rattlesnakes being sometimes seen, but very rarely, far less frequently than on the prairies of Central Illinois. Flies, mosquitoes, etc., are no more numerous than in Chicago: there are none at present.

none at present.

The weather in February here is like early fine in the Lake region. Every day is bright with sunshine, and a balmy, soft north wind prevails that is exceedingly agreeable. Vegetation is in its chief prime. Oranges and vegetables, just ripening, make it very interesting and greamlike to the Northern visitor. All old residents assert that they have never seen the thermometer register above 93 degrees of summer-heat in years past; and blankets are always needed at night. Never was a case of sunstroke known in Florida. In the summer of 1873 the vellow fever appeared here for the first time in many years, and lasted a few weeks, carrying off twenty persons. It was brought here in a cargo of ballast, but created no special scare. At present not a case of sickness of any kind is known to be prevailing. residents assert that they have never seen the

known to be prevailing.

The city is built along a main street, running through the centre of the narrow island. The buildings are nearly all built of concrete made of seashells and shell-lime ("tabbie" it is called here), and present an odd appearance. They are all two stories high, and finished with battemented tons—no projecting complex. There are all two stories high, and finished with battlemented toos,—no projecting cornices. There
are three hotels. The Island House, kept by Dr.
McIlvaine, is the principal one, and sets a fine
table. The hotels are all old buildings,—that
being their only fault. The rates charged are
very moderate. The is a high mound, or small
hill, back of the business part of the city,
that offers a grand location for a
hotel-site, unequaled anywhere for the scenery
to be viewed from that point. All about the
hill are built many cottages, generally very neat
and tasty, surrounded with attractive gardens

to be viewed from that point. All about the hill are built many cottages, generally very neat and tasty, surrounded with attractive gardens filled with strange plants, fruits, and flowers. Views of the harbor and keys are to be seen in all directions: and it is, in fact, a location seldom surpassed for natural beauty.

On Atseena Otic Key, about half a mile from Cedar Key, is located the Cedar Millis, where is cut the wood for all of the Faber lead-pencils. It is an extensive establishment, with over sixty employes, and gives support to about forty families on the island. They lead a very Arcadian life of peaceful enjoyment and simplicity. Only one death has occurred there in years.

The business transactions of this city are estimated by competent judges at about a full million dollars per annum, including over \$200,000 of retail trade.

Living is very cheap here. Cut fuel can be had in abudance free, by hauling it from any of the saw-mills hereabouts. Great, luscious oysters can be picked up all along the shore by the million, free to all. The finest of fish for the table can be caught from the freight-wharf,—plenty for a week in an hour's fishing. Chickens and eggs cost nothing to raise. Flour, etc., are the same as in Chicago.

eggs cost nothing to raise. Flour, etc., are the

lor a week an an increase. Flour, etc., are the same as in Chicago.

Freights to Chicago are only 98 cents per 100 via the Danville and Cumberland routes.

No heavy clothing is needed,—a large saving to a poor man's family.

Wages to common dock-laborers are \$1.50 per day the year round, without loss of a day. Mechanics can always find work here.

To the tourist and persons of means, few places are more attractive and healthy than here, where one can enjoy summer-breezes, and fruits, and hunting, and can wear old clothes, all the year. The residents include a large circle of very intelligent people, whose homes are furnished eiegantly, and where they are pleased to welcome all worthy visitors. They are unanimous in asserting that there is no feeling of sectionalism, and that all are glad to welcome people from the North who come here to find a home.

Cant. P. E. Falcon, the well-known subma.

capt. P. E. Falcon, the well-known submarine diver of Chicago, is here in his beautiful yacht Falcon, and is enjoying a fine time cruising about the islands. He sailed from Chicago iast November, through the canal, then down the Mississippi River, and across the Gulf here. Yesterday he invited the writer and several visitors here to take a cruise about the harbor, All accepted, and enjoyed a delightful sail among the islands.

All accepted, and enjoyed a demand among the islands.

Dave Allen, of Chicago, now almost forgotten in theatrical circles there, is here to-day with a dramatic company that gives creditable representations; and Dave is evidently making it pay him, for everybody in these cities turns out when a "show" comes along, which is only at rare intervals.

G. M. Barbour.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of Marcus Kronherg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, are hereby notified that ha, on the Itth day of January, 1878, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under each or affirmation to me within three montas from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, 150 LaSalle-31, Chicago, 150 Carrette Marcus County, 150 Carrette Marcus County, 150 Carrette Marcus County, 150 Carrette Marcus Chicago, 150 Carrette Marcus Chicago,

WASTING DISEASES.

SUCH AS Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Dys-

pepsia, or Loss of NERVOUS POWER.

Are positively and speedily cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophesphites.

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm that Fellows' Hypophosphitea, wherein or boasting to affirm that forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with rude and joyous health; this, then, we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE, MARSION HOUSE HOTEL, BALTINGER, MD., October 20, 1871.

Dr. James I. Fellows:

October 20, 1871.

Dear Sir- I have just finished the tenth and last bottle of your estimable Syrun of the Hypophosphites. To lit use I sacribe cessation of cough, sharp pains in my back and chest, and of copions especioration; also, return of appetite, buoyancy of spirits, increase of feesh, and strength to perform my daily duties with a degree of pleasure unknown to me for a long time. The good have experienced from it is beyond description; and I advise all persons afflicted with consumption not to delay a day in taking it—feeling sure that were it not for your Hypophosphites, I would now be in my grave.

Yours truly,

GEO. C. FOUT.

Leok out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS. St. John. N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

CINCINNATI. O.

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. AVOID IMPOSITION

BENSON'S CAPCINE
POROUS PLAST POROUS PLASTERS POSITIVELY THE BEST.

The valuable qualities of the ordinary perous planare in this article increased ten-fold by new and acit tifte medication The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medals given rubber plasters at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Widely and favorably known among physicians as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plaster.

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN IN YOUR OWN VICINITY ABOUT IT And you will be convinced that it is so far superior to common porous plasters. Hriments, and the so-called cheap electrical appliances that it cannot be command with them. Therefore do not take a common or infer-ior plaster at the same or less price. ASK FOR

And insist on getting ft. Observe above caution in This article is specially recommended for Came and Weak Back, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, and

all Local Aches and Pains. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 CTS

GREAT REDUCTION

Leaderins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. It imparts the most delicious taste and sest to

of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLE-MAN at Madras to his GRAVIES WORCESTER, May, FISH

"Tell LEA & PER-RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-aiable as well as the most wholesomeSauce HOT & COLD JOINTS

Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

LEA & PERRINS 9 College-place and 1 Union-Square, NEW YORK WINES.

PURE WINES.

Sweet Catwaba, per Gal., - \$1.50. Dry Catawba, " - 1.50. PER BOTTLE, 50 CENTS.

C. JEVNE 110 & 112 Madison-st. DROPOSALS -- FOR CAR-FASTEN

PROPOSALS -- FOR CAR-FASTEN.

Ings. for use on cars transporting goods in bond, and for seals, for use on packages of duttable goods.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, March 31. 1879, for Turnishing the Treasury Department fastenings for car doors and seals for packages in such quantities as the Department may from Por the Information of hidders, it is stated that there is the same of transport unappraised goods, and those bonded to transport unappraised goods as presentithe same fastenings, vitz.; lead seeals, are used on the cars, etc., of your continue the use of lead seals.

Proposals will be continued unless a more destrable device is submitted.

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Principal company at the place of manufacture or recipital company at the place of manufacture.

Bidders will state, in the case of lead seals, which have wires at least ten (10) inches in length attached, with one end fastened in the seal, the price per the place of manufacture.

Bidders will state, in the case of lead seals, which have wires at least ten (10) inches in length at a the price per the place of manufacture.

Bidders will state, in the case of lead seals, which have wires at least ten (10) inches in length at a the price will be a same of the price will be a

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASHEY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1879.
Seeled proposis will be received at this office until 12
m. on the 25th day of March. 1879, for the cast-iron
deor and window frames, etc., for basement court
rooms, and attic of the United States Custom-House
and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with
drawings and specification, copies of which, and any
additional information, may be had on application as
this office or the office of the Superintendent.
JOHN FRASER

TO STOCK DEALERS.

The old banking-house of Howes & Company,

6 Wall-st., New York,

Has a stock department, and a member of the Stock Exchange in constant attention to execute any orders for the purchase or sale of stocks on a margin of 5 per cent. Opportunities for handsome profits are constantly occurring. Our sealor, Mr. R. W. Howes, has had twenty-five years' experience in the business, ten years as Fresigent of the bash bash that twenty-five years' experience in the business. ten years Fresident of the Park Bank, ten years in the old five of Howes & Mace, and five years with Howes & Company. He will give his careful and personal attentio to all orders, and if desired will use fits discretion whe and what to buy and sell. ORDERS SOLICITED.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CHARMOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24. 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Stank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

BIRDS CAGES, GOLD FISH, and CARRIA, in great variety, No. 127

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAIL, WAY.
Tickes Offices, 62 Clark st. (Sherman House) and at

Comparison | Co Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cal-cago and Council Binds, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:50 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago, a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta.

- Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLANGTON & QUINOT RAILBOAN.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.,
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Tickes Offices, 59 Clarist. and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express 7:25 a m 500 pm
Ottawa & Streator Express 7:25 a m 500 pm
Hockford & Fresport Express 10:00 a m 5:20 pm
Dubuque & Solda City Express 10:00 a m 5:20 pm
Pacific Fast Express 10:30 a m 5:46 pm
Pacific Fast Express 10:30 a m 5:46 pm
Downer's Grove Accommodation 1:00 a m 5:46 pm
Downer's Grove Accommodation 1:00 a m 5:46 pm
Aurora Passenger 3:15 pm 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express 3:15 pm 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express 5:30 pm 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm 7:15 a m
Texas Fast Express 9:05 pm 6:35 a m
Omala Night Express 9:05 pm 6:35 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express 9:05 pm 6:35 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express 9:05 pm 6:35 a m

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:30 p m 5:35 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:35 p is Mobile & New Oriesas Express 9:00 a m 7:35 p is Mobile & New Oriesas Express 9:00 a m 7:35 p is St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p m 7:35 a m Peoria, Eurlington (Fast Express 9:00 a m 7:35 p m & Keckuk Express 9:00 a m 7:35 p m Streator, Lacon, Washingf h ix 12:30 p m 3:48 p m Streator, Lacon, Washingf h ix 12:30 p m 3:48 p m Juliet & Dwight Accommedation 3:500 p m 8:000 a m Streator, Lacon, Washingf h ix 12:30 p m 8:35 p m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi in Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., neaf Clark.

8t. Louis Express. 8:30 a m * 6:45 p m
8t. Louis Fast Line. 8:50 p m * 8:30 a m
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & ORIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-si. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Paimor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express 8:40 a m 5:10 p m Night Express 5:00 p m 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louisville Day Express. 9:46 a m * 8:00 p m

Night Express. 8:00 p m 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, BOCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD. Depot. corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, \$6 Clark-st., Sherman House.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depoi, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. | Arrive. DISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all ronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the ily physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Dr. A. G. OLIN. 286 S. Clark Street, Chicago.
Everybody from Atlantic to
skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special
Diseases of men and women. Every means used
known to the profession, including Electricity,
Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office
hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m. PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy oure of Seminal Weakness Manhood, and all disorders brought on by in tion or excess. Any druggist has the ingre-JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixta-tt., Cincinnati

st. Louis. famey, S. 1024.00; receipts, 1, 200. caree, and wanted, particularly common to fair, \$3.25.3.85; \$4.25.35.00; export mattons, pts, 450; shipments, 300.

alow and closed weak; quota-ceipts, B. 786. us, 414@6c. Receipts, 1,648. ANSAS CITY.

CINCINNATI.

FOREIGN. rch 10-11:30 a. m.-Flour,

extra India mess, 87s. Cheese— houlders, 23s. Tallow—Prime rd, 32s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, 10 .- LIVERPOOL-Wheat strong.

Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2,

rité, 9a; refined, 84@8kd. PENTINE—22s 9d. a, 4s 6d@4s 9d; pale, 9s@9s 6d. h 10. -Petroleum-22%d.

h; March, 9.76c; April, 9.90c; he, 10.21c; July, 10.32c; August, Testern, 33,50@3.75; common to @3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@ textra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesott

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—GRAIN—The Price rent reports-Wheat-Receipts, 18, 040 bn; shipments, 26,030 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 91c; March, 92½c; No. 3 cash, 88c; March, 88½c; No. 4 cash, 81c. Corn—Receipts, 23,810 bu; shipments, 5,225 bu; weak and lower; No. 2 cash, 25½c; March, 25½c.

lower: steam, \$6.25 bid, \$8.40 saked. Bulk meats inactive; nominally \$3.50, \$4.65, and \$4.85. Bacon quiet: \$4.12½, \$5.37½, and \$5.92½. WHISKY-Quiet but steady at \$1.02. LINSEED OIL—Steady at 60c.

TOLEDO.

OSWEGO.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, March 10, -Corron-Firmer; middling, 9%c; low do, 8%c; net receipts, 10, 149

CLEVELAND, O., March 10. - PETROLEUM-Steady; standard white, 110 test, 8 c. 236,000. Pryrsiure, Pa., March 10.—Perroneum—Quiet; crude. \$1.05% at Parker's, for shipment; refined, 9c, Philadelphia delivery.

28%c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 24%c; May, 28c. Rye dull; easier; No. 1, 45%@46c. Barley study; No. 2 spring, March. 70c. Provisions—Quiet and easy. Mess pork oulet; 28t. 30. 60. Frime steam lard, \$6.40. Hoge—Live dua at \$3.25@3.50; dressed lower at The steam barge George Dunbar has been RECEIPTS-Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bn. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 overhauled. The water in the river is higher than for some

> The tug American Eagle, alias Goose, is re-Capt. Bluett is going to run a regular line to Lincoln Park this season. Norton & Co,'s canal propeller Lockport left

stern-bearings.

Thomas Capavan is building a new steam yacht of nine feet beam and torty-five feet in length. Another steam yacht of sixteen feet beam and seventy feet in length is being built at Sixteenth street for the owner of the Pet, which plied on the lake basin.

Everything is favorable for an organization of the very street of the contraction.

Yachtsmen and tourists who visit the Isle of

tion of Mr. William L. Winans, and the effect that it produced upon the motion of the vessel is precisely the reverse of that which one would most readily infer. When "scaled" to a proper hight, in proportion to the "beat" or motion of the waves prevailing, it absolutely prevents all rolling. The great length of this steamer will prevent pitching, so that, presuming it justifies the claims and expectations of the inventors, it should be very advantageous for purposes of occan travel. It is designed for the trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service, and their port of entry in this country will be New London, Cone., of which a special survey was made don, Conn., of which a special survey was made three years ago with this view. Milford riaven is expected to be the port of entry for Great Britain. That it will revolutionize ocean travel is the conviction of the Messrs. Winans, and on that conviction they have expended millions, and are about to expend still more, it being their intention the construct three other similar

> THE BAPTISTS. The Baptist ministers met in regular confernce yesterday morning at the usual place, No. 71 Randolph street, the Rev. C. E. Hewitt in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Custis sketched the sernon which he preached Sunday evening at Evanston. Dr. Ives also sketched his sermon of Sunday. The Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central Church, then read a paper upon "The Pastor's Normal Class. By the pastor's normal class was meant

who have recently been converted publicly asthe service, six remained as inquirers. Meetand Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Prof. W. C. Coffin and other well known sing-

The Baptist church at Evanston has been without a pastor for several months, ever since the resignation of the Rev. F. L. Chapell, and the people have been looking about for a pastor,—for a strong man who could uphold the Baptist interest in the midst of strong Methodist and Presbyterian influences. A committee of the church has been appointed to ascertain if Dr. Custis would accept in chase he were called, and to extend a call in case he would accept. Dr. Custis preached at Evanston Sunday morning and evening, giving the greatest satis-

recently in one of the northwestern counties, suddenly suspended proceedings, ordered the Sheriff to lock the door and let no one out, and

Mary Clemmer's Good-By to Senator Conkling.

In the last Independent Mary Clemmer aims at
Mr. Conkiling. She says he "misses greatness
because in his moral nature he has never risen
above the lower regions of himseif." She says
that when she first wrote to the paper she said
something about Mr. Conkling which incensed
him, and she adds:

"Roscoe Conkling was too vast a personage,
in his own esteem, to respond; but he secured
to do so a Mr. Wilkinson, who wrote in reply
an article for the Independent, which was not
printed, and whose leading point was the crime
of allowing 'a woman' (spelled with a big
'W') to mar the political prospects of 'a
great Republican statesman. That was years
ago, and since, while I have written many testimonials to his splendid abilities, through his
most domineering tones, his most aggressive
egotism, his most offensive assaults on men
whom I honored, I have remained silent; only
to learn at last that years of silence of biame,
years of unequivocal praise, were not a grain in
the helegoe hexide the one agentament

a way life and property wherever and whenever they can. One of the members will trump up a charge against some cliken, and the other will swear black is white for him. They have repeatedly had men arrested, and in many instances succeeded in having them sent up on perjured evidence. A few dars ago one of them accused a prominent dry-goods merchant of having assaulted him, and several of his fellows positively corroborated his story. They, however, gave contradictory dates, and this fact led the Justices to investigate the whole affair. Then the cat came out of the bag, and one of them, being cornered, admitted that the complainant and his witnesses were members of the Perjurers' Club, and that their object was blackmail. They are Polish Jews, and one of their objects is to give perjured evidence for such of their creed as may get into trouble. They tried to prove an alfu in the case of the Jewish incendiaries who were recently sent to the State Prison for life.

A JURYMAN.

ellections of an Old-Time Experience Recalled by Recent Events.

How a Certain Case Was Contested in the Courts of California.

would pave done me more service by manually me case of the poor man who went mad the r day over in Jersey while on the Smithnett jury has wrought on me to that int that I feel moved to arise and say word of my experience as a juryman. One as yet in this age of many anthropies has taken any action towards the of of these poor, persecuted creatures. Bese, in the first place, nine jurymen out of lose all track of a case after the second sevidence. Whatever they do know at the meacement is often completely bemuddled, begged, and twisted into a smarl by the law-s. I presume the poor man on the trial in stion was conscientions and tried to remake the evidence. This was too much, and ke his brain down. Most jurors are not contitious. They give up the ship after the first hours of evidence-hearing and let the case it. All jurors know this to be true, but no allkes to acknowledge it. So they look wise their chairs, and the farce goes on from year rear.

In 1861, at the commencement of the War, I we my country as a juror in the grant Table Mountain Tunnel vs. New York Tunnel. e opposing claims had drifted into opposite opposite opposing claims had drifted into opposite opposite opposite opposite o lief of these poor, persecuted creatures. Betwo hours of evidence-hearing and let the case drift. All jurors know this to be true, but no man likes to acknowledge it. So they look wise in their chairs, and the farce goes on from year

In 1861, at the commencement of the War, I served my country as a juror in the
GREAT TABLE MOUNTAIN TUNNEL CASE

at Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal. It was The opposing claims had drifted into opposite ides of the great mountain, which here de-

ribed a semicircle.

Table Mountain is a wall forty miles long, om 200 to 300 feet in length, about 800 yards ide, and with a top as level as a barn floor.

wide, and with a top as level as a barn floor. Sides, top, and bottom are of rock, and in the middle is a core of gold-bearing gravel. In some claims the tunnels bored throug the "run rock" are 1,400 feet in length and cost years of labor. The top rock is volcanic and spongy in appearance. The bottom is a hard blue granite. worn smooth by the rush of a current, for at. some period it was the bed of a river. It the Palisades could be finished on the Jersey side and then picked up and set down in some comparatively level country farther inland, they would give a fair representation of Table Mountain. Toulumne County.

When the New York and Table Mountain. Toulumne County.

When the New York and Table Mountain. Toulumne County.

When the New York and Table Mountain. Toulumne County.

The particular case it shot straight across a small flat partly inclosed by the mountain wall. The two companies, as they followed the lead from either end of a horse-shoe curve, found themselves tunneling towards each other and into this hitherto supposed worthless flat. The farther they tunneled the richer zrew the streak of pay dirt. Every rod held a small fortune. Of course both parties claimed the Sonora, the county town, was then full of lawyers. The main street, three-quarters of a mile in tenth, alternated thus—store, saloon, law-office, two-office, store, saloon, store, law-office. The Sonora lawyers ran their tunnels into both of these claims, and never stopped until they had exhausted the eream of the pay-streak. The opposing miners did the work, and THE LAWYERS TOOK THE FEES.

Year after year the Table Mountain vs. New York Tunnel case came into court. It com-

Year after year the Table Mountain vs. New York Tunnel case came into court. It commenced in the County Court, ran into the District Court, was sent up to the Supreme Court and the last decision set aside. Then the District Court would take another shy at it, give judgment for one side or the other, and away it would go to the Supreme Court square, come back with some new kinks in the legal twist, and caron again on the District Court. So the case went on year after year, with judgments renback with some new kinks in the legal twist, and carom again on the District Court. So the case went on year after year, with judgments rendered first for one side then for the other, then appealed, then Supreme Courted, then sent back that District Courted, until at last it had become so incumbered with legal barnacles, parasites, colwebs, mold, affidavits, rulings, dry rot and counter rulings that nobody but the lawyers knew or pretended to know aught of the matter. As for the contending miners, they simply worked, got out their dust, brought it to Sonora, and paid their attorneys. There were about thirty men in each company, and the lawyers had these men well trained and under thorough control. They were perfectly content to work so long as the case went on. The case went on, and the semi-annual trial of Table Mountain vs. New York Tunnel Company made more excitement, drinking, cutting, shooting, and left more money in Sonora than any Fourth of July celebration. The companies brought with themat each trial an average of thirty witnesses each. These and the saloons for five or six days. Monte, faro, keno, and poker fired up anew during the trials of the Table Mountain vs. New York Companies. It was

A REGULAR CELEBRATION.

The town prospered. The population increased. They made of Sonora a city with a Common Council, bought a fire-engine, and built three new churches. The case became a county institution. It outlived three sets of Judges. It grew dropsical with affidavits and documentary evidence. Men died and with their last breath left some word still further to complicate, confuse, and perpetuate the greot Table Mountain lawsuit. As fast as witnesses perished the reserves were brought in to fill the vacancies, and these could swear to anything, and so fill up all the gaps in their respective chains of evidence.

But at last jurors competent for trying this case became very scarce. Nearly everybody living within fifteen miles of Sonora had "sat on it," and was, therefore, incompetent to sit on it again. But the lawyers, as well as the resident population of the county town, did not protose to let the case die for lack of jurors so long as there was any dust left in the paystreak worked by the parties in Table Mountain. So the Sheriff and his deputies were sent to the more distant mountains and gulches of Toulumne for wild, untrained and unbroken jurors possessed of the necessary ignorance. In this way they found me, at that time dead and buried to the outside world, on Swett's Bar, a remote corner of the county. A REGULAR CELEBRATION

SUMMONED AS A JUNOR.

f obeyed the summons, borrowed a coat, and went to Sonora. The great day came, the town was full as usual of contestants and witnesses, the saloops throve, gold clinked, and few went to bed that night. In the morning I, with the remaining eleven, was sworn to try the case to the best of my ability. So I swore. I felt very ridiculous. I felt guilty; I knew I had no ability as a juror. I thought then that ability of some sort was necessary.

The case was called. It seemed to me they commenced in the middle or at some point of leaving off in some previous trial. I couldn't ret any clear idea which was plaintiff and which defendant. It is doubtful that I understood the exact meaning of those terms at that time. defendant. It is doubtful that I understood the exact meaning of those terms at that time. The Judge was noted for his endurance as a sitter. He sat twelve hours per day. Twenty-five witnesses on one side testified to something; thirty-five on the other swore it all down again. The trial lasted five days. The opposing counsel, the rival claimants, and even the witnesses, had long, gaudily-colored maps of the claims, which they unrolled, held before us, and swung defiantly at each other. The first two days of testimony, involving certain ancient mining laws and ancient

When lost and confused in mazes of contradictory evidence, I would mentally come back to the shade of this tree and rest awhile before attempting another start. But for that tree I think I should have gone mad. Because being conscientious and simple then, I deemed it my duty as a good citizen to try and follow the case as it was chased and hunted from one thicket of legal complexity to another by the lawyers. I thought in my innoceuce that they were trying to make it easily understood. "It seemed to me," I remarked one day during the trial to Bob G., the County Clerk, "that I could put this matter a great deal clearer than did Lawyer G. in an hour's talk over his objection about something."

"Glear, you idiot," said he, "do you sup-

room. I expected something from that charge to clear my mental sky, but was disappointed. Judge Creamer turned towards us in a friendly, confidential manner which promised a great deal and said that "if from the nature of the evidence we ised a great deal and said that "if from the nature of the evidence we deemed the ground in dispute belonged to the plaintiff, we should give a verdict in his favor; but if, on the contrary, we deemed from the nature of the evidence that it belonged to the defendant, we must return a verdict for the defendant." [Well, I knew all this before. I think the rest of the jury did. He would have done me more service by informing me

Then we opened our minds to each other, and CONFESSED OUR COMNON BEWILDERMENT.

But we had two canable jurymen. They professed to understand the case. They took opposing sides. They imported into the juryroom the intagonistic harangues of the lawyers. We didn't know what to do, so we gradually took sides with the two leaders. Meantime Jonah slept peacefully. We agreed to disagree. We sent out word to that effect. It was Saturday night. Judge Creamer sent back notice that we minst agree or stay out over 'Sunday. Some time in the morning the last man was convinced, Jonah was awakened, and we agreed and were let out. Sonora at that hour was still aglow with lights and lively with the rattle of the keno box. I don't remember whether the verdict was for plaintiff or defendant. It mattered not. Both claims were then paying well, and everybody knew that, in any event, the case would go to the Supreme Court, as it did. The life of Sonora was involved in the perpetuation of the great case. Sonora then showed the surprised stranger, expecting to see only backwoods groggeries, Turkey carpeted saloous, hung with great mirrors, fancy glassware bearing the proprietor's name, and free lunches worthy of Lucullus. This was in 1830. The Table Mountain suit and claims continued to pay the lawyers and sustained the mountain town until 1867. Then the pay streak diminished and the case stopped. Most of the lawyers moved to San Francisco, Sacramento, or Stockton. The population rapidly decreased. Fathers commenced telling their boys that Sonora was now CONFESSED OUR COMMON BEWILDERMENT.

NO LONGER A GOOD PLACE for an enterprising young man. They had better go—"Go West," they would almost remark and then stop, remembering that the next Western territory was China, whose people were rapidly coming East. When I last saw Sonora, in 1871, they had ripped up the saloon Turkey carpets, the elegant pier glasses were gone, and nothing of the sumptious free lunihes remained save hard crackers. The city was disincorporated, and the three churches stood empty. The Table Mountain case had stoppped. Two of the churches had been sold for taxes (Californis law not exempting church property), and Ned Rogers, the only live lawyer left, having "bought them in," offered to sell me a church cheap. I did not want a whole church.

offered to sell me a church cheap. I did not want a whole church.

This is my jury experience. I gather from it that juries in such long complicated cases are inhuman ordeals for citizens. Were I drafted as juror in any case likely to involve over two hours of evidence and a half an hour of summing up, I should plead unfitness on the score of incapacity for legal comprehension. It's no wonder that men go crazy on juries.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

FROM PARIS, NORTH. Leyden_Amsterdam.

IV. Hague, and but a few miles from the mouth of the Rhine, lies this ancient, famous, University City of Leyden. Gathering up this old river a it sluggishly moves toward the sea, these burghers of Leyden have diverted it to the right and left by many a canal, and dike, and most, until having compelled it to do service for both trade and defense within their boundaries, they allow it to resume its monotonous way beyond. Rich in its past is this Leyden, but without promise of growth in these days of the commercial stim ulus. Mother of scholars, artists, warriors, one finds many noted names among those who taught in her streets: Descartes, Arminius, Scaliger, Gomar, Grotius, Boerhave; many an artist dreamed first of fame within her walls. -Rembraudt, Jan Steen, Van Mieris, Joris Van Schooten among them, -and went out beyond those walls to find it; and the Burgomaster Van der Werff, and other unnamed thousands of her sons and daughters, fought for and de-

fended her in her heroic age.

In the southwesterly part of the city, and part from its bustle and distraction, stands the venerable University, about which are clustered so many interesting associations. Founded in 1575 by William the Silent, immediately after the terrible siege by the Spaniards, and as a recognition of that great and successful defense, it stands to-day the greatest seat of learning in Holland, and one of the most important in Europe. We entered, in vacation, and drifted through the quiet corridors, up the well-worn staircase, and stood within the examination-hall itself, with the spectacled eyes of every Pro-fessor of that University, from Scaliger down, fessor of that University, from Scaliger down, staring at us from out their canvases,—there were two ladies in our party. We thought of the intellects that had been quickened under its sheltering, fostering roof, of our Noll Goldsmith, and Fielding, and John Evelyn among them, and fancied the very musty air to be filled with protoplastic poetry and intelligence. The semi-circular table at which these generations of Professors sat and grimly questioned or dreamily dozed; the little atte-chamber to this Inferno, over which some thoughtful student, while waiting for the verdict, had written, "Lasciate ogai speranza voi ch'entrate," charcoaled, as many other devices and illustrations were here and there upon the bare white walls by hands now resting from both work and play,—an evident waiving of discipline in favor of the wit and the artist,—all this and much mere were absorbed by our sometimes freeverent party, and we sought the fresh air with more serious faces.

Passing out into the bright sunlight, we turn, with some relief, toward the Botanic Garden, the entrance to which is at the head of the court upon which the University fronts; from the flavor of manuscripts and calf-binding to that of roses and heliotrope was a pleasant change to us, mere pleasure-seekers that we were. An imposing

manuscripts and eaif-binding to that of roses and heliotrope was a pleasant change to us, mere pleasure-seekers that we were. An imposing iron gate is opened, and we pass at once to one of the most delightful and quiet of retreats. A fine collection of trees and plants is here, and our guide, the keeper of all this vegetable magnificence, as he passes from one rare shrub to another, gives us, as I believe properly educated gardeners do—in Europe—the botanical names of all we pause before. The sweet, soft, perfumed air was startled and shaken by the polysyllabic affectation of horticultural science. This man plodded on, showing us, in one dead language or other, his cinnamon, papyrus, mahogany, arrowroot, banana, coffee, quinine, bamboo, sago, tamarind,—trees and shrubs,—with the grave air and encyclopædic accuracy of a master, as he undoubtedly was, in his work, though clad in the simple fustion of the laborer; yet, with a gallantry and courtesy that were as described to the supplementation of the courtesy and courtesy and courtesy and the same described to the though chad in the simple fusion of the laborer; yet, with a gallantry and courtesy that were as admirable as unexpected, he would now and then cut off for us some rare rose or other flower, some leaf or twig that interested us. We paused before a large oval bed of stalks and leaves. "Do vou know this plant!" he asked. Surely, here was a familiar form, with its dark-green leaf, luxuriant, too, considering the difficulties of its lite,—a bed of Indian corn it was, strong enough in leaf, and stalk, and color, but no sign of ear and tassel, though we were rather early in the season. In one of the green-houses, of which there were several, we found a veritable Nile lotus in full bloom, a Victoria Regia, a night-blooming cereus, a passion-flower, and many other wonders of the vegetable world, all fulfilling their destiny in the considerate company and watchful love of this master. Guttural and incomprehensible as was his speech to us, we did not doubt that his touch was soft and kind to these his children.

We had a famous tramp through old Leyden; vet, with a gallantry and courtesy that were as

up and down its narrow streets and causis, over its numerous bridges, no unimportant features of the landscape; stooping at this and that object of interest, at its quaint Stadthuis, whose graven tablet speaks to its people as they pass of the heroism of their ancestors, and, in Hebraic form, of "their God, the Lord"; at its museum, contaming a valuable collection and, in Hebrale form, of "their God, the Lord"; at its museum, contaming a valuable collection of antiquities, mainly Hindu and Egyptian; here we found a curious carved stone from Carthage, upon which was plainly raised the Manx arms, if one can so call the well-known three legs of that primitive little island. Doubtless our venerable guide here could have satisfactorily explained the connection, but his English was quite as tedions as our Dutch, and there was no common ground in this case to stand upon. The "Burg" is an old Roman fort, in the very centre of the city, a large, round, brick structure, one or two thousand years old, very much "restored," that was doubtless of some value when it was built, but owing to the degeneracy of the times, and the decrease in incomes, it is now used as a kind of beer-garden, to which a hotel is attached, and the whole devoted, I suspect, to the somewhat base use of money-getting. A little imitation of the Venetian Rialto is near this, and the grain merchants gather there in usual "Open-Board" form.

The church interiors of these Protestant Hollanders are very simple; the grandeur is in construction in form, not in ornament: the mas-

The church interiors of these Protestant Hollanders are very simple; the grandeur is in construction, in form, not in ornament; the massive arches and pillars, with here and there a little stained glass, are all that are let of the sensuous gold, and ourple, and fine linen of the Mother Church we left behind us in France and Belgium; there is a certain chilliness in the contrast, and we almost wished this simplicity were a trifle less severe, and the plain, white walls a trifle warmer.

But we must leave Leyden, with all its attractions, for our holiday begins to wane, and Amsterdam should be seen in its sunlight. So we leave the gold-fish and the refreshment-tables of the charming restaurant by the station, book

of the charming restaurant by the station, book our luggare, and take express for that city of commerce and art, but two hours away. There are no distances in Holland.

is the brightest, most modern, and nineteently is the brightest, most modern, and nineteenth-century-like of the commercial cities of Hol-land. A city of industry and art; its people clearly of that amphibious race a few fishermen of which, 760 years ago, gathered themselves under the protection of the feudal Lord of the Amstel, and packed, and coaxed, and baked this oöze of the Zuider Zee into a surface of con-sistency sufficient to bear their little huts, and began at once their dam building and canal dig-ging. Such a hardy, struggling infancy could not result otherwise than in an aggressive, strong, and thrifty manbood, and these beavers strong, and thrifty manhood, and these beavers of the Amstel have in their day dictated policies to States, have more than once made their cousins of England—sea-dogs themselves—tremble for their country and their homes; have founded schools of art, of science, and of have founded schools of art, of science, and of philosophy, and now, wealthy and comfortable in their age, are living in serene contemplation of the activity and glory of their middle life. Nothing hereabouts tends to romance; Amsterdam has had poets, one at least, Vondel, and some practical land speculators have laid out a beautiful park in his name, and have fronted their building lots upon it, and prospered, much as our own operators have done, and, let us hope, will again.

Here Baruch Spinoza was born, and lived his early life, and dreamed out his philosophy; with little else than sky and water to give color and tone to that young mind, no wonder the glorious

tone to that young mind, no wonder the glorious woods and green fields and hills of the higher country he occasionally visited were to him file-ed with the very life,—nay, were the great Creator Himself.

ed with the very life,—nay, were the great Creator Himself.

But while Spinoza philosophized, Amsterdam trafficked and lent money to rulers, and sent its white-bulled East Indiamen out to gather cargoes, and builded its quaint warehouses to store this wealth of the Iudies; and these still creak, and groan, and lean against each other for subport under their fragrant burdens; shoulder to shoulder, as it were, these marrow, six and seven storied warehouses stand, with gabled roofs, and the beam and pulley out from each topmost window. A curious quiet seems to pervade these store districts; one looks for and misses the noise, and bustle, and confusion the noise, and bustle, and confusion of the warehouses of the Thames and the Mersey; but the seventy or eighty canals of Amsterdam have reduced the audible voice of traffic to its minimum, and I cannot but believe that these water-ways of Holland have helped greatly to produce the smooth, quiet methods

of its people.—
Compared with the elevation of Amsterdam, the location of Chicago is a bold, elevated plateau. The mud of Amsterdam's canals has plateau. The mud of Amsterdam's canals has built its streets and alleys, and Belgium and German's have furnished the stones of its pavements, as well as the facings of the hundreds of miles of dikes that protect Holland from the Zuider Zee and the German Ocean. Amsterdam itself is some eight or ten feet lower than the Zuider Zee, and its fleets of vessels are "locked?" down to their docks and up to sea again by a fine system of locks, governing every water approach. Yet in this city of Amsterdam fully one-tenth of its 800,000 people live underground, in its cellars, which are for the most. ground, in its collars, which are for the most part thoroughly cemented, but yet nevitably damp, and, one must believe, dangerous to health. The curiously large proportion of deformed persons seen here is attributable to this cause mainly.

A sait feature of Amsterdam life is the universal use of tobacco: there is hardly any are

A sail feature of Amsterdam life is the universal use of tobacco; there is hardly any article of commerce so cheap as this,—being duty free,—and one sees contamally children of 8 or 9 years and upward smoking cheap cigars, say 50 cents per 100, and these pale, unhealthy-appearing waifs, poorly fed and poorly housed, are permitted by public opinion to thus destroy themselves. The children of the better classes, being better fed, have better taste or are better governed. This is no poor mankle paradies. ocing better led, have better taste or are better governed. This is no poor man's paradise; common labor is worth from eight to twelve guiders per week, a guider being about 40 cents; so, with beef at 35 cents and veal 40 cents per bound, small eggs at two cents and larger at

pound, small eggs at two cents and larger at four cents each, and so on, one can see that the laborer can have a meat dinner once say in two weeks, if he be very thrifty.

Among the sights of Amsterdam is the Jewish quarter, through which we drove one pleasant afternoop. The miserable shops, the windows of the high houses, the cellars, nay, the very narrow streets themselves, of which literally swarmed with a chattering, trading, uninviting vitality. Through this mass of men, women, and children our coachman trotted his horses with an apparent recklessness that appalled us, but the continuous crowld would part before and with an apparent recklessness that appalled us, but the continuous crowd would part before and close in behind us with a mixture of indifference and elasticity that was full of satisfaction to our apprehensive minds. And the isolation of this race, that has furnished Amsterdam with so many philosophers, and artists, and skilled artisans,—the diamond-cutting and polishing of the world was done here for centuries, the collegions of the world was done here for centuries. the celebrated Kohmoor was cut (and badly cut) here,—this isolation remains as perfect to-day almost as when they flocked hither over 200 years ago from Portugal, Spain, and Germany to find freedom to live and to work. This segregation seems to be the result here of many causes: tradition, habit, prejudice and religion enter, it is true, but one may believe that the most important difference between the Amsterdam Jew of the "quarter" and his brethren outside it is the conflict between dirt and cleanliness, which is radical and also irrepressible.

One of the most characteristic features of the celebrated Kohinoor was cut (and badly cu

One of the most characteristic features of Holland scenery is the ever present, sluggish, low-banked canal, and a stroll along the charming Keizers and Heeren grachten will well repay the visitor. These canals are the most celebrated for their beauty, being about 150 feet wide, and planted on each side with trees, mainly elms; the houses that front them are high. elms; the houses that front them are high, and for the most part of that Holland regularity and composure we were rapidly learning to admire. No front dooryards, but graperies and large grassapiats and flower-beds and shrubbery in the rear. We found one of these private looking houses by its number,—for there was no sign to guide us,—and descending to the basement, following a servant who had answered our ring, we groped our way up a marrow winding stair, through a dark hallway, and into a dark ante-chamber, the other door of which leads into a bank that counts its millions. So unostentatiously do these solvent bankers work. Out on the most northern point of land in old Amsterdam, with outlook on the IJ and off toward the Zuider Zee, rises from the flat surface a curious old tower, that has stood now four hundred years sentinel and land-mark up on the wharf whence sailed those white-huiled East Indiamen and other long-winded craft, for distant seas. Probably from this very point Hendrik Hudson and the little colony that settled New Amsterdam weighed anchor and set sail for that then terribly distant haven. Here gathered in the old time the wives and children, the lathers and mothers and friends of those ancient mariners to bid them Godspeed, and to weep and serrow at the parting; hence its poetic name: the Schreijerstoren or Criers' Tower, which it bears to this day. Somewhat near this, and to the southward, stands the Wasg' or weighing-house,—the city scales,—a curious old city gate with several round, pointed towers, in front of which, also, in the good old time, the whipping post threatened, the stake burned and the caldron boiled for the subjugation, in one form or another, of the unrecanting heretic. It is now occupied as a fireelms; the houses that front them are high and for the most part of that Holland regularity

the stake burned and the caldron boiled for the subjugation, in one form or another, of the unrecanting heretic. It is now occupied as a firengine house. So we'all move.

But this letter spins out to unconsciouable length, and I must merely refer to a few of the many other objects of interest. Chief among these is the Zoological Gardens, supported by private subscription, I believe, and public spirit. There has always existed a generous rivalry among the merchant princes of the city to add to its magnificent collection of birds and animals, and each saip-master is instructed, for the gloty of his house, to bring back from distant lands some new or rare species of animal life,

some monkey, or hippopotamus, Japanese salamander, or sacred this, or ostrich, peligan, zebra, boa-constrictor, lizard, or chameleon, and they seem to have had good judgment at well, for nowhere have I seen so rare and valdable a collection as in this same "Artis," as it is called, save perhaps in the Hyde Park Gardens in London. Of the public buildings of Amsterdam, the Palace is the richest in construction and association. Built about 1630 as a Stadthuls or City-Hall, it confunging represented the wealth and zlory of the city. Hewe departed its heroes, and here were they received and honored; here were gathered its governors and councilors, its judges and hankers; its poets and its artists contributed to its zlory, and Quellyn is represented in his sculpture and Bol, Van der Helst, Jordaens, and De Wit are present in color. This palace contains one of the most beautiful halls in Europe, called the ball-room, 120 feet in length by 57 in width, and 90 feet in hight; the walls are faced with white ftalian marble, highly polished; its decoration, its reason chandeliers and pendants, its mirrors and sculptured columns, are of an elegant richness, and the whole presents a rare and felicitous harmony of construction and finish.

The Niewe Kerk, built about 1400, the Westmisster Abbey of Amsterdam, is well worth a visit. Here the Kings of Holland are crowned, and it has some interesting monuments; an elder brother of this church, called the Oude Kerk, about a century earlier, keeps green the memory of old Admiral Van Heemskerk, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, twice essayed that absurd short-cut to the East Indies by the Polar Sea.

To enter upon any enumeration of the art collected in their rich and quaint perfection. At Brussels we find the several steps toward this perfection, in Antwerp the glory of Rubens is somewhat too dazzling, but in Amsterdam we find a gathering of masters, and at their best, upon which we rest with the fullest satisfaction. One can spend many davy spleasantly in visiting

Peter the Great's house still stands, in rather a drunken condition; and you can peer into the dark hole in the wall in which he siept, and be sure he didn't take his greatness to bed with him; watch dreamily the colossal arms of its hundred wind-mills, as they move with giant force in the fresh breeze, or lie idly still in the resting calm. Or, a little farther on, to Edam, where the small, round, red-painted cheeses are made and named after—and which we are told served well once as ammunition. Tramp off along the stone-faced dike that bars with solid strength the Zuider Zee, and across the Orange locks to Schellingwoude, where you can drink a glass of cool, fresh milk and look back on the city, with its irregular sky-line, its quaint gables, and towering spires. Or sail out to the little island of Marken, to see a community primitive and curious even

milk and look back on the city, with its irregular sky-line, its quaint gables, and towering spires. Or sail out to the little island of Marken, to see a community primitive and curious even among North Hollanders; a fishing community, of from 800 to 1,000 persons, the men of which put out to sea on Sunday afternoon, and the women watch and wait till their return on the next Saturday evening, and the anchovies they gather in support them. These people have a curious treatment of children's heads, male and female; they bandage and compress them to shape them in one mold, and two long curls, one on each side, are the only hair visible, by night or day; very "trying" this to most faces. The boys, however, cut loose from this bondage at about 14 years of age, but the girls retain this charming head compress until their hair falls out, as it easily does, and what was in childhood a luxury becomes in early womanhood a necessity, for the glory (according to Solomon, I believe) of the woman has departed.

One should not leave Amsterdam without a run to Haarlem,—renowned for many virtues and many foileles. It defended itself gallantly for seven months against the Spaniard; its women, with a woman leader, Kenau Simons Hasselaar, vied with its men in that famous resistance. It also, in a more luxurious day, led the van in the pursuit of borticulture, and bought and sold tulip-bulbs with an equal scorn of the enemy. But our visit to Haarlem was projected primarily to hear its famous organ, and we did hear it, and applauded silently its master, anent which and whom the following: It came to pass that the old organist died, leaving his love and his fame to his son, who as child and youth and young man had sat in the dusty loft, day after day, year after year,—sat beside this loving father and his loved instrument until it became a part of his own life, as it was of his father's. Well, Haarlem must have the best organist for this best organ, and notices were sent abroad of the vacancy, and that a trial would be offered to all

CHICAGO SEWERS.

hall the Evil Be Permitted to Grow Until Pestilence Overtakes Us?

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 10.—The human mind travels for the most part in the grooves it has formed by habit, not heeding the danger ahead until the inevitable catastrophe, like an Ashtabula disaster, in a merciless manner punishes for the neglect. Very few well-informed people deny the advantages of the metric system for weight and measure, nor the desirableness of phonetic spelling, and yet the average mind clings to the old with a tenacity that would be neroic were it not expended on mistaken ideas. In my letter to THE TRIBTNE of Feb. 28 I pointed out the evils attending the Uhicago ewage, either in forcing it out into the lake, and thus poison the water-supply, or down the canal and Illinois River, whereby we do harm to our neighbors, and suggested that the sewage should be transferred to the prairies, deodor-

ized, and used as fertilizers. That the Chicago River should have been made a receptacle for its drainage just in the heart of the city is a most deplorable state of affairs. Most of our good citizens have at times approached or crossed the river branches with aversion, suppressed breath, and with a note of interrogation in their faces—Why shall we suffer this abomination? And this cannot be remedied by pumping part of the nuisance into the lake, by pumping part of the nuisance into the lake, the pet is growing too large for being drowned, and the evils attending pollution of the water-supply are too great for being trifled with by experiments. There is punishment for those who willfully take or endanger the life of their fellow-beings, and still wholesale murder by poisoning air and water are not only practiced unarrested, but sanctioned by the Government.

who tax the people for its accomplishment.

If mankind thoroughly understood the laws of nature, and always acted in conformity thereto, I have no doubt that sickness and disease would be rare exceptions; man would then live to a good old age, and then, like the old tree, fall in calm weather. Civilization, in its eager. fall in calm weather. Civilization, in its eager ness for comfort, has often overlooked defects ness for comfort, has often overlooked defects in the arrangements, often because ignorant of the consequences that must follow, and at other times seduced by the love of gain, until humanity suffers all kinds of aliments and discase, contracted in consuming adulterated food as weil as from breathing poliuted air or drinking poisonous water. In almost every case of typhoid or scarlet fever the cause may be found in the imperfect dwelling; there may be a leak of sewer-gas imperceptible to the senses, and yet strong enough to sever the thread of life on the more susceptible. It has been, and to a great extent is, the practice in the great extent is, the practice in the building business to shut off the smell from the drains in dwellings with a water-trap only, without even an escape-pipe, and when heavy rains fill the sewer, or wind is pressing therein, the sewer-gas is forced into the very sleeping chambers, and thus the innocent are suffering and die through ignorance, neglect, or false

and die through ignorance, neglect, or false economy.

A few days ago the Common Council voted an appropriation of \$250,000, beside some unexpended balance from previous years, for the construction of new sewers. I am glad to notice the patriotic zeal and good intentions on its part, but before taxing the people with an expenditure of more than a quarter of a million it would be well if our good City Fathers would examine the project well, and if the money is spent for permanent good no loyal taxpaver will complain; but I believe that they all will emphatically protest against any exmoney is spent for permanent good no loyal tax-payer will complain; but I believe that they all will emphatically protest against any expenditure for abolishing a nuisance in such a manner that it is sure to return in worse forms, more difficult to combat. Not a dollar should be wasted on the system of turning the sewers either into Chicago River or Lake Michigan. Such systems have been tried in most cities of importance, and for those situated on or near the ocean coast, where the flood and tide causes a large change of the water, it may be used with comparatively little detriment in regard to the sanitary condition of the place; but for inland towns, where theed, it has been a growing source of disease, attended with more curses on the human family than perhaps any other modern invention.

Many people have long been cognizant of the evil that threatens us with extermination, and various methods have been devised as remedies, of which I will mention a few which seed efficient. In Berlin, Prussia, the sewage is pumped out on what used to be a sandy desert, which has been transformed into a fertilizing company takes good care of all nuisances, lime being

used as a deodorizer, and so successful are the operations that no offensive smell is noticed even in the sheds where it is mixed and stored. The combound is highly valued by the farmers, to whom it is sold by cargo or carload at remunerative prices. London—in this world of itself there is out of the sewage not only produced fertilizers, but also extracted oils and grease. Paris is, perhaps, in this respect inferior to no other place in the arrangement of its cloneas; but imagine what it would be were their contents poured into the Seine. Full descriptions of these systems and their workings would fill volumes, and could not be attempted in the limited space which you may grant me in your columns, nor do I think it necessary for the sake of argument.

limited space which you may grant me in your sake of argument.

But I carnestly commend this subject of changing our sewer system to the consideration of the people. It will cost less to do so now than ten or twenty years hence; and had it been started in that direction ten or twenty years ago many millions of dollars would have been saved. It will not do for Chicago to shirk its task,—the buil, and a dangerous one it is, must be taken by the horos. Pour no more suitsances into the river or the lake, for no community can afford to disregard the laws of nature, and suffer under the punishment that is sire to follow. But when the sewage is used for enriching the soil, making agriculture more profitable, then we shall also enjoy a more halthy atmosphere, with no smell from the river, no complaining and suffering citizens along the canal, and no danger of pestillence, sickness, and death from contaminated water-supply.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. Views of Wong Chinfoo, a Benighted Hea-

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 9.-In all her heathenism China has in no time surpassed the Christians in their persecution of races. We persecute people on account of their lawless conduct, and never on account of their nature or birth. The Chinamen here are persecuted for no other reason than because they are Chinamen. Forgetting the most noble efforts of your own illustrious ancestors for their creation of so grand and humane a Constitution, under whose pro-tecting arms the Americans themselves have grown, but, alas!-grown, grown up to be tyrants, -enemies to their illustrious dead!

If the Christians, who claim to be the most nlightened, the most considerate and humane of all peoples, cannot themselves be con-formed to abide by the conditions and laws that they demand others to do by them, we do not know what right they have to chastise the heathens. This is not only unchristianlike, but it is an outrage on the principles of bonor and a lack of true manhood. This is considered unmanly

even amongst the heathens.

It is a matter of very little interest to the

It is a matter of very little interest to the general public of China whether your ports are forever closed against them or not, for in either case it affects but a very small portion of the Empire,—a very small portion indeed,—a portion of the Empire that does not properly belong to China, but belonged to England as a portage of war. If I am not mistaken, at the present writing there are but two Chinamen (or a dozen at the most) in the whole United States that properly belong to the Chinese Empire. Most all the Chinamen in the United States are from Hong Kong, or near that port, within 100 square miles about Hong Kong, which has been an English domain for the past fifteen years. To show you further it does not concern or affect in the least the public of China whether the bill against Chinese immigration pass or not, I will state that for five long years a terrible familie has existed in the northern provinces of the great Empire, when nearly 10,000,000 of the previation were actually starved to death not, I will state that for five long years a terrible famine has existed in the northern provinces of the great Empire, when nearly 10,000,000 of its population were actually starved to death. They would rather then prefer to eat their own children than to emigrate to any country foreign to their own. I may safely say that amidst all that terrific suffering amongst nearly 100,000,000 of souls there has not been one Chinaman landed upon the shores of America from that quarter or any other place of China except Hong Kong,—the British domain.

The writer is a native of these unfortunate territories himself. Came here, however, before the great famine began, and if there was an arrival from those northern provinces would have been informed, and would go see him within the United States. The language of these Chinamen now in America I cannot understand, neither can they understand mine, and therefore cannot keep their company.

Whatsoever is the feeling of the northern Chinamen in regard to leaving their own country is likewise the feeling of the other provinces, except that spot of the country in the immediate neighborhood of the British possessions, where competition is so great that they had to seek new quarters for a living.

Even if there is such a thing as the possibil-

where competition is so great that they had to seek new quarters for a living.

Eyen if there is such a thing as the possibility of bringing five or six hundred millions of Chinamen to American shores, have they not the same right to come here as men from other nations? Is not this the country that boasted of its free and liberal institutions,—the land of the oppressed and the home of the unfortunate. And yet we do not see why we have any leas right in your country than you have in ours, when we grant you all the rights, and even allow you liberties which are denied to our own citizens. Your subjects in China demand us to fulfill the Burlingame Treaty to the very letter in every particular. We have expected so great a nation and so good a people like the Americans would deal with us accordingly, or at least fairly. A Chinaman cannot have the pleasure of landing upon free American soil until he first buys the privilege by paying the Christians \$10, when all other emigrants can do so free. Then he is almost daily greeted on the streets by stones or brickbats, or insults by the more eloquent, and especially from their well-behaved, Christian-like children, and grown-up people, fathers and mothers, look upon their actions with evident satisfaction. It makes some difference as to who is insulted.

Mr. Senator, Blaine and men of his filk have long ago driven us to the walls, and yet they still push. They remind us something about a

would have seen that I took the number and street of every person who gave me anything, my intention being to return it a thousand-fold to-morrow. For instance, if a child gave me a dime, the little creature would be surprised to-morrow morning, perhaps before breakfast, with \$100 done up in a neat package, and tied with a blue string. My object is to seek out the true and noble and reward them—to encourage the good and beautiful. I can't do this if I am to be arrested and dragged through the public streets, can I?"

"How iong since you were here?"

"I I! Robert McCune, the philanthropist!
Never was here in my life, sir; never."

Mr. Senator, Blaine and men of his ilk have long ago driven us to the walls, and yet they still push. They remind us something about a blind man that was leading another bind man. I deny all your enarges against the Chinese. They are utterly false, mean, and contemptible—too, base for a man of your experience to utter. There have been hundreds of charges against the Chinaman which I have no time now to deny.

If the Chinamen take away your money, don't the Americans take away your money, don't the Americans take away Ohina's money also? I tell you what is a fact. The net earnings of one American in China in one year is more than equal to the net earnings of 100 Chinamen in America for thrice the number of years. Thirty million dollars in bullion annually crosses the Pacific from China to American shores, and yet nobody sees it. But they do see when 100,000 Chinamen send back their combined wealth of \$500,000 or \$1,000,000.

American steamships and labor-saving machined deven hundreds of thousands of Chinese

"I! I! Robert McCune, the philanthropist!
Never was here in my life, sir; never."
"Officer Jones, do you know this man?"
"I arrested him about six weeks ago for stealing a ham from a poor woman on Central avenue, and took him to the station-house. You sent him out for thirty days."
"The gentleman is uttering a terrible libel. I never stole a ham in my life. I bought a carload of hams from a merchant on Pearl street and sent them South during the prevalence of the yellow fever, but I scorn to steal."
"Anther officer arrested him once for stealing a plug of tobacco."
"The story is preposterous, your Honor. I own a whole tobacco plantation, and give employment to hundreds of men. I have stacks upon stacks of tobacco to sell."
"Mr. McCune, it is the opinion of the Court..." American steamships and labor-saving machines drove hundreds of thousands of Chinese families into despair; but nobody knows it. But they do see the Chinamen here bave employment, while perhaps the native laborers were lying idle.

California now pays 25 per cent more for labore them any other relace in the Union where canorina now pays per cent more for in-bor than any other place in the Union, where there are no Chinamen at all. So much for Cheap John's industry that these unfortunate and ungrateful laborers have such a place as California to draw

industry that such a place as California to draw their extra 25 per cent pay.

I rejoice at this writing to learn that among the great body of political cowards in Washington there is one notable man. The only eminent statesman since the days of Summer, the same brave soldier who fought for the glorious Union, is now preserving the honor of the Union that he helped to saves R. B. Hayes, the President of these United States, is faithful to his post, loyal to his country, and even grateful to the memory of the sacred dead. He did not sign the bill,—not because he loved the people less, but because he loved the Constitution more.

WONG CHINFOO,

The Benighted Heathen.

The Benighted Heath Dogging a Royal Pair.

A Copenhagen, correspondent writes that on the occasion of the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Prussian Government took measures to have the Duke accompanied and watched by detective officers from his landing at Lubeck till his arrival on Austrian territory. The Duke at once telegraphed to London to call upon the Government to remonstrate with the Court of Berlin against the indignity of treating a Prince of the English Royal family and the sister of the Princess of Wales like runaway felons. It was only in consequence of strong representations made by the British Ambassador at Berlin that orders were given to allow the Duke and Duchess to proceed without having a guard of police spies attached to their suite. The incident illustrates the extreme nervousness and irritability of the the extreme nervousness and irritability of the Prussian Government in all matters relating to

Women's Rights.

Bufalo Express.

Dr. Jennie Stauton, the new lecturer, was discoursing at a lively rate in Ballston the other night, when up rose a tall gentleman, who said he was married, and he thought for his part that women had many more rights than they deserved. "Very true, sir!" said Dr. Jennie spitefully: "and if you are one of the rights in question I have no doubt your wife has at least one that she would like to get rid of for nothing." "Drive on," said the tall seutleman sententiously, sinking exhausted into his seat.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A ZOOLOGICAL ROMANCE. (Inspired by an Unusual Flow of An No sweeter girl ewe ever gnu Than Betty Marten's daughter Suc. And lips you'd gopher miles to taste; Bright, lambent eyes, like the gazelle, Sheep pertly brought to bear so well; Deer girl! I loved her as my life, Alas! a sailor, on the sly, He said my love for her was bosh, And my affection I mushquash. He'd dog her footsteps everywhere Him captive to a foreign show.
The cruel Captain far outdid
The yaks and crimes of Robert Kid.
He oft would whale Jack with the cat,
And say: "My buck, doe you like that?
"What makes you stag around so, say?
The extangular to someting, hey? The catamounts to something, hey?
Then he would seal it with an oath,
And say: "You are a lazy sioth!
"I'll starve you down, my sailor fine,
Unit for beef and porcupine!"
And, fairly horse with fiendish laughter,
Wouldsay: "Henceforth, mind what gir
In short, the many risks he ran
Might well a liams a braver man.
Then he was wracked and caster shore.

Might well a liama a braver man.
Then he was wrecked and castor shore
While feebly chinging to anoa.
Hyens cleft among the rocks
He crept. sans shoes and minus ox;
And, when he fain would go to bed.
He had to lion leaves, instead.
Then See would say, with troubled face:
"How keedoo live in such a place?"
And say: "How budger must have felt!"
While he, the brute, woodchuck her chin,
And say: "Aye-aye, my lass!" and grin.

Excuse these steers. It's over now;
There's maught like grief the hart can cow
Jackass'd her to be his, and she—
She gave Jackal, and juited me.
And now, alas, the little minks bound to him with Hymen's lynx. Charles F. Adams.

A ST. LOUIS MAN'S IDEA.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
Robert McCune was arrested for street-beg-

ing, and brought up in the Police Court yester-

"From St. Louis, your Honor."
"You have good clothes—your pants are,

perhaps, too tight to be in the severest style

but, aside from your nose, you have quite a

respectable appearance. I am very much sur-prised that a gentleman of your cloth should

"No more than was I, your Honor, I ex-

plained to the officer that he was beaping a great

plained to the officer that he was beaping a great indignity upon a worthy man. So far from street-begging, your Honor, I was scattering charity broadcast with lavish hand."

"The officer testifies he saw you asking alms of every man, woman, and child you met."

"I admit that appearances are against me, and I request a word or two to explain."

"Be good enough to cut it short."

"Be good enough to cut it short."

"I am a gentleman of vast wealth, and it was simply to humor a whim of mine that I askel aims. If the officer had observed me closely he would have seen that I took the number and

Court—" Hold on, your Honor, hold on. Don't do anything rash. Dismiss this case and let me go on with my mission of mercy."

"There is no doubt in the mind of the

Court—"
"Be careful, your Honor; don't commit yourself."
"No, I will commit you. It is thirty days.

"No, I will commit you. It is thirty days. The wagon will leave in a few minutes."

He paused on the threshold and said:

"I wouldn't go a step, only I know that the Workhouse is a splendid field for the prosecution of my mission of mercy. Every miscrable wretch in that place shall be a millionaire before to-morrow night."

GRANT'S FOREIGN TROPHIES.

Pittsburg Leader.
The presents of which Gen. Grant has been

made the recipient at different points of the circle he has been swinging round of late are at-tracting much attention at the Loan Exhibition,

where they are on view, as seen through a glass case. The articles are certainly of such a na-

ture and value as to serve as strong reminders to the General, when he gets old, that he was once great. The several tokens of the freedom

"McCune, where do you hail from ?"

e arrested for street-begging."

day for trial.

of long harangues at Albany and Washington.
A Western Judge, once upon a time, addressed the Grand Jury in these words: "Gentlemen; The weather is extremely hot; I am very old; you know your duty,—perform it." Another American Judge once interrened in an odd way to prevent a waste of words. "He was sitting in AN UNLUCKY ENGLISH REGIMENT.

Washington Capital.

The recent fate of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the British line in Zululand is peculiarly melancholy. The regiment is nearly 200 years old, having been originally embodied by Wilham of Orange in 1691, for service in the Flemish War and the Netherlands. Its records show a tour of service unsurpassed by any other regiment of the British army for variety and hard knocks, and it has always been unlucky. Its first experience was a disaster, being almost annihilated at the battle of Steenkirke when it was hardly two years old. Subsequently it suffered out of all proportion to its comrades at Blenheim, Ramillies, and Malplaquet, and was finally relieved and sent home, in the latter part of Queen Anne's War, in consequence of the impossibility of keeping its rank recruited. Forty years afterward it had an almost similar experience on the same ground, in the war of the succession, and still later, in the eighteenth century, it suffered immense losses, and was at last captured bodily in the American Revolution. Returning to England, it enjoyed only a few years of rest when it was sent to Egypt, and participated in Sir Ralph Abercromptie's operations, where its bad luck did not desert it. Thence the regiment went to the Peninsular, where it campaigned five years, suffering, as usual, beyond ail proportion. It was foremost at the storming of Cuidad Rodrigo and St. Sebastian; in the ediles of the Free AN UNLUCKY ENGLISH REGIMENT.

held on to its trunk, which they were trying to selze for board."

solid gold box, smaller than that of Edinburg. It bears the coat of arms of Glasgow. Accompanying this is a smaller box, also gold, in which is hidden the official seal of the city.

From Inverness there is a handsome silver medal, with the legend, "Stand Fast," inscribed. The freedom of the city is incased in a handsome velvet eylindrical case, having a silver plate with the inscription:

"To Gen. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, from the people of Inverness, Scotland."

A handsome volume of the life of Shakspeare is a remembrance from the home of the great boet. The beautifully illuminated title-page tells the story:

"Presented to Mrs. Gen. Grant on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Grant to Stratford-ox-Avon, Sent. 23, 1878, by Mary Elizabeth and Thermutis Emily, daughters of J. and M. James and Mary Whateley Mason, Mayor and Mayoress of Stratford-on-Avon."

Also from Stratford-on-Avon, the freedom of the city is represented by a box of mulberry wood made of "Sakspeare's tree."

The freedom of the City of London is only represepted by the "Menu of the City of London Banquet. Admission to the freedom of the city of London of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, on Friday, June 17, 1877."

The following are the several addresses:

A large book contains the "Address to Gen. U. S. Grant from the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-on-Tyne." The Address to Gen. U. S. Grant, from the workingmen of Northumberland and Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 22, 1877." Address of the corporation of Birmingham. Address of the corporation of Manchester.

BREVITY.

The King of Zulu-land is said to have recent-

ly addressed a note to a British officer in South Africa as follows: "Excellency—First came the

missionary; next the Consul; now the army.

Cetywavo." This brief letter recalls some shore speeches and curt correspondence, which will doubtless be delightful reading in these times

SEARCHING FOR PAPA.

Circland Herald.

A lady in the street met a little girl between 2 and 3 years old, evidently lost, and crying bitterly. The lady took the baby's hand and asked where she was going.
"Down to find my paps," was the sobbing re-

"What is your papa's name?" asked the lady. "His name is papa."
"But what is his other name? What does
your mamma call him?"
"She calls him papa," persisted the little

The lady then tried to lead her along, saying, "You had better come with me. I guess you

"Yes, but I don't want to go back. I want to in'd my papa," replied the little girl, crying afresh as if her heart would break. "What do you want of your papa?" asked the "I want to kiss him." "I want to kiss him."

Just at this time a sister of the child, who had been searching for her, came along and took possession of the little runaway. From inquiry it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly seeking, had recently died, and she, tired of waiting for him to come home, had gone out to find him.

QUIPS.

Will the Pacific slope? King Cetewayo's song: "I Kaffir nobody, no, not I, and nobody Kaffirs me." The game the British played was, heads I win, tails Zulus .- Detroit Free Press.

Did the man who Rhode Island ride straddle! It wouldn't take much of a stride to straddle that State.

There wouldn't have been any milk in the rocoanut if some of our dairymen had had the original construction of it. The French are acquiring a more stable gov-

ernment every year. Paris alone consus 11,219 horses for food last year. Joaquin Miller declares that he longs to return to the woods; and let us hope that he will do so before the game laws are in force again.—Pillsburg Te egraph.

Gladstone has been presented with a silver natchet. This places him under an awkward responsibility for the future. He cannot tell a lie.—Harvard Lampoon.

It is suspected that, were Poe still alive, he would render his most celebrated poem so that the refrain should read: "Said the rayen, Norer—that is, hardly ever-more." A little fellow of 6 years, at the South End, told one of his older brothers that he is "going to always tell the truth, and then the boys won't have to go to school on his birthday."

Boston Journal.

An Irish Quaker was recently replied to by a lady listener. The Quaker was exclaiming against agitation. The lady responded: "What good in the world was sver done without agita-tion? We cannot even make butter without

"Ah, yes," said Mrs. Partington some years ago on the 22d of February, as she watched the military pass by. "Ah, yes, Washington is dead, and the worst of it is that his mantipiece don't seem to have fallen on any man

now living.'

when Lord B—— died a parson met an old man who was one of his most intimate friends. He was pale, confused, and awe-stricken. Every one was trying to console him, but in vain. "His loss," he exclaimed, "does not affect me so much as his horrible ingratitude. Would you believe it? he died without leaving me anything in his will,—I who have dised with him at his own house three times a week for thirty years!"

once great. The several tokens of the freedom of different large cities of Great Britain extended to the traveler are especially handsome. The collection consists chiefly of these and addresses by different persons and bodies. The freedom of Edinburg is offered in tangible form by a solid silver box, beautifully chased. The box is about 4x8x3 inches in size. On the life are the coats-of-arms of Scotland and the United States side by slie, with the Goddess of Liberry in strong relief between.

The diploma of burgh of Aver, with seal, is also given in a gold box with another for the seal.

The present from the City of Geneva is two handsome bronze medals bearing the faces of Lincoln and Grant, in relief.

The token of the freedom of Glasgow is a if he had rode awful fast."

So little as in the died without leaving me anything in his will,—I who have dised with him at his own house three times a week for thirty years!

A teacher in one of the public schools of Massachusctts was startled the other day at the anything in his will,—I who have dised with him at his own house three times a week for thirty years!

A teacher in one of the public schools of Massachusctts was startled the other day at the anything in his will,—I who have dised with him at his own house three times a week for thirty years!

A teacher in one of the public schools of Massachusctts was startled the other day at the same rate of first one one bright little fellow. On the blackboard was the picture of an ostrich, and the teacher described its great strength and power of endurance, closing by saying it was the only bird upon which a man could ride. "I know another," spoke up a little chan. "Well, what is it!" "A lark." Unsuspectingly the teacher asked: "How can you prove that, Johnny?" "All T know about it," said the boy, "is that mother every little while says father's off one a lark, and when he comes home belooks as if he had rode awful fast."

VOLUME XX

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